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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

A long and effective speech by Ad. Chladek pleased everybody. The following additional speakers were elected for tomorrow's joint Bohemian-German meeting: Dr. Kohout, J. Kralovec and Jiri Nikodem.

Concluding this meeting, there was an appeal to the Bohemian citizens of the 8th ward to appear at tomorrow's meeting in Houdrov Hall in large numbers and not to be confounded by the Germans. Strive to gain the respect of other nationalities is what was recommended.

Tomorrow's meeting is the most important one and it should be demonstrated to the Germans and to the other nationalities, with whom we will fight, that we know how to handle our affairs and that it would be unwise for them to scorn our Bohemian power in the 8th ward.

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Svornost, March 4, 1884.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN CITIZENS IN THE 8TH WARD; V. KASPAR
ACCEPTS THE PROPOSED CANDIDACY FOR ALDERMAN

Yesterday a meeting was held in the hall of the Bohemian-American Sokol. The meeting was called by the Bohemian Independent Club and had an exceptionally large attendance. About sixty Bohemian citizens were present and the majority of them joined the club. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Mr. Patera, who expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance and encouraged persistence. "We must open our eyes and look forward before we will vote for a German or an Irishman."

Mr. Valis said, "This is the only way to organize if we are to support and elect a Bohemian. I don't trust the Germans and unless we unite ourselves firmly, our Bohemian candidate will be ashamed of the number of our votes."

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Mr. Patera approved of this idea but was of the opinion that in case the club members decided that it would be impossible to elect a Bohemian candidate, the support of a German would be more prudent than the support of an Irishman.

Mr. Mracek agreed with the idea and said that the Irishmen are insolent and selfish, supporting only themselves and absolutely indifferent to the needs of other nationalities, that's why every Bohemian citizen should agitate among his friends and neighbors to vote for a Bohemian candidate.

Mr. Novak reminded us how convenient it is when we can use our mother language in public office and it would be really a shame should the Bohemians show their indifference in the coming election.

Mr. Benes stated that many of the present citizens are not acquainted

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with our relation to the German electors. He explained all important relations we ever had with the Germans and concluded his speech with the statement that since the Germans are willing to support us, why should we antagonize them.

Mr. Valis expressed his confidence in the Bohemians. "They should understand that they must be victorious," he said. "We have a Bohemian on the Board of Education and in the Public Library, both chairmen, respectively. Why should we not have a Bohemian alderman?"

Mr. Chladek spoke next. "It is important to elect a Bohemian alderman who would be honest and take the greatest care of the interests of his ward." He mentioned that he had information that the Germans are not thinking so favorably of us, that the Germans intended to cooperate with us only temporarily, and that they have organized themselves only for our interests. Four of their committees will support someone named Nagel, an Irishman, and the Bohemians will be persuaded to vote for him. The speaker said

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that such a German program would give us no privileges at all. He supposed that the Germans would keep faith with us but he was in doubt about it. The Bohemian committee should act very carefully, because some of the Germans will vote for Nagel and others for Feldman, consequently it would be wise for Bohemians to have a candidate of their own, one that possesses the fullest confidence of the people. Such a one is Vaclav Kaspar.

Mr. Vaclav Kaspar then took the floor and said, "I am elected as a candidate for alderman in the 8th ward, but it is not so easy to win the election as it looks. We have very many Irishmen in our ward. It is possible that in this part of the ward a Bohemian could be elected, but in the west part of the ward the Irish majority is considerable, and as the Irish voters remain united, everything does not look so promising. What relates to me, my family and my business, does not permit me to accept the nomination, because I would be forced to neglect my business."

Mr. Geringer then spoke: "Today's meeting was called for the purpose of

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finding out if we Bohemians are sufficiently strong in voting power."

His advice was not to undertake the forcing of our candidate, but to delay in this for the future, and to support this time anybody rather than Lawler. Our first attention should be directed to the removal of Lawler from office and this could be achieved only by setting against him a very strong candidate, worthy of general confidence. It may be a Bohemian or a German. Bohemian or German we don't want him to lose to an Irishman.

It would be even more advisable to elect this time a good, honest Irishman if only to defeat Lawler, who is running on the Independent ticket. The question before us should be, should we elect a Bohemian candidate at this meeting or support the German candidate?

Mr. Chladek could be very useful in helping us to decide this question by telling us, approximately, the number of voters in our ward that are

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Bohemians, Germans, and Irish respectively. Ad. Chladek answered:
"In the west part of the ward there are many Americans and only a few Irishmen and they would unite against the Irish candidate, because they dislike the Irish methods of administration. The total number of voters in our ward is about 3,000. Should all the Americans, the better class of Irishmen, the Bohemians and the Germans, unite in our ward, there would be about 1,300 votes for the Bohemian or German candidate. This number of votes would enable the Bohemian or German candidate to win because there would be more candidates in the field and none of them would be able to poll this number of votes. The Bohemian votes amount to about 300."

Frant Kaspar insisted that the members should not retreat from putting a candidate in the field, but should appoint him at once and at the meeting that was then going on.

Mr. Patera again asked whether it would be absolutely impossible for Vaclav Kaspar to accept the nomination.

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Mr. Chladek brought out the fact of the jealousy that exists between the Irishmen. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Chladek, "that the Irish will have two, three or maybe four candidates in the field. Consequently, we should be able to win with our candidate. This is possible, but it demands hard work. We should canvass from house to house, talk to the voters and persuade them to go to the polls and vote for our Bohemian candidate." Mr. Chladek further contended that Bohemian votes could not be bought for money and that there were no Bohemians of bad character that could be diverted from the Bohemian candidate.

J. Kralovec said that the committee had done everything that could be done according to its promise and that all Bohemians would be very pleased if their candidate would accept the nomination. The committee was advised to turn its attention to the fact that the whole procedure of election and

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nomination should not be made public before the suitable time. We have considered Vaclav Kaspar as the only person among us Bohemians to be worthy of representing us honorably in the City Council, and to be supported not only by Bohemians but by other nationalities.

Vaclav Kaspar took the floor and said: "The committee fulfilled its duty in visiting me. At that time my answer was that it would be impossible for me to accept the nomination. However, since then my countrymen have insisted that I do their will, and since their will is law for me I accept the candidacy. (Stormy and long applause.) I demand, however, that the committee takes care to see that we have numerous and better attended meetings and to find means by which a more serious interest in future election may be instilled in our Bohemian citizens."

Mr. Geringer pointed out that the Germans were divided into two factions and some of their votes would undoubtedly pass to us, which would make our problem easier. He was of the opinion, however, that it would be

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a question as to whether we are supported by others.

Mr. Kostner then said: "We will make a big step forward when we elect today our candidate, even in case he should be defeated. There are very many voters among the different parties and nationalities who would vote for anybody, so long as it was not Lawler. We have gained very much since Vac. Kaspar accepted the candidacy, because he is known as an exceptionally honest man, not only among the Bohemians, but among the Germans and the Irish."

Mr. Kaspar will gain many German and Irish votes, consequently he has the best chance to be elected."

Mr. Kralovec paid attention to the fact that we can expect victory if there will be seven candidates on the ticket. He warned the audience that this coming Thursday there would be a joint meeting with the Germans and we must be represented very strongly if we wish our candidate to defeat

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the German candidate. Everyone should be present. There are always around one hundred Germans at their meeting, and our maximum today is sixty members.

Mr. Novak was given the floor and said: "We don't need thieves and men of leisure in the City Council. V. Kaspar could have been a member of the Council long ago, but he hesitated to accept the nomination because he is an honest man." (The speaker was reprimanded by some of the members many times because of his discouraging remarks against the candidate.)

Mr. Svojze then said, "Why should we not nominate a candidate? There is no reason for it. Should our candidate win, it will be all right; should he be defeated, it will be all right too. Win or lose we will gain experience that will be of benefit to us in the future."

Mr. Suesland thought it was a hard problem to get a candidate. A motion

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was then passed that on the morrow (Wednesday) a meeting should be held again. Tomorrow's meeting would be a day before the general meeting of Bohemians and Germans. The purpose of the meeting of tomorrow was to gain new members and to be more strongly represented at the joint Bohemian-German meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Feb. 15, 1884.

BOHEMIAN INDEPENDENT CLUB IN 8TH WARD



Bohemian Citizens, fulfill your duties. Don't be confounded by the Germans. It looks like all nationalities in our city start to show more vital dictorial activities, and it seems that the Bohemians will not be behind others, and will participate in the forthcoming election with as much energy. Not long ago there was founded a Republican club in "Pilsen" Hall and yesterday, the Bohemian citizens were called again with the purpose of organizing a club in the 8th Ward. The object of this club should be the election of our own candidates for the coming election and to put a decisive end to the rule of certain Aldermen, who are taking care of everything in the world, but the welfare of their community.

The meeting was called for 8 P.M. but opened at 9 P.M. It is impossible to pass in silence, the carelessness of the local Bohemians on almost all occasions in which they should manifest their consciousness of the duties of a good citizen. But they show plenty of wisdom at home and in the saloons. They discuss there all events of our political life, what is right or wrong, which Aldermen are taking care only of their pockets,--and so forth.

When it comes to the point, of being invited to a meeting to take part in the .

Svornost, Feb. 15, 1884.

discussion, and to help with their votes to root out all dishonesty and mischief, they neglect their citizens' duties and stay at home or, when they appear at the meeting, they are as silent as fish.

Yesterday a similar situation occurred. The invitation to the meeting was mailed many days ago and there were present in the "Houdkov" Hall as many as seventeen Bohemian citizens from the whole 8th Ward.

At the meeting were present the delegates of the "German Club", which was founded in the 8th Ward not long ago for the same purpose. The meeting was opened by M. Patera. In a few words he explained the purpose of the meeting and suggested the election of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary for today's meeting. L. W. Kadlec opposed and suggested the election of only two, the Chairman and the Secretary. The result of the voting was as follows: Chairman--M. Patera, Secretary--J. Benes. The Chairman immediately explained the purpose of today's meeting and called for a speech from the German delegates, that they declare themselves and lay the foundation for the mutual work. The German delegate Karl Finkensieper explained what the idea was of the newly organized club of German citizens of the 8th Ward, and that it is a well known principle, that in unity is power. That is why the "German Club" intends to



Svornost, Feb. 15, 1884.

join the Bohemian Citizens of the 8th Ward. This will make the introduction to the City-Council of an honest and decisive German or Bohemian candidate, much easier.

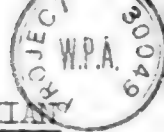
As the German delegate was speaking German, our Ad. Chladek answered in German and in his applauded speech referred to the previous elections pointing, especially, to the fact, that we don't want to know or to talk at all about the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists and so forth, but only about ourselves and to help our common program.

He advised harmony and unity, the manlike action, not childish, and finished his speech with the statement, that it is impossible to be unable to bring in-to office in the coming election, a Bohemian or German candidate for Alderman of the 8th Ward. Two Irish candidates would only help to scatter the votes. The speaker promised his highest cooperation and proposed to elect a special committee to be present at today's German meeting, held at 8 P.M. at 311 S. Canal St. It was decided that everybody, time permitting, should be there.

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Svornost, Mar. 28, 1883.

BOHEMIAN



LOCAL POLITICS: JOHN KALAL FOR ALDERMAN OF THE 6TH WARD.

The Independent Democratic Club in the 6th ward proposed at yesterday's meeting our countryman John Kalal for the City Council.

It was done to have our own representative in the City Council. There are in the 6th ward 1,700 Bohemian votes, which will be deposited for Mr. Kalal. As Mr. Kalal was not present at the meeting, there was sent to him a committee to notify him of the nomination. He was thankful for the honor, which was shown him and promised to answer, tonight, if he would accept the candidacy.

John Kalal is a foreman in the Harvey lumberyard.

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Svornost, July 6, 1880

BOHEMIAN POLITICAL CLUB



Last Sunday at a private meeting of several Bohemian citizens of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties, there was organized a Bohemian Political Club. The main purpose of this meeting was to discover if possible, ways and means of injecting more life into the political activity of the Bohemians in Chicago, so that the lack of interest prevailing in the past might be overcome and that we might prove ourselves to be a live political force which is to be reckoned with and respected by other nationalities.

The main objective of this club is to protect the interests of Bohemians and to achieve such strength as to assure the election of Bohemians into the various city offices, where they are needed so that we will not have to beg for our lawful rights.

It was decided to call two public meetings of Bohemians, one on Saturday night in "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) hall, the second to be held early next week in the 6th Ward.



Svornost, July 6, 1880

To these meetings will be invited all citizens, without regard to political parties, so that there might be a public discussion as to what would be the best for all concerned and whether there is a possibility of uniting all forces in the interest of the Bohemian nationality. For the purpose of calling these meetings a committee of three citizens was appointed, Fr. Kohout, Fr. Stejskal and A. Fregler. They were instructed to announce the meetings and procure the necessary halls as reasonably as possible.

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SVORNOST, March 31st, 1879.

MEETING OF LABOR PARTY IN EIGHT WARD

The meeting of the Labor Party section of the 8th Ward was called to order, by George Cvachoucek, the section's agent, in the hall of "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol.) Fr. Kozak was elected chairman. Citizen J. B. Belohradsky in a lengthy speech encouraged a wide-awake participation in the coming elections and urged everyone to be especially watchful for scoundrelism by opposition parties.

Citizen Reidling, Captain of the 8th Ward Section, spoke in German and recommended the Socialist Ticket. It is possible in the 8th Ward to obtain specimen ballots at the office of "Svornost" at the hall of "Telocvicne Jednota Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) and from citizen J. Cvachoucka. Every citizen can take part in the distribution of the specimen ballots and in fact it is one of his duties to do so. Those willing to do so will report to the above named. Many new members were accepted into the section.

Thereafter meeting was adjourned.



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Svornost, Chicago September 4th, 1878.

Cesti socialiste(Bohemian Socialists)

Yesterday's meeting of Bohemian Socialists in the 6th Ward was well attended. Martin Bamruker acted as chairman and J. Beran as secretary. The old agitation committee reported on its accomplishments. Report was accepted.

The new committee appointed is as follows: First Section, L. Meilbek, Matej Lestina and Jan Baumruker; Second Section, Citizens Pavel, Hloucal and Svehla. Leo Meilbek was appointed agent of the Section.

Several candidates endorsed for County and State office.

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Svornost, Vol. III, No. 227, Chicago, June 28th, 1878.

(SOCIALIST MEETING)

A joint meeting of Czech, German, English and Scandinavian units of the Socialist Labor Party was held last night at 130 Canalport Avenue.

Citizen Kristof called the meeting to order. Felix Richter, elected Chairman and Lew Meilbeck Secretary.

Citizen Kristof was given a vote of thanks for past services as captain of 6th ward and citizen Roth was elected captain for the next meeting which will be held the next Friday at this same address.

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Svornost, Vol. III, No. 225, Chicago, June 26th, 1878.

/MEETING OF SOCIALIST PARTY IN SIXTH WARD/

All members of the Socialist Labor party of the 6th Ward are requested to attend a meeting Thursday, June 27th at 8:00 P.M. at 130 Canalport Avenue.

Bohemians are also invited as there will be important matters discussed.

P. Hudek-Agent.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027c

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs
and Purposes

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1922.

A MEETING PROTESTING
THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

Last Tuesday night a meeting was called in the Pilsen Park pavilion by the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) for the purpose of protesting the proposed revision of the state constitution. The revision is to be placed before the Illinois voters on December 12 /1922/ for their decision. The attendance at this meeting was not great, a situation brought about by the public interest in the closing important political campaign. Interest of the people has been diverted from other issues and concentrated on the possible outcome of the elections to take place next Tuesday. One of the speakers was also Mr. Karel J. Michal who, though he was a member of the constitutional convention, voted against the proposed revision, and in the meeting /called by the Svaz/ gave reasons why it should be defeated. The program also contained some musical numbers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1922.

A CALL ISSUED BY THE BOHEMIAN
FREETHINKERS OF CICERO

Friends and citizens of both sexes! Whenever our liberty, which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, is threatened, the free-thinkers are ready to defend it, no matter what their political party may be. The people are entitled to learn about danger impending in order to be able to combat it successfully. The citizens of Illinois will on December 12, 1922 have an opportunity to vote on the proposed new revision of the State constitution. Among other provisions, which form the parts of the new revision there is one which says that it is not in contravention of the [spirit of] the constitution of the State to introduce the teaching of the Bible into the public schools.

The liquor prohibition was introduced against the will of the people, and

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1922.

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III C no thinking individual can agree with it, for it caused more
I J alcoholics, more social and family disorganization, more murders,
and more deaths than occurred before it was imposed. We have already had
enough of the emasculation of our liberty for the benefit of a few individuals.
We have had enough of the evils which hooded sectarians have prepared for
us under various disguises.

It is because of these facts that the Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslnych
Cicero (local branch of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Cicero)
have undertaken to hold a public mass meeting on Sunday, October 29, 1922.
The meeting is to take place at 2 P.M. in the large assembly hall of the T. G.
Masaryk School, West 22nd Place and 57th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois.

Every feature of the proposed new revision of the State constitution will be
properly explained to the people. There will be good speakers there who will

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1922.

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address the meeting in English and in Czech. The program will
also provide entertainment.

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Admission will be free. Therefore let all the citizens of Cicero and vicinity
attend this meeting.

Frantisek Suchy, president
Frank Krupar, secretary

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Denni Klasatel, Oct. 7, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT MOVEMENT IN
CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS
Freethinkers! Defend Your Children Against Attacks
Made on Their Education

During the month of December the new state constitution will be placed before the Illinois voters. In this proposed new constitution, among other things, there is a clause permitting the teaching of the Bible and religious ethics in the public schools. That the danger is great is apparent from the fact that among those delegates sent by the citizenry to the constitutional convention to defend our liberty, the only one who raised his voice against the proposed new constitution was Mr. Michal. The rest of the purported defenders of freedom kept still, thus accepting the new proposals, and thus also joining the ranks of those who attempt to tamper with our freedom. When such an attack on our free educational institutions is permitted to go on, the question remains: "What will our citizens have to say about it?" Let us hope that our citizenry will say "no, a thousand times no"; and that they will

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1922.

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be successful in beating back the attack made [on our free institutions] at the next election. We have already had enough of this constant emasculation of our liberty for the benefit of a few individuals.

The prohibition act was introduced over the heads of the people, an act with which a reasonable human being could not agree, for it produces more alcoholics, more family disorganization, more murders, more deaths than were usual before it was introduced. The prohibition act brought about a disrespect of all law; it led to a creation of capital among a few at the expense of the many. It is the worst kind of way of producing wealth.

The danger now threatens all the people because of the proposed revision [of our constitution]. It is an attack made on labor which would be deprived of its freedom to organize and its class-conscious efforts. It is a most arrogant attack made upon the freedom of the people, upon the education of the young, whom we desire to develop into full personalities, equipped with a knowledge

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1922.

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of how to work for the good of the whole. The rights of the woman as an educator of her children are likewise to be rendered sterile, and the workingman is to be still more enslaved and oppressed. Should the proposed revision really pass, there could be no question of a true freedom, of a true humaneness, and of civilization.

Whenever and wherever the constitutional rights of men, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, are attacked, the Statni Svaz Svobodomyslnych v Illinois (State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Illinois), located in Chicago, raises its right arm calling all liberal-minded citizens to the defense. The people must learn about the danger which threatens them; they, too, must act to win a decisive victory over the proposed attack on their rights. In this sense the Svaz Svobodomyslnych has already started extensive action; there will be mass meetings of our people in all parts of Chicago and the suburbs, in which this matter will be explained in greater detail. The following meetings were already projected: Bohemian California, October 15, 1922; Town of Lake, also on October 15; Cicero, October 29; and one general mass meeting which will voice

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1922.

our protest one week before the November election. To this last meeting we shall also invite our Bohemian politicians so that they might tell us how they propose to work against that which the people do not desire.

We have already started the ball rolling, and now issue a call to action. We should like to see all of our citizens at the [above-mentioned] meetings; in fact, they should drop everything and come to these meetings, for their liberty and the future welfare of their children are at stake. Forward, then, under the battle flag of the liberal-minded citizenry; forward, you liberal-minded citizens, you workingmen, you progressives! Prepare yourselves to form the battalions to overcome the attacks [on our freedom]. This is your duty!

Statni Svaz Svobodomyslnych Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois:
Josef Musil, president,
Frantisek Strunc, secretary.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1922.

/THE PRIMARY ELECTION/

(Editorial)

....The most important thing in the primary election next Tuesday will be the choice of such candidates as would be of use to our Bohemian President /of the County Board of Commissioners/, provided he be elected to that office. Why we should elect him was made sufficiently clear to us in the newspapers and in meetings, but all that could have been said was not made public.... Thus, for instance, the building of a large athletic stadium in one of the county forest preserves is an excellent idea which surely will please our Sokols and the managers of large athletic festivals.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

A meeting of Czechoslovak women voters of Democratic persuasion took place in Mr. Placek's hall on Kedzie Avenue last night. The attendance was so large that the hall was overcrowded. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Josefa Sedlacek the ladies discussed the ensuing primaries, assuring us that as far as their families and friends are concerned every member of them will do his or her utmost to support our Czechoslovak candidates. The ladies were later addressed by several invited speakers of whom Mr. Otto R. Fuerst delivered a speech full of humor and satire.

Tonight there will be several precinct meetings in the Twelfth Ward, and it is desirable that all our Czechoslovak voters attend them. An excellent piece of propaganda is being performed by the members of the Lawndale Automobile Club, and, as is well known, this club consists almost exclusively of members of the Bohemian colony known as the Bohemian California district. Most of them are wealthy citizens, and they number about three hundred. All of them

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

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send letters to their friends and acquaintances, calling attention to the primaries, and urging everybody to go to the polls. All this will, of course, add much to the victory of Mr. Anton J. Cermak and Mr. Josef Mendl.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

ALDERMAN FRANK KLAUS DEFEATED

A Decisive Victory Achieved by the United Democratic
and Republican Political Machines in the Tenth Ward

Although there were very few candidates and the vote was proportionally light in yesterday's elections, nevertheless, the results were not made public until late last night.....

Of all our Bohemian wards, only the Tenth Ward had a contest which aroused attention. Alderman Frank Klause had an opponent in the other alderman of the Tenth Ward, Mr. James McNichols, who, in spite of the fact that he is to serve another year of his old term, was running for the office of alderman against Alderman Klaus. The struggle was close and exciting. Both political machines, Democratic and Republican, supported Alderman McNichols. Alderman Klaus was supported only by Bohemian citizens who wished to secure representation for the old Bohemian bulwark in the City

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

Council. But they were defeated. There were about 1,700 votes cast for Alderman Klaus, and about 3,300 votes cast for Alderman McNichols. Thus, a ward which for more than thirty years has been represented by at least one Bohemian alderman, will have only one representative in the new City Council, and an Irishman at that.....

In the Twelfth Ward, Alderman Anton J. Cermak was re-elected.

In the Thirty-fourth Ward, Alderman Joseph O. Kostner gained a brilliant victory over his two opponents.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Feb. 10, 1921.

MR. GEORGE J. ZRUST GIVES UP HIS CANDIDACY

Our countryman, Mr. George J. Zrust, who was running for the office of alderman of the Tenth Ward, gave up his candidacy in favor of Alderman Frank Klaus, and his action will surely be approved by our Bohemian citizens. Mr. Zrust advised us about his move in the following communication, in which he says:

"After thorough consideration, I have decided not to run for the office of alderman of the Tenth Ward, and I hereby urge all my friends and other good citizens of the Tenth Ward not to vote for me next Tuesday, but to go to the polling places and vote for Alderman Frank Klaus. Were it not for the fact that the ballots are already printed, I would ask the election commission to throw my name out. But it is too late to do this now. I cannot understand why the Tenth Ward should not have two aldermen, just like any other ward in the city, especially when so many important questions are to

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DOULIHAN

Denni Khasatel, Feb. 20, 1921.

be decided by the City Council in the near future. I give up my candidacy in order that all voters of the Tenth Ward who wish to be represented by two aldermen can concentrate their support upon one candidate.

"Alderman James McNichols was elected last year for a term of two years, that is, until April, 1922. Alderman Klaus' term will expire next April. If Alderman Klaus is defeated next Tuesday, then the Tenth Ward is going to be represented by only one alderman during the period of one or probably two years. But if Alderman McNichols is defeated by Alderman Klaus, then McNichols will still be an alderman for the remaining fourteen months of his term, to which he was elected a year ago. After the expiration of this term, he can again run for the office, as is customary for aldermen of other wards.

"Why is Alderman McNichols running for the office this year when his term

WPA (ILL) 100-3070

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Khasatel, Feb. 20, 1921.

does not expire until a year from now? Is it only because he and his friends think that there is a good chance of reducing the representation of Bohemians in the City Council? Or is it merely proof of his gratitude for the support given to him by Alderman Klaus and our countrymen in every one of his campaigns? Alderman Klaus supported Alderman McNichols at every opportunity.

"The record achieved by Alderman Klaus is excellent. He deserves the support of the people, and his activity should be recognized.

"In my opinion, it would be a great mistake if he were not elected.

"Respectfully yours,

"George J. Zrust."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1920.

THE TENTH WARD CITIZENS' RIGHTS RESPECTED

Yesterday's report about the new redivision of Chicago wards aroused considerable astonishment among Czechoslovak voters of the Tenth Ward, and the action undertaken yesterday in this regard gives hope that the original plans will be changed. The election committee of the City Council held its meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the redivision work should have been accomplished, but they postponed the matter temporarily. The meeting was attended by Bohemian voters who came to protest against the unjust and impractical redivision. Because of their vigorous protest, it was finally decided to postpone the matter until tomorrow.

Tomorrow's meeting of the election committee will be called to order at 11 A. M. in the City Hall and will be attended by representatives of the Bohemian press and by other citizens who will again protest against the redivision of the old Tenth Ward. Representatives of the Bohemian press will meet at 10 A. M. and will attend the meeting of the election committee

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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III A

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1920.

in a body.

Results of yesterday's meeting, thanks to the vigorous protest of Bohemian voters, give hope that the redivision will be completed to the satisfaction of citizens of the Tenth Ward who live south of the Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1920.

NEW REDIVISION OF WARDS

(Editorial)

Just recently a plan to divide our city into fifty wards was prepared by the election committee of the Chicago City Council and will be presented in to-day's Council meeting for approval. The result of this work shows plainly that the interest and wishes of our citizens were a last consideration. Ever since the beginning of the negotiations, it was apparent that the committee was primarily and exclusively interested in securing positions for certain aldermen by shaping their wards in such a way that they would be sure of re-election, and secondarily, they wanted to satisfy several of our city hall politicians. The wards were redivided, regardless of the wishes and wants of our citizens.....

Citizens of our Tenth Ward will be among those who will be disappointed with this redivision, and they will surely be angry. The committee was expected to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III A

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1920.

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recognize the Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks as a natural boundary, and to create a new ward of parts of the Tenth and Twentieth Wards and probably also part of the Eleventh Ward. But this did not happen. Instead of such boundaries which would be recognized as just by anyone, the new ward will extend all the way to Polk Street, and on the west side only to Fisk Street. The result of this would be that our Tenth Ward would be torn to pieces and several of our Bohemian and Slovak precincts would be merged with Jewish or Italian districts on the north side of our ward. Also, the natural result of this would be that Bohemian voters of the present Tenth Ward would be left without representation in the City Council, and this old bulwark of Bohemian Democrats would cease to exist.

Just how the Czechoslovak people of the Tenth and Twentieth Wards will feel about such a redivision can easily be anticipated. Czechoslovak people of the Tenth Ward should, without ceremony, give these politicians who are responsible for such redivision to understand that they are not pleased with everything which is prepared for them against their wishes. They should protest against

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1920.

such heedless action.....

Because we are familiar with the sentiment of our Tenth Ward citizens, we can assure those aldermen and politicians who are interested in such unjustified redivision of the Tenth Ward that a great disturbance will be aroused not only in the Tenth Ward, but all over Bohemian Chicago if this ward, which became the foundation of the political strength of the Bohemian element in Chicago, will be bartered away to other nationalities. Therefore, we most emphatically appeal to our Bohemian aldermen, regardless of what ward they represent, to take the necessary steps against any redivision of wards which is not just to the Bohemian voters. If these aldermen will not do this, then they will be called before the people's judgment; they will be questioned without mercy as to why thousands of Bohemian and Slovak voters should be deprived of representation in the City Council, and we are sure that those who betray the interests of our people will be adjudged accordingly.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

STATEMENT FROM THE OFFICES OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CZECHO-SLAV AMERICAN AUDITORIUM

The election on April 2 is of great importance to all liberal elements and friends of personal liberty. The trustees of the Česko-Slovanská Americká Síň (Czecho-Slav American Auditorium), 1436-1440 West 18th Street, request all members of our organizations to appear at the polls; not only that, but also that they take along those members of their families and friends who are registered voters.

Prohibitionists are attempting to "dry up" Chicago. They even want to do away with the legal sale of light alcoholic beverages, such as wine and beer, which are dispensed at our entertainments and festivals. Should they succeed, it would mean a mortal blow to our social gatherings and our halls. It would also impose unbearable taxes on tradesmen, businessmen, and workingmen.

The more of our people who vote on April 2, the harder it will be for the drys

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

to obtain signatures for their next petition, which they will surely circulate again at the first opportunity. It is necessary to forestall this proposed violation of personal liberty of the population of our city, and it should be done by the vote.

For the trustees of the Czecho-Slav American Auditorium.

J. Štěpán, president;

J. Teplý, secretary.

APR (ILL) 1918

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

TO OUR WOMEN VOTERS

Next Tuesday, March 12, is general registration day for all voters who have moved since the last registration day, and for persons who have reached the legal age. This occasion is very important to us women, as it gives us an opportunity to materially influence the results of the April election which will send the representatives of each ward into the City Council. It is the duty of every conscientious woman who enjoys the privilege of voting to cast her vote for a candidate according to her best judgment.

The housewife is confronted with this question: What attitude to assume in these times when total prohibition is threatening to engulf our city? Reformers are promising a beneficial change of conditions. We will have to scrutinize these promises carefully, particularly from the standpoint of the taxpayers of our city. Can these apostles of prohibition perhaps explain to us how the budget of the city is to be balanced when seven million dollars in saloon

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BOHEMIAN

Demi Klastel, Mar. 10, 1913.

revenue will be missing? Experience teaches us that some people are expending large amounts of money to deprive the worker of a refreshing drink to which he is accustomed during his hours of rest and relaxation. These people are those who oppose the payment of taxes that are properly assessed in proportion to their income and assets. How much more will they loath to pay increased taxes due to the decrement in the city revenue caused by the closing of saloons? Those same people argue that when no money is spent for alcohol more money will be available for increased taxes. What about those empty places of business during this time? What is waiting for the man who is not in a position to pay the mortgage on his home?

Thousands of people find occupations in the saloon business. They support families. Their means of livelihood is jeopardized by the menace of prohibition. Should we not become interested in their situation? Women voters! It is our duty to give this issue our careful attention and vote accordingly!

The committee on resolutions of the J. C. D. (Jednota Ceskych Dam, Czech

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

Ladies Association).

(Signed) Marie Liska,
Marie Smrcka

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Přítel, May 22, 1917.

CITY COUNCIL FOR CZECH LIBERTY

(Summary)

The Czech aldermen have done their duty. The City Council raised its voice for the liberation of our homeland by passing a resolution presented by Alderman Otto Kerner of the 12th Ward, reading as follows:

"President Wilson, in deciding that this country enter the war, declared that we were going to battle for aims which have ever been near our hearts, and for the independence of nations now under the yoke of auto-
cracy

"The Allies have declared that the liberation of those nations shall be one of the conditions of the termination of the War

"Be it resolved by the Council of this city that the Czechs by rights



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Denní Hlasatel, May 22, 1917.

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should be free and independent;

"Be it further resolved that the City Council send an appeal to the President for the incorporation into the peace treaty of the clause concerning Czech freedom;

"And be it finally resolved that the City Clerk send a copy of the resolution to the following: the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and to the chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the House."

The city fathers listened very attentively to the reading of the resolution, then passed it unanimously.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

[HARRISON FOR MAYOR]

(Editorial)

Carter H. Harrison stated on his return to Chicago that he had no wish to be Mayor again. When he discovers in what regard the present mayor is held by the people of Chicago, he may change his mind, and perhaps consent to run again.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1917.

MR. O'CONNELL NEEDS A REST

(Editorial)

Mr. O'Connell, chairman of the Illinois State Utility Commission, is on a furlough, to recuperate from the effects of overworking. The hardest part of this must have been his continual dodging of Czech citizens who urged him to order a depot of the Burlington Railroad in the Czech District of Pilsen, in Chicago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1917.

[PRESIDENT WILSON AND CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS]

(Editorial)

President Wilson has taken a rational attitude concerning newspaper censorship; his reasoning is in perfect harmony with the thoughts that guide his administration. He is not adverse to sane criticism, but rather takes directions from it. This sort of collaboration of the government with public opinion can produce only favorable results. According to the President's own words, nothing could damage the cause of the United States more than the introduction of a censorship which would deny the people their inalienable right to criticize the actions of public officials. There is much truth in this. A nation, which for years has been boasting of its liberty, would scarcely be expected to stand the dictates of some farfetched Czarism. Everyone is subject to the commission of errors, and, therefore, so are the men at the helm of the state. This is obvious, e.g.,



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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1917.

in England. The British government has made mistakes galore, and would have perpetrated still more, had not forceful and vigorous criticism from the press stepped in. Even the German government had to capitulate before censure, and it is no secret that in that state more radical articles issue from the press now than ever before the war.

The results of direct action by the press during the Spanish-American War is still remembered in connection with the dirty profiteering transactions of the firms supplying the government with staple goods in the form of deodorized and embalmed foodstuffs. Again, any responsible newspaper will readily submit to censorship in matters of a purely military nature, as for instance tactical and strategic measures. This is unconditionally a necessity. But it is unthinkable that censorship should be tightened in the United States as recklessly as it is done in the autocratic countries.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1917.

(Editorial)

The German Kaiser has promised to introduce important reforms for elections in order to calm his embittered subjects. It may be presaged that after the War the Germans will not need his consent any more, especially if they should force the reforms after the precept of their Russian neighbors.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1916.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION

(Editorial)

Our countrymen in Berwyn recently held a meeting for the purpose of registering a protest against excessive taxation, and their protest is entirely justified if we consider the amounts of their assessments.

No one need be surprised that the Berwyn citizens are making propositions to the citizens of Cicero, and that the Czech community of Berwyn is requesting to be made a part of Cicero, where taxes are much lower, and where the improvements made for money assessed are clearly seen.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1916.

FROM BERWYN AND CICERO

A Consultation Regarding the Question of Joining with Cicero

The Bohemian citizens of Berwyn are calling another meeting for next Sunday, in which action is to be taken on the proposal that the Bohemian wards become part of Cicero.

One meeting was held last Sunday at the south end of the Bohemian colony, so the second one is now called to give the citizens living at the north end of Berwyn a chance to present their views about this very weighty problem.

Our countrymen in Berwyn justly complain that they do not receive the benefits to which they are entitled as taxpayers. The two wards in which they live have four representatives in the town council as compared to six for the south end. Consequently the residents in the fourth and fifth wards, who are chiefly Bohemian, while they still have to pay taxes, do not have the representation to which they are entitled. These wards receive such improvements as the

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1916.

majority of the aldermen decide to give them.

Here is a little sample of the treatment the citizens of the fourth and fifth wards receive. The Bohemian alderman of the fourth ward asked that the cross-ings at 26th Street be somewhat improved, so that people could cross the street, and that the mud be removed from the sidewalks.

It took all of four months to have this done, and a committee, consisting of two aldermen from "Old" Berwyn and one from the fifth ward, had to be sent before permission was granted to dump several wagonloads of cinders.

This is just one instance of the treatment the citizens of the fourth and fifth wards receive from the politicians in "Old" Berwyn. One can easily understand that there is general dissatisfaction, and the citizens are loudly proclaiming that only by joining with Cicero, which has a more liberal administration, can better treatment be secured.

The citizens voiced their discontent with the prevailing conditions at a well

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1916.

attended meeting last Sunday in Sokol Berwyn Hall; and next Sunday, January 30, at 1:30 P.M. a meeting will be held at the Auditorium on Twelfth Street.

Bohemian citizens, both men and women, should attend this meeting if at all possible. This will prove that our countrymen take a decidedly active interest in a matter so important to us. It will be necessary to have everyone's co-operation to achieve the purpose which we so much desire.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

A PLAYGROUND FOR OUR YOUTH

The graduates of the Farragut School at 24th Street and Spaulding Avenue have undertaken an important task: They want to get a playground for the children of our California district. The Municipal Council of Chicago is now establishing playgrounds for children throughout the city, and it is up to us, the residents of Bohemian California, to see to it that our children also have a place to play--a place with good fresh air, and which is removed from the dangers of the street.

The desire to have such a playground near Farragut School is particularly justified because the nearest playgrounds to that school are in Douglas Park, at Harrison School, and at McCormick School. All these playgrounds are too far away. In our neighborhood there are 2,755 children between the ages of three and eighteen years, 1,548 of whom are pupils of the Farragut School.

These children have no place to play in the open except on the street, where

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

they are in constant danger of being run over. It is therefore the duty of all of us to do all we can to have a safe place set aside for their recreation, particularly as the establishment of a playground will not raise the taxes in our ward. All we want is that, a playground for our children be established in our neighborhood instead of somewhere else, certainly a very logical and legitimate requirement that should be supported by every man and every woman, especially fathers and mothers.

In order to give this requirement a proper backing, the graduates of Farragut School have arranged for a huge meeting of residents which will be held in the hall of Farragut School July 18, at 8:00 P.M. The meeting will be addressed by City Clerk Mr. Jan Siman, Aldermen Block and Otto Kerner, School Board member Joseph Holpuch, and Playground Director Theodore A. Gross. The orchestra of the graduates of Farragut School will play a number of selections.

Citizens! Let us fill the hall of Farragut School to the very last place! Let us show that our neighborhood is inhabited by people who know how to defend their

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

rights, how to get what is due to them! Come all and hear our speakers! It is to your interest to have a playground in your immediate neighborhood! Show that you are sincere!

For the graduates of Farragut School:
Joseph A. Cerny, president,
Julie Kaspar, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1915.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

(Editorial)

The great masses of our people have not yet a full understanding of the importance of the office of judge and of the judicial elections. Hence, there is a justifiable apprehension that the coming judicial election will be just as poorly participated in as has been the rule with previous judicial elections. The election of judges should be receiving greater attention than any other local or county election. It does not help in the least to have good laws if those who administer them are incompetent. What good would be capable officials, men working conscientiously for the public, if their efforts were to be nullified by injunctions issued by men who should not be sitting on the bench? Our workingmen should be particularly interested in the coming election, and should give their votes only to candidates whom they know for certain to be just to the laboring classes, and firm enough to refuse to become tools of the enemies and exploiters of labor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

THE STRAZ OSVOJENYCH CALLS ON CHICAGO MAYOR

A delegation from the Straz Osvojenych (Sentinel of the Liberated), consisting of Dr. F. Iska, Mrs. Marie Blazek, and Mr. Vaclav Janda, presented a letter to Mayor Thompson yesterday containing a recently adopted resolution by the Straz Osvojenych which reads:

"Whereas, The City Hall and its offices have been closed on St. Patrick's day during the past few years, and

"Whereas, By this act special consideration has been given to the holiday of one of the religious sects (sic) or the holiday of one nationality, whereby the citizens of Chicago have been put to disadvantage if they were not members of either the sect or the nationality, and

"Whereas, By the same token, other religious creeds, and ethical or cultural societies, as well as other nationalities residing in Chicago would have the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

right to claim the same privilege for their holidays and national celebrations, which would lead to the cessation of work at the City Hall in a great many cases; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we protest against such an unseemly custom and express the hope that Your Honor will resume the viewpoint that all citizens of our city, without regard to their creed or nationality, are equal; that no creed or nationality shall enjoy special privileges, and that no other holidays shall be observed at the City Hall except national holidays, and such other memorable days as have the same significance to all of us, without regard to creed or nationality. Be it further

"Resolved, That should our justifiable demand not be given consideration, and should Your Honor disagree with the aforesaid point of view and be disinclined to discontinue the evil custom of closing the City Hall and its offices on St. Patrick's day, a formal request shall be filed with Your Honor to keep the City Hall and its offices closed (in the same way that they

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

are closed on St. Patrick's day) on July 6, the quincenary anniversary of the death of the Bohemian martyr and noted fighter for truth and liberty, John Huss.

"While we, as Bohemians, would very much appreciate such recognition of a great Bohemian figure by our city, as Americans we would retract our request in the event that Your Honor agrees with our contention that no religious sect should enjoy any special privileges, or be given special advantages by the city administration, and that, therefore, the City Hall will not be closed on St. Patrick's day in our city, which is not inhabited by Irish and Catholics alone."

Mayor Thompson listened to the reading of this resolution with evident interest. When St. Patrick's day was mentioned, he remarked that in view of the fact that St. Patrick's day does not come until March, it would be better to take up this matter at a later date. When he heard the second part of the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

resolution, however, referring to July 6, he assured the delegation that their resolution will be given proper consideration, and, in all probability, will be submitted to the City Council. Today's English-language press deals with this matter at considerable length; thus its instigators cannot be denied the credit, if for nothing else then at least for calling public attention to the approaching quincentenary anniversary of the death of John Huss, and to his Bohemian nationality. All Protestants honor this man as one of the greatest reformers, and all educated people without distinction of religion or nationality, remember him as a great martyr who preferred death at the stake to life at the cost of repudiating his truth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1915.

THE SMALL BALLOT

(Editorial)

All proposals placed on the small ballot were approved yesterday by the voters except the one concerning the firemen's "double platoon". The total number of people voting the small ballot was not nearly so large as it should have been; this was not because of lack of interest on the part of the voters but simply because thousands of citizens did not know what to do with the "bed sheet". The small ballot was so big that no voter had time enough to read it through, and those who had not investigated every proposal and made themselves acquainted with the import of it well in advance, preferred not to vote at all lest they vote the way they should not. If each proposal had been summed up in a few words, the ballot could have been two-thirds smaller and every voter would have been able to read what he was about to vote on. Of course, he knew from his newspaper what proposals would be submitted, but it was not easy to keep them in mind so as to be quite sure how he wished to vote. There should be some arrangement made for future elections which would make

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1915.

it possible to keep the "small" ballot really small, and give the voter a chance to place his vote with full understanding as to what he is doing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1915.

THE SMALL BALLOT

MOST OF THE PROPOSALS SHOULD BE APPROVED BY OUR VOTERS

In addition to the election of able city employees, the voters will be called upon to decide nine important questions which will be presented to them next Tuesday on the so-called "small ballot". This ballot is really much larger than the ballot containing names of the candidates.....

In the first place it is the question of approving expenditures totaling \$3,972,000 for various public works and improvements, some of which are really necessary, and the approval of the bonds to finance these improvements becomes imperative.....One of these proposals concerns a bond issue of \$500,000 necessary to finish the work on the contagious hospital which needs an addition in the form of a pavilion for the nurses.....This issue should be approved..... The same applies to the expenditure of \$60,000 for the remodeling of the John Worthy School at Gage's farm near Riverside. Not less important is the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1915.

third question asking for \$250,000 for a farm colony to be attached to the Bridewell.....All other large cities have such farms, and it is time that Chicago had one also.

The fourth proposal concerns \$700,000 for a garbage incinerator. So far this work has been done by a private firm which has been making huge profits. The establishment of such an incinerator will save a great deal of money for the taxpayers, and the issue should, therefore, be approved.....

The fifth issue really should not be discussed at all. It concerns \$600,000 for playgrounds for children, places for sports and games, public swimming pools, and similar necessities.....

The necessity for the above-mentioned improvements is clearly apparent, and there is no reason why our voters should not sanction them.

The sixth and seventh proposals deal with the building and remodeling of fire

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1915.

stations and police stations....Many arguments for and against the necessity of a bond issue to pay for such matters have been offered.....But it would seem that....such expenditures should be covered from the current income of the City, and we therefore recommend that voters oppose these two issues.... Neither new fire stations nor new police stations are necessary, and whatever may have to be done in this respect should be paid from Chicago's regular income.

Other questions deal with the incorporating of the villages of Clearing, Elmwood Park, the town of Blue Island, and a small community near Norwood Park with the municipality of Chicago. The incorporation of such communities is just a question of time and will come sooner or later. Citizens who wish to see our city grow will vote for the incorporation, and it is to be expected that these proposals will be approved by large majorities. However, the principal struggle in such matters takes place in such communities themselves, and without the approval of the respective communities no such incorporation

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1915.

can take place.

The last proposal....concerns the division of firemen into two shifts, that is, introduction of day and night work. It is called the "Double Platoon System," and if approved it will crown with victory a long struggle of thousands of firemen.....They desire at least as much of family life as any common laborer enjoys. The Firemen's Association is a member of the American Federation of Labor and had the proposal approved in the General Assembly last year.....But a rider accompanied the bill of approval requiring the sanction of the voters, and no honest man or woman should think of withholding it.....

Our voters should vote by placing a cross behind the word "Yes" in all cases but the one concerning the remodeling of fire stations and police stations where a cross should be marked behind the word "No".

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BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1915.

POLITICAL MEETING

All expectations of the organizers of the great Democratic demonstration in the Cesko-Slovanska Americka Sin (Bohemian-Slavonic American Hall) were not only fulfilled, but greatly surpassed. It was one of the most successful political meetings of this campaign held in our wards. The huge hall could hardly accommodate the large number of men and women voters of the Tenth Ward who came to hear Mr. Robert M. Sweitzer (German), our candidate for the office of Mayor of Chicago, and a number of other speakers.....

Mr. Sweitzer....talked about his own past, telling that he is a son of a poor immigrant, and as everybody who was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he had to make a hard fight to keep body and soul together.....He promised to start huge public works in Chicago which will give employment to at least fifty thousand people, and thus help in improving working conditions in this city and speed up the return of prosperity.....

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1915.

Among the speakers was Mr. John A. Cervenka.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1914.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KLUB POPLATNIKU

The annual meeting of the Klub Poplatniku Lawndale (Lawndale Taxpayers Club), held on December 19, was very well attended.....

The playgrounds' committee reported that it had called on the commission [not further identified] and had asked for ten or fifteen thousand dollars for the establishment of playgrounds in the Lawndale district.....The commission agreed to recommend the expenditure of twelve thousand dollars for that purpose.....

.....

The election of officers was then held, and the following were elected:
A. Pecival, 3347 West 26th Street, president; J. M. Kubik, vice president;
J. Kratky, 2417 South Clifton Park Avenue, secretary; Jan Koutnik, financial secretary; and A. Kaspar, treasurer.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1914.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Election Commissioner Anthony Czarnecki has sent us a long letter urging the Bohemian voters, both men and women, to register next Tuesday and thus make up for their negligence last Saturday. Mr. Czarnecki says that he studied the lists of registered voters and has come to the conclusion that hardly one fourth of the Bohemian voters are registered. The percentage of registered women voters is still smaller. The Commissioner stresses in his letter the fact that it is absolutely necessary in the interest of the immigrated element, and particularly the Slavic element, for every Bohemian voter to register next Tuesday and thus prove the power of Bohemian citizens in our country. The coming ballot contains the names of excellent Bohemian candidates, and this is one more reason why every Bohemian voter should do his civic duty next Tuesday. Officials of Bohemian nationality have in most cases made a splendid record for themselves, thereby benefiting not only their own nationality, but contributing to a better and more honest public administration.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1914.

Commissioner Czarnecki points to another fact that merits the attention of every Bohemian citizen. In examining the registration list he has found that there are many people among us who have registered as Austrians, that is, as having been born in Austria instead of registering as Bohemians. This mistake has been the subject of many discussions and it has been generally believed that there is not one Bohemian who would register as Austrian. According to Mr. Czarnecki's letter, however, this mistake still prevails. We urge, therefore, every one of our voters to register as Bohemians. The registration clerks and judges must never object. If our people do not register as Bohemians, they increase the number of Austrian voters in our city which is absolutely inexcusable. We wish to believe that cases of that kind are now only exceptions, but even so, there should be none.

WPA (11.1.14) 3075

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1914.

THE OUSTED MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD ARE AGAIN FUNCTIONING

The chairman and the other members of the Chicago Board of Education have kept their promise to the members ousted by Mayor Harrison and ordered reinstated by Judge Foel. They have recognized them as members of the Board at committee meetings.

Mr. James B. Dibelka has taken his position as a member of the grounds and building committee, and that committee appointed him chairman of the sub-committee which is to investigate the matter of school properties.

The opinion of many of the members is that the grounds committee should be abolished, and a special committee appointed for each separate transaction when a property is being bought.

It was recommended at the meeting that the Lucy Flower School for Girls at Wabash Avenue and 26th Street be closed permanently because of its location in the red-light district.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1913.

[APRIL ELECTIONS]

(Editorial)

In the coming April elections the offices to be filled include those of a superior court judge, city clerk, treasurer, and an alderman. There will also be voting on a number of important proposals. It is therefore imperative that every citizen, especially every taxpayer, give this election careful thought and thus put himself in a position to vote according to his best knowledge, intentions, and conscience.



Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1912.

POLITICAL

....In addition to the main ballot [in the coming election], every voting citizen will also receive a so-called "small" ballot....concerning bond issues....most of which will benefit a small fraction of the public, but will add to the burdens of all.....The first concerns the widening of Twelfth Street....and we recommend that our countrymen vote "No" on that.

The following three proposals concern....the building of a new detention hospital....an enlargement of the poorhouse in Oak Forest....and completion of the County Building. These should be approved.....

There are three more proposals which will be voted upon by the entire state.These three should also be approved by the Bohemian voters.....

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MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1911.

RESOLUTION REGARDING CZECH CANDIDATE



The election of Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County will take place on Tuesday, November 7. It certainly is not necessary to particularly explain to the voters of the county how important is the office of Judge of the Superior Court, and what care is necessary in the selection of candidates in regard to their qualifications.

Insofar as we Czechs are concerned, we must first of all support men of whom we are fully convinced that they will not be prejudiced in any respect after they have taken their place on the judicial bench, and that justice will be shown before them.

Because of the above and for other reasons, we, the undersigned Czech businessmen, have decided upon the following resolution:

In consideration that Mr. Hugo Pam, candidate for the office of Judge of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1911.



Superior Court on the Republican ballot, is known to us as a distinguished lawyer, a man of good character, about whose rare abilities and fine qualifications there is no doubt.

In consideration that Mr. Hugo Pam is the son of Czech parents, and that he was reared in a Czech neighborhood, we have no doubt but that he well knows our mode of living, and, therefore, he will not be prejudiced against our nationality if we help to elect him with our votes.

In consideration that Mr. Hugo Pam takes an active part in charitable activities, we take it upon ourselves as a duty to remind voters of Czech origin to vote for him in the judicial elections.

In confidence that this resolution will receive a hearty acceptance and correct understanding, we remain with deepest respect,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1911.

James F. Štěpina

Jaroslav E. S. Vojan

Josef Lepša

Otto Horáček.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Oct. 28, 1911.

MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS CLUB OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD HELD ON OCTOBER 19

After the presentation of reports by the committees appointed in the last meeting, the discussion again was on the location of a small park between Wood, Lincoln, 18th and 19th Streets. According to a report received, the Park Commission is negotiating for a parcel of land further south. The Club resolved to send a committee to the Park Commission with a request to have the park located at 18th Street, because according to reliable information, part of the needed land can be purchased from the Union Lime Company much cheaper, and this location would have a great influence on the final removal of the limekiln.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Petru, as representative of the Union Lime Company, and he assured the Club that all damages caused by blasting would be adjusted. He was informed at this time of the protest resolution adopted in the last meeting relative to the sidewalks. The secretary was instructed

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1911.

to make a report to the Department of Streets about the obstruction in the sewer on 18th Street, between Robey and Lincoln Streets. To the committee which is to call on the Park Commission were elected Messrs. Vavra, Svoboda, and Novobělsky. It was also resolved to send letters to members encouraging them to try to secure new members.

Because the secretary resigned on account of lack of time, Mr. Vavra was elected to take the place, and the meeting was then adjourned. The next meeting will be held on the third Thursday in November.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1911.

MEETING OF TENTH WARD TAXPAYERS

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Taxpayers was held in the hall of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Society on 18th Street. Under discussion was the program of widening Twelfth Street, as advocated by those who are concerned either with beautification, fame, or profit. To be sure, this project would be carried out at public expense and would certainly be detrimental to all property owners on streets other than the one to be improved. The widening of this street from Michigan Avenue to Ashland Avenue would cost many millions of dollars. No one can or will tell us today exactly how much this would cost, because such a gigantic sum would enrage all taxpayers, and by taking steps in time, they might spoil the plans of these politicians and promoters (as happened to a similar plan for the widening of Halsted Street about six years ago).

Let no one think that, if the taxpayers allow this work to be carried out on Twelfth Street, it will mean a cessation of the waste of public money. This would only be the beginning of the politicians' extensive plans. The laying

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1911.

out of a large park at Congress and Halsted Streets is to follow. Here they would want to build luxurious and large city and county buildings. They would want to widen Congress Street from the lake to the park, making it a long, beautiful road. They also want to build in this park monumental public buildings which would surpass in magnificence all other public buildings on earth. The tower of the City Hall which they would build there is to be high enough so that it can be seen for several miles outside of Chicago.

For whom are we building the present palatial County Building and City Hall at a cost of over ten million dollars? These men also want to widen Halsted Street, repave it, and make it into one of the best business streets of the city. In addition, they are preparing to build subways for passenger and freight transportation between the depots of railroad companies, which are to build railroad tracks and are already buying property for that purpose. All costs for carrying out this fabulous plan are to be borne by the taxpayers, and who will dare to tell you how many millions of dollars will be required to fulfill this dream?

WPA (ILL) PRCJ.30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1911.

How do you like it, you taxpayers who sit comfortably at home while your neighbors attend a meeting and discuss and shudder over so heavy a burden? You will be told that you will pay only twenty-five per cent, the city will pay fifty per cent, and bonds will be issued for twenty-five per cent; but the city is the taxpayers, and the bonds will also have to be paid off by the taxpayers. Will you allow yourselves to be caught by such trickery? Who is it that really wants to make these enormous expenditures? When the widening of Halsted Street was previously being considered, it was the politicians and several wealthy speculators who wanted to enrich themselves and feather their nests, and thus they advocated this plan. They were defeated only because the taxpayers were organized and the press was with them.

For building and repairing damaged bridges, removing garbage, and keeping alleys and streets clean, there is no money, there never was, and perhaps there never will be.

That is what was said in this meeting of the Tenth Ward taxpayers. The meeting

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 300.5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1911.

was attended by a committee from the Eleventh Ward, and it was resolved that a committee should find out how far the plan has progressed and then, jointly with neighboring Wards, it should be decided how to proceed. The taxpayers can repulse this attack upon the public treasury if they show community interest, if they organize, and if the majority does not depend upon a few individuals.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1911.

FOR ANNEXATION TO CHICAGO

The annexation of the Town of Cicero to Chicago will be voted upon at next Tuesday's election. A large part of Bohemian Oak Park, Morton Park, and Hawthorne lie in that town. The Bohemian element in this section is markedly strong, and will continue to grow stronger. In Chicago, at such election, a majority is usually given in favor of annexation, but the inhabitants of the suburbs, for various reasons, often are opposed to it. In order that the citizens of Cicero might be thoroughly acquainted with the benefits to be derived from an annexation to Chicago, a committee was formed there. Through meetings and handbills, this committee is endeavoring to convince the citizenry that it will be decidedly to their advantage if they join the City of Chicago. The following benefits will accrue to them as pointed out by the handbills: First: they will receive lower rates for gas. They now pay one dollar per thousand cubic feet, and if they belonged



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1911.

to Chicago they would pay eighty five cents, and if Chicago sets a seventy cent rate, it would also apply to Cicero. Second: telephone service would be cheaper, without any extra payment whatever, and connection could be made with about 200,000 customers of the telephone company. This would be of great advantage to Cicero businessmen, and for all who have business transactions in the City of Chicago.

Third: they would get water rates cheaper. They would not have to pay for watermeters, and for the laying of watermains.

Fourth: if Cicero joined Chicago, it would not be a neglected part of the City of Chicago, if it did not wish to be. The repairs and paving of streets would go on as rapidly as the owners of property desired. Fifth: five cent car fares and universal transfer to all parts of Chicago would benefit the town immensely, and aid in increasing its population. Under the present unsatisfactory conditions,



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1911.

no one cares to build, and new tenants are not moving in, but on the contrary, people are leaving Cicero to come back into the city limits of Chicago. Also it is claimed that through joining Chicago, it will be easier to make loans for building purposes at lower interest rates, that taxes will not be increased, and that there will be better protection in case of fire.

As can be seen, the reasons for joining are excellent. We know of no reasons against it, and cannot express an opinion on that point. We think, however, that our countrymen in Hawthorne, Morton Park, and the eastern part of Bohemian Oak Park, will act for their own benefit when they make a cross mark in the square on the small ballot after the words "For Annexation of the Town of Cicero to the City of Chicago."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1910.

POLITICAL MATTERS

P.1--In the past Bohemians have been interested in how many candidates they have had on the political ballot, but at present they are concerned not so much with quantity as with quality. They are determined to put into office candidates of their own nationality whom they know to be qualified for the positions which they seek,--who are honest and reliable and will serve as honorable examples of their race. They want men who will be efficient and valuable in office, not men who desire to hold office because of the salary involved.

WPA ALL-PROJ. 100

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1909.

TAXPAYERS REGISTER COMPLAINT.

p. 2.. A delegation of the Bohemian Taxpayers Association in the 34th Ward appeared in the office of the commissioner of public works yesterday, and complained that their ward is being neglected by the government of this city; inasmuch as the streets are poorly paved, nobody takes care of the removal of garbage, and the sewer system is out of order.

From that office the group proceeded to the offices of the Board of Local Improvements and from there to the department for the maintenance of streets and sewers. The delegation was headed by Cyril R. Jandus. The complaint most justified comes from Hamlin Avenue between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Eighth streets.

In the fall the streets were torn up, as if a new paving had been intended, and then left open, so that when they are frozen, traffic can move over them only with great danger; the gasoline lamp posts were removed, thus heightening the risk, as no electric service was substituted; the streets are enveloped in impenetrable darkness.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1909.

The property owners are also grieving about the unduly high assessments for the paving. As already mentioned, the streets are in a worse condition than ever, yet the property owners will have to pay, beginning Nov. 4th, the interest on \$160 assessed on a twenty-five foot front lot.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1905.

SKIMPING ON LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

p. 4, Col. 2 - The streets of our Bohemian districts are neglected. That is a well known and oft repeated tale. Who is to blame for this? No one else, except the people, living on these neglected streets, whose property lies there. These people are against themselves. Various repairs require an outlay, which every one fears, as the devil fears holy-water. Nevertheless any such expense would be repaid many-fold in the course of a few years. The better the condition of a street, the more it is visited.

Whether anyone is walking, or riding, or otherwise following his calling, he always picks the best streets, where he does not have to plod through mud, or jump over broken walks, streets which are properly illuminated and full of life, where one need not have any fear of being waylaid. Businessmen on such streets enjoy greater patronage; benefits are derived not only by the businessmen, but by the property owners as well, because these in turn can ask higher rentals from the businessmen who make more profit.

For this reason, the businessmen and property owners should work together for the improvement of the streets in our Bohemian districts. What is needed here

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1905.

is for the businessmen and property-owners to form improvement clubs, in which discussions could be held as to what kind of improvements should be undertaken to ameliorate our district.

Pilsen has been remarkably neglected of late. Especially our sidewalks and street pavements have become notorious. Now, however, the walks are being improved a little, because they had become practically impassable. The pavements, however, especially on 18th Street, remain untouched. It seems as though the property owners did not insist on repair because of the considerable expense involved for them.

They are making a mistake, however, because in this way they are killing the street and stifling its business. It would please us indeed, if we saw several prominent businessmen and property owners rise and begin an energetic movement for the benefit of an organization which would endeavor to secure needed improvements. The Pilsen district is destined to become a great business center for all Cechs and of the entire neighborhood, but it must not be neglected; its advantageous position and conditions which will fulfill this destiny must be enhanced so as to be fully utilized.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1902.

BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS IN COOK COUNTY.

p. 2 - The new organized political club, Bohemian Democracy of Cook County, held its second meeting in the quarters of the Democratic Club Bohemia, Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street. Steps were taken at this meeting to insure the best representative in the political field and various other benefits for the Bohemian Democratic voters at the coming election and those to follow were also considered. The chairman of the new club is C. Fiala, and J. Mayer is the Secretary. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to formulate rules, by-laws and a platform, introduced its findings in these matters and, after minor changes, the committee's formulations were approved at yesterday's meeting. A brief summary of the approved Democratic platform will be introduced at the next meeting and published in the daily papers, together with a suitable proclamation to the Bohemian voters, whose cooperation at the coming election will be requested, so that Bohemian candidates for various offices may be victorious. Various committees were appointed, among which, first place was accorded to the committee of fifteen members, entirely composed of Vice-Chairmen, who represent the fifteen wards where

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30225

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1902.

Bohemian voters live. Financial, registration, hall, speakers, publicity, entertainment, committees were also appointed. The various committees were instructed to work energetically toward their indicated purpose, in order to assure offices for the Bohemian candidates.

Many speeches will be given before the election, to inform the Democratic voters of their duties towards themselves and towards the candidates, for success for one will be success for others. Any citizen of democratic inclination can become a member of this new organization.

At the close of the meeting mention was made, that some Bohemian voters were in doubt about the registration this Saturday, thinking that their previous registrations are still valid. In this they are mistaken. All voters, without exception, whether they were previously registered or not, if they wish to vote in the fall elections, absolutely must re-register this Saturday or they will not be eligible to vote.

The old registration lists are invalid and a new registration is required.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1902.

Whoever has the success of the candidates at heart, should not forget to register tomorrow, that is, on Sept. 4th. Whoever cannot do so tomorrow, will have another opportunity to do so, on Sept. 14th, which will be the last day of registrations.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30272

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1901.

BOHEMIAN



/ROBEY STREET RESIDENTS PROTEST/

The citizens of the Town of Lake have an example of how our streets and other public property are utilized. Alderman Carey, who is one of the most renowned "foxes" in the city council, is the proprietor of the brickyard on Robey Street. So that he could more easily transport clay, he arranged for his colleague, Hart, to introduce an ordinance by which permission was granted to lay rails on Robey Street south to 47th Street. No one knew, that anything of the kind had happened until the rails were being hurriedly laid. The owners of homes on Robey Street and in the neighborhood protested against such damage to the value of their property. They wrote a resolution quickly and sent a delegation, which went from one honorable gentleman to another, but it was all in vain. They had no other recourse except to go to the courts. This is what the Bohemians and Polish in the Town of Lake get for sticking with the ward political crowd. If they joined together and agreed on some candidate from their midst, it would be impossible for anything of the kind to happen as is happening with Robey Street and with the interests of the people settled there.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Sept. 17, 1884.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BOHEMIAN CITIZENS IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The coming elections - National, State and County are highly important for every citizen, but especially for immigrants.

The most important questions, which will be decided by the electorate in November are as follows:

1. The Civil Service Reform.
2. The protection of the citizens of this country on the other side of the boundary.
3. The personal liberty.

Everybody should take notice of these elections and here is the reason why:

1. We know that at present this country is governed with incredible speed. We know that millions of dollars, extorted from the people, will be mostly used for the purpose of enriching the capitalists.

Svornost, Sept. 17, 1884.

We know that hundreds of millions of acres of the best territories and soil were given up to the extorting companies.

We know that the legislature is shameless and corrupted.

We know that the untouchable electoral box was opened and interfered with to the advantage of the party, which was in power.

We know that the biggest frauds committed on the people were unpunished, therefore we wish to have changes!

2. Everybody knows that many citizens of this great Republic are moaning incessantly because they are being jailed by others in power.

We know also that the Republican Administration, while Blaine was Secretary, never resisted the foreign powers, except for small political tricks with countries not worth mentioning.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Sept. 17, 1884.

In dealing with major foreign powers he never moved a finger to the advantage of one threatened.

We know exactly that the Democratic party has always protected and splendidly defended the rights of the American citizens each time the agricultural question was at stake; it always has protected the complete equal rights among American born and immigrated citizens.

Whereas: We wish a change!

A change to the Democratic principles of today and a liberal law of liberty for every citizen.

3. We are convinced that the efforts of the Republican party are concentrated on the limiting of the personal liberty of the citizens.



Svornost, Sept. 17, 1884.

We are convinced that the Republican party is taking pains, with every effort, to yoke us under tyrannic laws, originated by the fanatic Puritans a century ago, whereas we protest as strongly as possible against the jurisdiction of such social laws for free and educated people and we demand the changes!

We ourselves denounce with fullest determination any law that limits personal liberty and is in direct opposition to the knowledge and idea of the Constitution of this country. We express our acknowledgment to the country, which fully defends and protects our interests and the interests of the people.

Knowing that the Democratic party and its candidates, Cleveland and Hendricks, are worthy of confidence in the matter of reforms, and being convinced that the Democratic party always has protected the personal liberty and honor of American citizens, we consider it our duty to organize ourselves to insure victory in the election of honest men to office.

Based on this principle we appeal to all the Bohemian Democrats, especially



Svornost, Sept. 17, 1884.

to those who are enthusiastic about personal liberty and social honor, to take part in the general advisory meeting, Friday, September 19, at 8 P. M. in the hall of the "Sokol Society" gymnasium on Taylor Street. The purpose of the meeting is to found a "Bohemian club," that will support Cleveland, Hendricks and Harrison.

As sponsors we have the signatures of nineteen prominent Bohemian business men.
.....(Names omitted)

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

BOHEMIAN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Yesterday's Meeting of the Bohemian Citizens and Accepted Resolutions

Notwithstanding the cold weather the enlightened Bohemians from Chicago, and even from suburbs, attended in large masses yesterday's meeting, called for the purpose of enforcing the nomination of a Bohemian justice of peace. One could see distinctly the interest paid by everybody to the cause, so dear and important to the Bohemian citizens. There were present the most prominent old Bohemian settlers of Chicago and the meeting, with a few exceptions of expressed sarcasm, could be seen as a really exemplary meeting.

The meeting was held in the Sokol's Hall and opened by Joseph F. Kohout. L. W. Kadlec was called to the presidential chair and started as follows: "Gentlemen, you are all conscious of the fact that the Cook County judges, in spite of the general demand of the Bohemians in Chicago to recommend our countryman to the bench of justice of peace, did the opposite. We are assembled, today, not with the purpose of condemning the judges of Cook County for their disregard of our nationality, nor to slander them, but in case there should be some changes in the candidates, to recommend for the vacancy of the justice

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

of peace - to take into consideration today's resolutions, and to grant us again a Bohemian justice of peace and show that favor to the large Bohemian population of Chicago."

Then Mr. Pragler took the speaker's platform and said that it was our own fault, that our candidate was omitted from the list. We are not active enough in politics and that this predicted a bad future. The German journal, Illinois Staats Zeitung, wrote again and badly, about us Bohemians. It commended as a very praiseworthy idea that Mr. Fisher was not recommended for the justice of peace. Why? Only because he is a Bohemian. This Bohemian-hating newspaper is intruding everywhere without being invited. Judge Fisher is an equally good juror and perhaps better than the new candidate in his place.

After a few insignificant speeches, Em. Legro announced that the resolutions were already elaborated and ready to be read to the audience.

Resolution

Accepted in the general meeting of the Bohemian people in Sokol Hall, March 18, 1883.

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

Whereas, there are about 60,000 Slavs, the majority of whom neither speak nor understand English, and

Whereas, in the last years there has been an attempt to persuade the circuit judges of the necessity to have on the West Side a Slav-speaking and understanding justice of peace, and

Whereas, the judges accepted this proposition and recommended, last year, to Gov. Cullom, E. A. Fisher, a prominent lawyer and a member of the Bar Association, as a worthy jurist to replace the deceased judge, Ammund Miller, and

Whereas, that Judge Fisher performed his duties honestly, conforming not only with the limits of the jurisdiction of the justice of peace, but taking into consideration the ideals of humanity and proving, at every point, his ability and competence to stay in the same office, and

Whereas, we have proved to the judges in every possible way, by our own efforts and with the help of our honest and kind friends of other nationalities, that the benefit obtained from the continuance in office of the same justice of peace cannot be over-rated and, taking into consideration that Judge Fisher

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

had sacrificed his own growing and large practice as a lawyer - that he should be nominated to this office for the next whole term, after the unfinished term of the deceased Judge Miller, and other candidates should not be taken into consideration, and

Whereas, it is known to everybody that nothing substantial can be shown against his reappointment, but, that in spite of the approval of all elements which he represented, the circuit judges have found it good and justifiable to leave out his name from the list of the proposed justices of peace for the West Side, and they did it on account of the causes known only to them and to nobody else, and

Whereas, this elimination of the candidacy of Judge Fisher not only is depriving us of many benefits and of due representation, but is casting an undeserved suspicion on our present just of peace and beloved countryman - this could have the undesirable consequence that in present conditions his profession is likely to be injured. On the other side our interests in the eyes of publicity can be damaged.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

Therefore It Is Resolved, that we American citizens of Bohemian extraction in Chicago, present at the national meeting, express our deep sorrow on account of the decision of the judges, acknowledged by them as right and good; and hereby we appeal to those gentlemen that they take their decision relation to this matter under full consideration and pronounce a new decision, favorable and advantageous to us. That means to reappoint our present judge, E. A. Fisher, in the same office for the next term.

Independently of this it is resolved that the copies of this resolution be delivered to every judge.

Signed by the Committee: E. A. Legross, J. F. Kohout, F. Fucik, K. Drabek.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

P. Hudek proposed to appoint few delegates, which would seek an audience with the senators here in Chicago or in Springfield; would deliver and explain to them the resolutions of today. The motion was accepted; seven delegates, prominent Bohemians, were elected and authorized to visit the state senators and circuit judges.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Mar. 19, 1883.

After this the meeting adjourned.

Right after the meeting the elected seven delegates had a private conference. They had already fulfilled the commission yesterday. The senators promised complete cooperation in the reappointment of a Bohemian justice of peace. It left nothing more than to wait for the decision of the senate in this matter.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30278

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Svornost, Apr. 21, 1879.

BOHEMIAN



THE SUPRISERY OF POLITICIANS

To be a politician is with every citizen who understands politics a serious business. It creates respect, dignity and character; in general it makes the man.

It is flattering and pleasant to sit among the leaders in political meetings, to be able to speak before others, to be welcomed with eagerness and expectation, to be the leader of the thought of those other non-political dullards or indifferent citizens, to whom there can be occasionally made when elections require it, nice speeches, in which the opposition is roundly berated and the favored candidates greatly praised, and some trumps played to flatter the poor foolish people, several thrusts can be made against the powerful and the wealthy, so it will appear we are in a free country and no one will make anything of it, thus we have a politician and that which he does is called politics, yes high politics. What are the purposes and principles of this kind of politics? Not one of these politicians asks or cares about that. He is simply a politician, he works for some candidate of his party. Does he receive any pay? No, he even helps pay the expenses of the election in the expectation of some other kind of reward or favor. From force of habit he

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BOHEMIAN

will berate the opposition party according to what he has learned from his party literature and no more. To inquire further as to the principles of such politics, what they lead to, and whether they are for the benefit of the people; does not enter such a politician's mind.

Let us examine a little more closely these politicians and their brand of politics. We shall learn how much despised is the citizen, who blindly goes along with his party, from force of habit, who allows himself to be threatened by the politicians as though his redemption depended upon that particular party. Just what is this American system of politics, either Republican or Democratic, other than the defense and upholding of the interests of the ruling classes, the capitalistic groups and their methods for the oppression of all who are dependent on them? We have in the United States a ruling class and a laboring class. The politics of both the major political parties tends only to preserve and protect the interests of the oppressive ruling classes. Nowhere, not even in Congress or the various State Legislatures nor in the City Councils is anything done by which the interests of the laboring classes would be protected. It seems as though this class, has no rights, needs no consideration, has no needs and no desires.-



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BOHEMIAN

even so a just government should strive to benefit and satisfy the majority of its citizens. Both of the national parties make use of shameful hypocrisy for the accomplishment of their aims, namely, that all their laws and efforts pretend always to be for the protection of freedom and rights of the masses but ordinarily all their laws for the preservation of this freedom prove to be the opposite thereof, and if by any chance this law should happen to be good then they disregard it and let it become a dead letter. Therefore the people again have nothing by which they may benefit. That is politics and to that end the politicians labor. Both the political parties of the country set up platforms made up of the old worn out empty phrases, absolutely meaningless, promising nothing, in fact accomplishing nothing. They decorate them with nice flattering rhetoric for their own party and abuse and reproach for the other party. Then they add a promise of good times to come as soon as the party and its candidates are elected. This then is called politics. The politician who knows how to picture it, knows how to be non-committal, knows how to

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pass out a great deal of nonsense, both national and political, is then in a position to be among the leaders and may seek some office to repay him for the many years of loyal service he gave to his party. The citizens then accept these same platforms as though they were some kind of valuable jewels, entitled to respect and veneration like some holy writ; they don't realize that by means of these smooth artifices they are led by these same political leaders, to vote for them, thereby helping them to attain some office which they have probably sought for years. This is politics as played by politicians. It is politics, to endeavor to hold an independent people in spiritual dependence and submission to the high political leaders. All of which, called humbug in America, is the privilege of politicians.

What are the politics of the laboring class against these conditions? Their politics are not primarily to seek personal profit and benefit or election to some office, but to endeavor first of all to bring about that equality and justice for all who are now being ground down by oppression under the present system. Labor's politics must refrain from all political humbug and underhandedness and must endeavor

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toward, education and enlightenment, the emancipation from subjection, the spiritual awakening of independent thought on political matters in order to recognize the causes of unrest and dissatisfaction among the people and to work for the accomplishment of means to bring about the equality and justice so necessary to the peace and satisfaction of all the people.

Labor politics consider all previous major political parties as a drawback to progress. Therefore it must not lower itself to the same trickery and machination which they used to carry out their principles.

To join with them would be to lower and destroy the principles of justice and equality. Labor's politics must overcome all that is evil and unjust no matter where it is found and support all things that are just and for the benefit of all . For these reasons any sensible man may support the labor party for the interests of this party are the interests of all honest people whether they be laborers, mechanics, businessmen or farmers.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1922.

IV (German)

IV (Polish)

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

(An abstract)

[Half-tones one column-ninth of a page each showing the victorious Czech candidates, Anton J. Cermak, Josef J. Mendl, and Adolf J. Sabath; also other non-Czech Democratic candidates such as Edmund K. Jarecki and Robert Sweitzer.]

.....Thompsonism, which caused so much evil in our city, county, and state, received its mortal wound in yesterday's election and went down in defeatBut before it breathed its last it caused one more evil; committed one more sin. It combined with the Democrats to effect the defeat of our countryman, Attorney Albert B. Holecek, who was nominated on the Republican ticket as a non-Thompsonian Republican candidate for senator from the Nineteenth district.

As is well known there is a movement on foot to impeach Thompson's ally, Governor Small, at the next session of the State legislature. The city hall

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1922.

IV (German)

IV (Polish) machinery worked with full force attempting to have the Thompson-Small ticket elected. Mr. Holecek did not belong to that clique, and it was therefore necessary to bring about his defeat. It must be said, however, that there were many of our countrymen who helped that clique and brought about Mr. Holecek's defeat.

All the Czechs who were candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected.....

[Translator's note: There is much repetition of the information already given in the previous issues of this paper about the individual candidates whose names appear on the first page of this translation.].....Two candidates for county commissioner, Mr. F. J. Triska and Mr. Novak, are also our countrymen. Their commissionership would cover all out-of-town county matters. If these two were elected it would mean that the Czechs would have a representation in the county board which would surpass their greatest expectations.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

CHICAGO CZECHOSLOVAKS COMPLAIN AGAINST REGISTRATION DISCOMFORTS

(Editorial Comment)

A large number of our voters living in the Czechoslovak districts of Chicago registered their votes yesterday in spite of the bad weather; so many, indeed, that the results of registration may be called satisfactory. Everyone did his duty willingly, but many citizens complained against the action of the election commission which selected the places for registration. On the basis of the new reapportionment of wards, that is, the fixing of new ward boundaries, certain precincts have been reshuffled and new polling places established. In doing so the comfort of the citizens was disregarded almost entirely. In certain precincts which are almost four blocks long, the polling places were stuck away in the furthestmost recesses of court buildings, making it necessary for the voters to walk from one end of his neighborhood to another to register. It certainly would be more correct and more just to have these polling places in the center of the precinct or as near the center as possible. This

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

happened in more than one instance, and what is remarkable here, is the fact that this discomfort was caused chiefly to the Czech and Polish voters and in the districts inhabited by them. Let us hope, however, that this kind of treatment did not scare anybody away from doing his duty as a citizen.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1920,

FRANK J. PETRU ELECTED PRESIDENT OF
OF THE CICERO BOARD OF EDUCATION

The president and three members of the Cicero Board of Education were elected Saturday. The election was a triumph for the Bohemian people; a triumph that was much more significant because Mr. Frank J. Petru and his friends had to overcome many obstacles in some parts of Cicero, such as, in the districts of Hawthorne and Grant Works. In these districts he was worked against in such a manner that defeat could have been expected. The campaign was especially furious in the Hawthorne District and were it not for the Bohemian pluralities in the Morton Park, the Clyde Park, and the Warren Park districts his fate would have been sealed. Candidates for the office of the president received the following number of votes: Frank J. Petru, 2,943; William N. Jannenga, 2,709; John F. Slapak, 484; Frank J. Horak, 159.

Victory for Mr. Petru is a victory for the Bohemian group in Cicero, and let us hope that it will contribute to the improvement of the Cicero Board of Education



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1920.

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and to the introduction of better conditions in the management of Cicero public schools.

Besides the election for president and members of the Board of Education, citizens also voted on the question of whether or not a public library should be established in Cicero. That a great majority of voters recognized it as a necessity, was shown by the results: 5,269 votes for, and only 752 against.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS

The Hour for Action Has Struck

(Advertisement)

Our sons and brothers are dying upon the battlefields of France. Why? To preserve democratic principles and personal liberty for us and our posterity.

We, who have stayed behind, should not think that we have done our full duty toward our homeland by buying war bonds and war stamps and by contributing a few dollars to the Red Cross. All this was necessary, but it shows us only from our materialistic side. If this war is to be won, our government must receive moral support also. This we can best accomplish by voting the Democratic ticket, so demonstrating to the German enemy that we stand firmly by our President, Woodrow Wilson.

Czechs and Slovaks! This coming election is for the Czechoslovak element in this country of much greater significance than we may think. We are not con-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

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IV cerned merely with the election of Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and John A. Cervenka and a few State representatives. There is more at stake now: to be or not to be represented in public office in the future!

This is the first time in the history of Chicago that Czechs have had the opportunity to elect a fellow countryman to the highest office of the County of Cook. No one should think that the ruling clique of the Democratic party recommended Messrs. Cermak and Cervenka out of sheer personal love; this recommendation was wrested from the party by the political strength revealed in the size of the Czech vote.

Only by concerted action is it possible for us to remain at the crest of political power. Are we capable of doing it now when the opportunity beckons? We have earned this recognition, and it is our duty as citizens to show [that we deserve it] to the other nationalistic groups. Every Czech and every Slovak should, for this reason, appear at the demonstration meeting in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion on August 30 at 7:30 P.M. Do not offer the excuse that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

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IV the meeting can be held without your being present. If your sons, now in the Army, had spoken like that, we should have been in the Hun's clutches long ago.

/List of names of those on campaign committee/

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BOHEMIAN

Dennis Pasatel, Aug. 6, 1918.

NO ELEVATED FOR BLUE ISLAND AVENUE

Feeling was running high among our people when, some time ago, it became known that an elevated line was to be built from Harrison and Halsted Streets on Blue Island Avenue up to 22nd Street. The structure would have disfigured the appearance, and destroyed the business, of our best street, aside from the certainty that it would have completely ruined real-estate values. It would have made another Lake Street out of our main thoroughfare.

The plan originated with the Traction Commission, which was to submit the solution of the transportation problem to the committee which, in turn, was to report to the City Council. The matter was to be voted on at the next election. The business associations of the neighborhood appeared before the transportation committee a number of times, always lodging the most vigorous protest against the plan. After several months of hard work, their objections finally produced results.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1918.

Mr. Frank J. Bílek informs us that the part of the proposed ordinance concerning Blue Island Avenue is to be stricken out. Aldermen Klaus, McNichols, Bowler, Powers, and Gullerton, have accomplished this, aided by protests from citizens. The committee acknowledged that the particular branch was necessary for the development of the elevated system, true enough, but recommended that it be built either east or west of Blue Island Avenue. In those locations, however, too much private property would have to be expropriated.

The proposed ordinance in its amended form has been placed before the City Council, which body, of course, cannot make it a law until the voters have passed on it.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

J. F. SLAPAK RE-ELECTED

Last Saturday's election for the school district No. 99, which comprises all of the Town of Cicero, resulted in a victory for Jan F. Slapak, who competed for the office of school-board president against his fellow countryman, Frank D. Matousek, and against C. E. Carlson, who ran for that office in last year's election.

Slapak and Matousek received almost the same number of votes. Czech votes were split, and there was a danger that the third candidate might win.

Three members of the school board were also elected. No Czech is among them, because Czechs did not concentrate their votes properly. Mr. Blazek, one of the Czech candidates, lost by only two votes, just because of lack of political co-ordination on the part of his fellow countrymen. The three elected members have held their offices before. Their terms run for three years, while the president, according to the law, is elected for one year only.

WPA (11) 100-30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

CICERO AND CLYDE

The Club of Czechoslovak Taxpayers in Cicero is exerting its political influence to bring about a merger of the Cicero and Clyde school systems. Clyde is in fact only a district of Cicero, and is governed by the same administration. Nevertheless, its schools belong to another district. A petition in favor of a merger is being circulated among the registered voters of Clyde, who have the decisive word in the matter.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

CZECHS ELECTED TO CICERO SCHOOL BOARD

The election held in Cicero, Illinois, last Saturday, brought gratifying results to our people--three Czechs were elected to the School Board. They are John F. Slapak, president; Frank J. Petru and F. J. Blaha.

Mr. Slapak has held this office for several years; his re-election proves that he has conducted the affairs of the Board in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Petru, who is a prosperous businessman, was elected to the School Board for three years. Mr. Blaha has been a member of the Board for several years. Czech voters played an important part in this election.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

BOHEMIAN COMMITTEE CALLS ON MAYOR THOMPSON

Yesterday Mayor Thompson received in his office a committee consisting of representatives of the Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Liberated), the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Association of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), and other organizations under the leadership of the Alderman of the Twelfth Ward. The Mayor listened with interest to the story of the incident that caused the committee to seek the Mayor's help and intervention. He was informed that the resolution, submitted by the Bohemians to the Chicago Board of Education, protesting an article contained in a textbook used by our public schools, which eulogizes the German Kaiser and depresses and discourages the republican spirit in our youth, was not even read in the meeting of the Board's committee on school management--while the resolution of German associations which, in fact, was the reply to and defense against the Bohemian resolution, was given full attention and the request contained therein granted. After learning all the particulars of the incident, the Mayor realized and admitted that the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

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Bohemians were not treated justly and properly. He gave the committee a letter to the president of the School Board expressing his regret that a public body, such as the Chicago Board of Education or its committee on school management, has shown citizens, coming before it with a complaint and a request, so unsatisfactory and disparaging a treatment, and requesting the president to see to it that the matter be taken again into proper and thorough consideration. The committee will deliver the letter this afternoon at four o'clock when the Board holds a meeting.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1913.

NEW SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Mayor Harrison yesterday submitted to the City Council his nominations for three members of the Chicago Board of Education. They are to replace the members who have been ousted because they refused to vote for Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of Chicago public schools, and voted instead for John D. Shoop.....

Fifty-eight members of the Council were present at the meeting, which un-animously approved the Mayor's nominations.....

The new members of the Board include Josef A. Holpuch, who takes the place of J. B. Dibelka [a Bohemian].....

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WPA (ILL) 1913.362

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1913.

BOHEMIANS IN THE CITY HALL
City Pays Almost Half Million A Year
to Bohemian Employees

Some twenty years ago when there were a few Bohemian policemen and a few other Bohemian employees--they could be counted on your fingers--on the pay roll of the City of Chicago, we used to be proud of it and considered it proof that the Bohemian element in Chicago is receiving some recognition.

Today there are so many Bohemian employees in the City Hall that there is no department in which you could not find somebody with whom to transact business in your own Bohemian language. Counting all elective city officers, all appointive officers, crafts men, and workmen in the various departments, we find a total of 408 countrymen in the City's service, some of whom, we all know, hold very high positions. This number differs from time to time, since it also includes Bohemians employed as street cleaners, and in this category

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1913.

the number of employees changes with weather, season, and other circumstances.

Of considerable interest is the total amount of money drawn by Bohemian employees of the City of Chicago. We doubt that anybody could make a close guess at that amount, and most of us will be surprised to learn that Bohemian city officials and other employees receive a total of \$37,243.40 a month from the City. This amount, however, does not include public schools or the public library, where many of our countrymen are employed in one capacity or another. These two departments, although maintained by funds obtained from Chicago taxpayers, are not under the direct control of the City treasurer as far as the payment of wages is concerned. If these were included, the amount of the City's money flowing yearly into Bohemian pocketbooks would certainly exceed one-half million dollars.

Among elective officials we have seven aldermen, two judges, and the chief

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1913.

bailiff of the Municipal Court. Others hold important appointive offices, such as our member of the Commission on Improvements, Mr. Sima, the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Kostner, and the City Architect, Mr. Kalal.

The following is a complete list of Bohemian City employees:

City Council, seven members.....	\$1,750.00
Law Department, ten employees.....	1,066.64
Election Commission, three.....	341.66
Accountant, one.....	80.00
Municipal Judges, two.....	1,000.00
Clerk of Municipal Courts, thirteen.....	1,483.33
Bailiffs of Municipal Courts, twelve.....	1,836.00
Parole Board Office, one.....	125.00
Bridewell, four.....	855.00

Denni Glasatel, Oct. 5, 1913.

Building Commission, one.....	\$116.66
Health Department, eighteen.....	1,127.66
Light Department, three.....	283.00
Local Improvements, four.....	658.33
Police, eighty-two.....	9,137.00
Construction Department, three.....	405.00
Telegraph, one.....	48.16
Fire Department, thirty-three.....	3,759.00
Public Works (Commissioner's Office), two.....	526.67
Streets Department:	
Ward Superintendent, one.....	183.33
Laborers, one-hundred and ten.....	5,280.00
Drivers, thirty-four.....	2,524.00
Tunnels, one.....	100.00
Architects, three.....	660.00
Maps Department, one.....	110.00

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1913.

Sewers, one.....	\$110.00
Water Work, all departments, fifteen.....	1,171.50
Bridges, eight.....	745.00
City Hall, three.....	220.60
Workingmen in all other departments, twenty-six.....	1,540.00

This list is of considerable interest not only because it shows the number of City employees of Bohemian descent and the amount of money they receive every month, but also because it is a document proving the progress made by our countrymen in politics during recent years.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1912.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Our Countryman, Eduard J. Forst, Nominated as Congressman

State Senator Eduard J. Forst, who occupies a distinguished position in the Czech Democratic organization, was nominated as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at a meeting of Democrats of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, held in the Bohemian-American Hall on 18th Street. Mr. Forst is the candidate for Congress from the fifth district.

Our countryman, Mr. E. F. Kovnovsky, is named among the candidates for the office of County Commissioner on the Republican ticket. There are no other Bohemian candidates on the Republican county ticket.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1912.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Most interesting to us is who will be the candidates in the Czech wards. In the Tenth Ward, the incumbent Alderman Frank J. Vavříček is again seeking the nomination and is supported by the Sullivan faction. The Harrison faction has three candidates. They are James McNichols, our countryman Charles Michal, and Charles Byrnes. In the Eleventh Ward there are thus far only two candidates in the field, and both are adherents of Mayor Harrison, former Alderman Peter L. Hoffman, and Mr. Frank Brewersdorf. In the Twelfth Ward, on the Democratic ticket, there is only one candidate, the incumbent Alderman Anton J. Čermák, whereas the Republicans have two candidates: Albert Kříha, supported by Governor Deneen's faction; Joseph Čapek, candidate of the Loriner organization and of the Lincoln Protective League. In the Twentieth Ward, formerly the Ninth, opposing each other, are the incumbent Alderman Henry L. Fick and our countryman Hugo L. Pitte; the latter is the Harrison candidate. As yet the Republican candidate has not appeared.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1912.

In the Thirty-fourth Ward, a fierce struggle for the Democratic nomination is taking place. Almost all of the candidates are Czechs. Mr. John Toman, who is employed by the Public Library, is the candidate of the Harrison faction; Karel Rada is supported by former State Senator Cyril R. Jandus and is considered a candidate of the Sullivan faction; Alderman Ryan, an adherent of the same group, is supporting Mr. Joseph Kačena. Also campaigning are Karel Vesely and Winfiel Held, both of whom are said to belong to the Sullivanites.



Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1911.

ALDERMAN JANOVSKY BRINGS PRESSURE TO INSURE THE
DISCONTINUANCE OF SHORTAGE OF WATER IN TOWN OF LAKE

Impressed by our report yesterday about the shortage of water in Town of Lake, Alderman Felix B. Janovsky of the Twenty-ninth Ward put pressure upon the proper departments in the City Hall and today we can assure the inhabitants of the Town of Lake that they will no longer suffer from a shortage of water. Alderman Janovsky has been assured that in order to overcome the shortage of water, two pumping stations would be combined into a single unit and the Town of Lake would have plenty of water.



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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1907.

TO HELP CZECH IMMIGRANTS IN BONDAGE.

P.1.--Congressman Sabath who is back in Chicago, Congress having adjourned until January 6th, informs us that he has been named on the committee for the regulation of interstate liquor traffic, and also on the committee of immigration and naturalization. He can be of considerable use to our countrymen, and surely no Czech's complaint, of whatever nature, shall be passed up by him now, when he can take almost direct action before the two committees.

Congressman Sabath, the only Czech representative in Washington, has taken vigorous steps in the investigation of the plight of our own fellow countrymen who, together with immigrants of other nationalities, are held in bondage by American enterprises in the South. The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Strauss, himself in a conference, gave the congressman every assurance of his support in this matter.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1907.

During his sojourn in Chicago, the congressman will devote most of his time to the hearing of complaints.

100-2373

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1906.

CZECH TAXPAYERS REFUSE ROLE OF WALL FLOWER.

p.4.--The "big shots" surely profess a great love for us Czechs whenever they want us to do something for them, but when they are asked to do anything for us, even when the demand is most justified, they suddenly do not know us. We don't mean the well proven love of the Austrian Government in Vienna for the Czech nation, but we mean the manner in which we Chicago Czechs are being treated by the Republican administration of this city. All of the other nationalities are able to gain recognition sooner than we Czechs, and this refers not only to politics, but other fields as well. Let us thus take a look at the way the Republican Park Board handles our interests. In accord with former planning there are to be created three smaller parks: one in the Pilsen district between May and Fisk streets, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, one park in the Jewish settlement, and one on the northwest side.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1906.

Logically the building of the park in the most intensively tax paying district should have the preference; that is our Pilsen district. We are informed, however, that the Park Board intends to build the park in the Jewish settlement first with the one on the northwest side to follow; what is left of the appropriation is to go for our park. The majority of the Park Commissioners think that nothing will be left. This time, however, the gentlemen of the Board have made an error in their calculation. They believe that the Jews in the Ghetto and the Poles on the northwest side would set up a vigorous protest if the creation of their parks were delayed, whereas the Czechs in their proverbial patience, which borders on indolence, would not stir. Those politicians are convinced that they can promise us anything and deliver nothing. We have to show them that we are filled up with promises and want action. Our fellow countrymen of the Pilsen district will certainly remonstrate with the Park Board and let them know the opinion of the Czechs in regard to the park issue. The tax payers of the Sixteenth Ward shall be the first to push the matter until the park stands in the midst of our district.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IVDenni Hlasatel, July 2, 1901.

THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD

Karel J. Vopicka becomes the successor of C. R. Walleck.

Mayor Harrison, yesterday sent to the City Council, a list of his appointments to the School Board, the most important of which, for us, is the installation of Karel J. Vopicka as a member of the board instead of Mr. Walleck. That Walleck did not have the slightest expectation of reappointment was known some time ago. The problem was simply to find a suitable person, who would accept his position. Finally the Mayor offered it to Mr. Vopicka, who at first was inclined to refuse the offer, because he is fully occupied with business matters. However, when the Mayor told him that there would not be any Bohemian on the School Board if he did not accept, he finally agreed to accept. Mr. Vopicka has an excellent reputation from a nationalistic, as well as from a political and business viewpoint and it is certain, that the greatest portion of his countrymen will be satisfied with his appointment. Besides him the following were also appointed: Charles J. Holmes, Dr. Heinrich Hartung, Mrs. Isabelle

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1901.

C'Keefe, Frank J. Loesch, Josef Downey and John F. Wolf. The last four were members of the previous Board.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1901.

ELECTION COMMENT.

Tuesday's election brought many surprises and much enlightenment. Especially among us Bohemians, there was plenty of both. The election of Joe Sindelar as alderman surprised many Democratic politicians, but it did not surprise those who went among the people and observed their attitude. Another surprise was the insignificant number of votes cast for the Social Democratic candidates for the offices of alderman. Only the Bohemian aldermanic candidates carried on honorably, although they did not receive the number of votes that were expected from among their friends. In the tenth ward the socialists made wagers that their candidate would receive over 500 votes. The failure of the candidacies of Mr. Novak and Shabek was a surprise to many.

It seems to us that the interest of Bohemians in political matters is dwindling. Formerly there were so many movements, so much debating and such great interest, but this year nothing could be seen or heard.

Politicians, especially those who make the decisions should take notice and strive to regain the favor of our people by caring for their wishes and requirements. If they continue to think only of themselves and never about the voters, they will live to see even greater surprises.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Apr. 6, 1899.

THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER.

Those who were victorious are rubbing their hands with joy, although the careful observer knows that this result was accomplished only with the help of the money of New York's Tammany, and those who were defeated, will again turn their attention to private matters in the knowledge that they endeavored according to their best capabilities, to bring the taxpayer's money into the pockets of unnecessary officials and contractors. So far as we Bohemians are concerned, we see nothing in the results, except the decline of national consciousness.

The personal political interests of some climbers have suppressed, so it seems, absolutely that sublime idea of one large Bohemian-American family, of that branch of a great people, which transplanted to the fertile soil of Free America will bloom again. There was a time when our countrymen, regardless of political affiliation, would vote for a Bohemian, as such, but that time is past.



Swornost, Apr. 6, 1899.

We recollect the words of V. L. K.: "Moral poison is a cheap article among Bohemians, for it is cooked up in so many Bohemian hearts and heads. Bleed from a thousand wounds, dear fatherland, your sons will heal you by pouring into fresh wounds new poisons."- Therefore are we hastening on earth? Isn't it like that we face about, isn't it time that we open our eyes to see, that in the pursuit of the Golden Calf, we are selling national ties, which thus far have bought us for a plate of simple porridge?

Isn't it time that we expose those various false prophets among us, who praise the work of individuals in the various offices and so long as they have some gain therefrom, but persistently pass the workers by in silence, who they could be given recognition in the form of an honorable public office, and they ignore them, only because they received from the other political party a paltry sum and two lots on which to build a printing plant?

Isn't it time, that our people prepare themselves to tear down and destroy this artistic structure of the political clique, which lies at the breast of our entire national activity like an Alpine mass, so that we can not even breathe, let alone live and successfully advance?

Svormost, Apr. 6, 1899.

If the principle of neighborly love is a single farce, which is good enough for celebrations and theory, but in practice is rejected, it is better that you fling it away at once; at least you will be sincere to the masses of our people, and at least the people will know where they stand. So far as we are concerned we can sleep in peace. We did our duty in supporting all sincere and actual Bohemians, who sought public office and everyone knows, that only shameful practices, fraud and bribery caused the victory to fall to the other side.

We shall not stop before the film is removed from the eyes of our people, and, surely, the time is not far off when they will awake and realize who gave them good advice.

Svornost, Apr. 8, 1896.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM YESTERDAY.

Republican candidates won in all districts, and received votes in big majorities. William Laffler, Bohemian democratic candidate for West Town assessor lost with a 4,700 vote minority against William Gaffert, Republican. G. F. Stepina, Republican, was elected collector for West Town District with a majority of 8,500 votes. Three Bohemian aldermen will represent the Bohemian population in the city council, - Frank Meck, democrat, Ward 8 (715 vote majority); Vaclav Klenka, Republican, Ward 9 (985 vote majority) and Anton Novak, Republican, Ward 10 (525 votes majority).

The Republican party celebrated its big victory yesterday in all electoral districts. Not paying attention to the fact that only 50% of the registered citizens gave their votes in the election locals, the Republican ticket's victory in all districts was smashing, receiving an enormous majority of votes.

We can say the election results are very satisfactory. Some of the aldermen were re-elected, some with bad records lost their lucrative jobs. The Bohemians received three nominations, one Democrat and two Republicans: Ward 8 - Democrat, Frank Meck; Ward 9 - Republican, Vaclav Klenka; Ward 10 -

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Apr. 8, 1896.

Republican, Anton Novak.

Svornost, June 22, 1892

NEW PROOF



We have said several times that the Republican Party is one which has inherited and accepted the principles of the old "Know Nothing" party and that whenever the opportunity is offered, these principles are put into effect with well recognized conscientiousness. The heart of the Republican Party contains an element which is greatly interested in hatred of everything which is not genuinely American, which maintains that only full-blooded Americans have the right to direct the fate of the community, and that the immigrant citizen only, has the right to pay and to remain silent.

We do not belong among those who are under the impression that we are duty-bound to support this or the other party merely because it appoints some Bohemian inspector, or because it gives to a Bohemian some other minor office. We believe that the Bohemian nationality derives not the slightest benefit from enabling several Bohemian politicians to make a living for themselves at the city or county trough. But when a party adopts this attitude toward the Bohemian element, when we continually are received with coolness, disfavor, yes even unfriendliness, when it is clearly shown that we are not wanted, then

Svornost, June 22, 1892

indeed one would have to be crazy to force themselves upon such a party. It would be much better to give up all political activity or turn to that party which knows how to value services rendered. It is not only in Chicago - but also in all other cities. Our countrymen complain rightfully, that they are not recognized by the Republican Party, and that the leaders of the party are the most determined denouncers of the immigrant element. Not only in local politics but also in higher circles has it been made quite evident that they can get along very nicely without us.

Now our Republican mayor has again given us proof regarding his favor. The entire Bohemian element and the Bohemian press joined in recommending to him a capable Bohemian for the school board nomination, but the mayor threw all these requests and all petitions into the waste basket. Why didn't he satisfy the Bohemians in their desire for a previous Bohemian representative on the school board who had shown himself to be capable? Was it because he is a Democrat? He named Mr. Nettlehorst last year and he belongs to the Democratic Party!

Svornost, June 22, 1892

Our candidate was a Bohemian and this was sufficient for Mr. Washburne. We are certain that this was not the work of the mayor alone - for before he named the members of the school board he surely consulted with his lieutenants. Therefore, this rejection can be accepted by us as not coming from an individual, but as coming from the Party.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

BOHEMIAN REPRESENTATION IN SCHOOL BOARD.

WPA 101 1000 3072

Will the Republican mayor respect us as his Democratic predecessors did?

Among Bohemians the question of representation of the Bohemian elements in the school board is again being discussed. As far as we know, at present no one is seeking this honorable office.

Even Dr. Jirka has not sought reappointment. However, it is certain that Bohemian Republicans should at this time remind the mayor that he must provide Bohemians with a place on the school board, if the supposition that his party is unfavorable to the Bohemian element is to be overcome.

It is known of course that a member of the school board cannot look after the interests of his own nationality to the exclusion of others.

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

He must respect the interests of all for the benefit of the public schools. Everything else is secondary. Since it has become a practice, among us, that every nationality be represented in that body, surely 50,000 Bohemians have a right to request that one from among them be appointed. Bohemians are among the taxpayers. Therefore they have a right to demand representation in every department of the city administration. According to regulations, Bohemians send their children to the public schools. Therefore, they rightfully expect that a Bohemian will always be appointed a member of the school board, so that they will have some one to turn to, should they wish to make a complaint or a proposal.

It is unnecessary to mince words on this question. By what method can it be accomplished, so that the mayor will give the Bohemians representation?

By harmonious work, by the dropping of all political partisanship, by discarding all personal likes and uniting in support of one individual, who is looked upon by all as the best qualified for the office.

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

And who should it be?

If we were to go over the list of Bohemian citizens, if we were to place the question before a Democrat or a Republican, the answer would be the same. Our wish is that the present member of the board, Dr. Jirka, be reappointed.

This is the best recommendation which can be given any member.

One such official is and always will be, a greater satisfaction to us than twenty others, who would be mere ciphers in that body.

Dr. Jirka has expressed himself on several occasions as not being a candidate, but if the Bohemian people will insist on him and succeed in having mayor Washburne appoint him, he must submit to the wishes of his countrymen.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 17, 1892.

BOHEMIAN POLITICS.

We believe that every citizen, who in recent years, took the slightest interest in local politics, will agree with us, if we say, that Bohemian politics have thus far failed to achieve the success to which it is entitled by reason of its strength. It cannot be denied that the Poles, who thus far can not boast of such strength or influence, have managed to gain greater benefits than we have attained.

Let us consider, for example, last year's County elections. Local Democrats, who were trustingly supported by the Bohemians, ignored their assistance completely in the convention, and only after long entreaty was citizen Stajner graciously accepted on the party ticket.

Svornost, March 17, 1892.

Now they are again guilty of such a mistake. Although, the Poles are represented on both township tickets, the Bohemians were not given even the smallest office, yes, not even a clerk-ship, which in the past has always been reserved for them. There were plenty of candidates in the field, and we believe that all those who sought a place on the ticket were as capable as any of those who received the nominations. The convention did not even hesitate when it came to the request of the Bohemians, and worked out the nominations as smoothly as if there were no Bohemian element in the Party.

The nomination for alderman in the 8th Ward can also be considered as an intentional snub for the Bohemian Democratic group. Even though a Bohemian was nominated, and, as we believe he is a capable citizen so that Bohemian citizens could be fully satisfied, nevertheless, the defeat of Sindelar was a defeat of Democracy in the 8th Ward, because that ward wanted him nominated, and it did not recommend anyone else.

Svornost, March 17, 1892.

Let us examine the achievements of the Irish. They have their own political leaders, whom they trust fully. The words of their leaders are law. They are well organized soldiers, who support the side that offers them certain gains.

It is possible to expect a like organization on our part. No doubt we could find enough capable leaders among us, who could, before each election, examine the field and know in which direction we should proceed, but the question remains as to whether or not these leaders would be supported as are the leaders of other nationalities?

Bohemian Democrats are strong enough today to take an important part in the party. It depends on their being able to utilize this strength.

Svornost, March 11, 1892.

A BOHEMIAN DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The well known Bohemian Democrat, L. W. Kadlec, was elected a delegate to the national convention which will meet in our city in June. This is the first time, that a Bohemian is being sent by a major political party in Illinois, to a convention at which it is to be decided who is to be nominated for the office of President.

We do not look upon the election of Mr. Kadlec as an individual distinction, but as an acknowledgment given to the Bohemian element by this great political party. No personal gain will be derived by Mr. Kadlec through his election, but, Bohemian Democrats may be proud of the success they have achieved. They can point with pride to the fact, that the Democrats of the Second Congressional District, which is known as a Democratic stronghold, called upon a Bohemian to represent them at the National Convention. We believe that Mr. Kadlec, who has been honored by the party, will not remain satisfied with his present success, but that we shall be able, in a short time, to bring reports of his further advancement.



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 13, 1891.

SECOND BOHEMIAN IN OFFICE

The first Bohemian to be provided with an office was Mr. Chot, a well known enthusiastic Republican.

The second is Vaclav Lusk, a Harrisonian Democrat. He was named Water Tax Assessor. It seems that the Democrats, in the pursuit of politics, are just a little better educated than Republicans. However, Mr. Lusk is capable of filling the office to which he was named and it does not matter to which party he adheres.

Svornost, January 31, 1891

EDWARD HOLY, BOHEMIAN BAILIFF

Sheriff Gilbert kept his word at last and appointed a Bohemian as bailiff, and we are sure that by this act he will gain the favor of Bohemian Republicans whose concern it is to see that every office is filled by a capable person.

The office of bailiff is more important than some think, and in convocation summons of jurors and in the keeping of their records great care is necessary.

The sheriff must take into consideration, that many Bohemians come to courts unable to speak the English language and in order to avoid payment of hired interpreters by them it becomes necessary that there be placed in our court rooms men capable of filling the positions as Mr. Holy does. Having mastered the Bohemian, English and German languages, he is recognized as a capable interpreter and is good penman.



Svornost, June 5, 1890

BOHEMIAN DELEGATION AT SPRINGFIELD

Our countrymen at the Springfield Convention apparently are not merely listeners, as they formerly were, for several of them have been named to important committees. We have been informed that L.W. Kadlec was elected chairman of the delegates of the first Congressional District; Alderman Dvorak was named a member of the Committee on Credentials. J. Kostner, was nominated for the Committee on Organization, however, he declined the honor.

IV (John Kralovec)

Svornost, May 15, 1890

PARK COMMISSION

Citizen John Kralovec, received from Governor Fifer, his confirmation as park commissioner, signed by Gov. Fifer and by the Secretary of State Pearson. Today, Mr. Kralovec, will deposit the required bond and one week from next Tuesday he will be introduced to the Park Board by his predecessor, Judge Kohlsaat. We feel certain that every Bohemian will agree with us, if we say, that, for this responsible office, there could not have been found a more capable countryman and that the Bohemian Nationality will have a dignified representative in Mr. Kralovec.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Svornost, May 12, 1890

THE FIRST BOHEMIAN PARK COMMISSIONER

A telegraphic report was received from Springfield Saturday that Governor Fifer had named our well-known countryman, John Kralovec, a member of the West Parks Commissioners. A short time ago the place was vacated by the present Probate Judge Kohlsaet, and Bohemian Republicans requested that Mr. Kralovec be appointed to the vacancy.

Bohemian Republicans had plenty of reason to fear that their request would not be granted at first, for there were many who tried to get the appointment, who had much influence, and as is well-known, the financial interests which contribute to each political campaign had to be considered. Lately, however, more favorable reports have been arriving, and it was because of a certain Republican politician who is in on all the secrets at the State Capitol that Mr. Kralovec, was finally named. We must congratulate our fellow-countryman.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 30th. 1885.

THE NOMINATION OF A BOHEMIAN

As we know our countryman, Jaroslav Schlessinger, applied for the position of a postmaster in a south-west post office, located on Blue Island and 18th Street. Two other prominent politicians also applied for the position, but the chief postmaster of Chicago, Judd, nominated the Bohemian, J. Schlessinger, who will be installed into office this afternoon at 4 P. M. We hope our new Bohemian postmaster will see to it, that more Bohemian officials receive the appointments and that all those, who are already working there will remain on their jobs.



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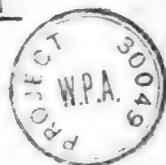
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IV

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Oct. 7, 1884.

OUR COUNTRYMAN MR. SCHLESINGER IS ELECTED.



The Bohemian candidate for State Representative is elected. Yesterday the lists from the last two precincts were counted and this decided the election between Schlesinger and Meyers. The report from the book of the Election Supervisor shows that Schlesinger had 6,835 votes and Meyers 5,994 votes. His election mainly depended on the Bohemians. We have proved that we are able to unite and to fight valiantly for our countryman, who as a result emerged victorious.

Svornost, June 15, 1883.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS

THE BOHEMIAN JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR CHICAGO NOMINATED

Springfield, Ill., June 14th. The proposed Bohemian Justice of the Peace, Ed. A. Fischer, was today unanimously nominated in the session of the Senate. He obtained the renomination as a proof of good will to the Bohemian nationality, which deserves for its honesty in the district, to have at least one Justice of the Peace, who speaks Bohemian and can be of much benefit to our countrymen, who do not possess the English language. The Governor sent his, (Mr. Fischer's), name to the Senate without any hesitation and the Senate sanctioned it. Many thanks for it to the Judges, to the Governor, and to the Senate. We are completely convinced, that this office was reached in a most honest way, to the desire of the Bohemian nationality, and to prove that the concerned official and political circles are taking care of Bohemians, respecting them and wished to do something in their favor. We should remember it forever. It is a disgrace for all these renegades who, knowing that they can have no hope to reach this office, have worked with all their power against the possibility of its being obtained by the Bohemians. We will remember it, too, when the suitable time comes.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3423

Svornost, April 2, 1883.

FRANCIS HUBKA CANDIDATE TO THE CITY COUNCIL.



The independent Democratic club of the 3th ward while originally proposed Mr. Halal as candidate to the city council, but later accepted his refusal, turned its attention to F. Hubka, well known countryman, and a businessman on the south side of Halsted Street and was assured of the acceptance of the candidacy. Not only the numerous and notable citizens of Bohemian nationality have recommended Mr. Hubka, but the other nationalities have confirmed his candidacy very heartily.

All depends now on Bohemian voters, if they will give their votes collectively because this way only, we can secure the victory for Mr. Hubka, the victory so long expected by Bohemians. We recommend Mr. Hubka to all voters as a most suitable and able candidate to the city council.

Svornost, March 13, 1883.

WE ARE DISOWNED.

(Editorial)

The Bohemians in Chicago are not to have their own justice of peace.

The result of Friday's conference of the judges, concerning the proposal for new justices of the peace is extremely surprising to the Bohemians.

The judges have not proposed a single Bohemian for justice of peace, although we have many able and capable jurists, although there are in Chicago more than 30,000 Bohemians, and although we had last year a Bohemian judge, to our great benefit. The Bohemians in Chicago are entitled to have at least one judge, who understands and talks the language of more than 30,000 citizens of Chicago. We are equally as good citizens and taxpayers as Americans, Germans, in many respects better than Scandinavians, and, especially, better than the Frenchmen, who in comparison to the Bohemians are a very small number.

We Bohemians in Chicago occupy third place, in numerical size coming immediately after the Germans, as the last census shows.

WPA (ILL.) POL. 302/5

Svornost, March 13, 1883.

We have the right to claim representation in public services; right now we are represented in many offices and represented successfully.

We have had in Chicago our own elected legislator, city clerk for two terms and city appraiser for two terms. We are now represented on the board of education and on the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library. But we were unable, until now, to have our own justice of the peace.

During the term of Gov. Cullom, a Bohemian lawyer, E. A. Fisher, was nominated justice of the peace to finish the term of the deceased A. Miller. As we know, Mr. Fisher was "tops" in his position and we are convinced, that all Bohemians were grateful to the judges for the choice of an honest and able justice of the peace and to Gov. Cullom, who praised the choice and was glad that the Bohemians in Chicago were given a just and capable justice.

The majority of the cases between the Bohemians was solved to the complete satisfaction of both parties. As we found out after special inquiry, the Bohemian

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Svornost, March 13, 1883.

justice, E. A. Fisher, had, last year, 1,800 cases on the calendar for trial, 1,200 of which were pure Bohemian cases. It is then superfluous to mention the benefits offered to the Bohemian citizens by a Bohemian judge.

There is among the Chicago Bohemians, like among other nationalities a large number of citizens who do not know the English language, who do not speak English sufficiently well to be able to explain all the circumstances in the case clearly and correctly, and it is not to be denied that it is a great facility for them, when the judge, who must apply the law justly, will understand their Bohemian language and will not depend exclusively on translated confessions, often times not too clear.

The Bohemians of Chicago were full of hope, that the assembly of competent judges would propose again a Bohemian justice of the peace, but it happened differently. The Bohemians were not inert in their expectation, but showed a vivid activity in the nomination of the future justice of peace.

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Svornost, March 13, 1883.

All Bohemian political clubs, ten auxiliary Bohemian societies, Roman Catholic subsidiary societies, the society, "Beseda Ceska," all Bohemian notaries and lawyers, and all influential Bohemian businessmen and public magistrates, and about one hundred former police judges and justices of the peace, have joined in recommending the present justice of the peace, E. A. Fisher, to be retained on his temporary bench and to be nominated for the whole term. He has proved himself an able and just judge and his nomination would only show justifiable acknowledgment to the Chicago Bohemians.

In spite of this E. A. Fisher was not reappointed to the bench, but somebody by the name of Francis E. Russel replaced him as the future justice of the peace. We are very sorry, but we hope that Gov. Hamilton will show justice to the Bohemians of Chicago as his predecessor, Mr. Cullom, did and that he will look into the matter so that the vacant position of Bohemian justice of the peace is again presented to a Bohemian citizen E. A. Fisher, who is already well acquainted with the whole procedure.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, March 13, 1883.

Gov. Hamilton certainly will wait with the nomination of a justice of the peace, as long as the Bohemians in Chicago are not suited with such candidate as the real necessity requires. In this we trust. The Bohemians will be thankful to him from the bottom of their hearts.

The offices of our newspaper are frequently visited by our countrymen with the demand that we do something to the advantage of E. A. Fisher, but what can we do? We can do nothing more than excite public opinion and expect a just solution from Gov. Hamilton, hoping that our request will not be refused. In addition to this, the local Bohemians are making arduous preparations to call a great meeting for the coming Sunday to pass a suitable resolution in favor of their rights to obtain what they justifiably should have. Judging from the extended preparations we can say as well, today, that this special meeting will be not only a grand one, but an extremely important one.

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Svornost, Apr. 12, 1882.

BOHEMIAN



POLITICS AND CHICAGO BOHEMIANS.

Some time ago - Pokrok Zapady (Western Progress) reproached Chicago Bohemians, asserting that they take no part in political movements and, thereby, have absolutely no political influence or representation in office.

The reproach of the above named paper, so far as it concerns the indifference of Chicago Bohemians is in large part true.

What truth, or, better said untruth, was included in the second part of the accusation, we have proved before, and therefore need not prove again.

Chicago Bohemians of late have acquired quite satisfactory representation, though the successes were all accidental and brought about by miscellaneous circumstances.

In comparison with previous years, Chicago Bohemians can boast of fitting representation in public administrative bodies and offices; however, it is not meant thereby that this representation is such as it could be - or should be.

Svornost, Apr. 12, 1882.

It is an undeniable fact that we could carry a remarkably decisive word in local political circles, a word that would bring us remarkable successes, if we would only hang up our blasted carelessness and indifference, and awaken to a full realization of our own strength.

For many years Chicago Bohemians carried on the battle to elect a city councilman from their midst, notwithstanding, various previous efforts met with failure. Why? Because there was no strong organization among us, because we went into battle with a powerful foe equipped with money and other advantages, with only insignificant financial means and without the necessary preparation.

Ordinarily we drummed up two or three meetings during a period of 14 days; about three weeks before election after lengthy pulling back and forth a candidate was nominated, several distributors of election tickets were appointed and that was about all that was done - that was our entire preparation.



Svornost, Apr. 12, 1882.

Whoever wanted to voted; whoever didn't care to vote stayed at home.

There were many, who for various reasons, mostly personal, did not want to vote for a Bohemian nominee and the result of all this was that our candidate was always defeated.

It is plainly evident from this that we are not politically mature and awakened. Still more, however, by the circumstance that even at the time when our Bohemian candidate, Mr. Martin Baumruker, was actually elected, we permitted ourselves to be robbed of our victory instead of defending our rights to the furthest limits by lawful means, as it was done that same year, in like circumstances by the citizens of the 14th ward, helping their defrauded candidate Stauber to his place in the council, to which he was entitled.

Chicago has about 30,000 inhabitants of Bohemian nationality. Such numerical strength could accomplish something, if it were well organized, well managed and directed. Now we are in a post-election period and the next very important city election, at which there will be elected the Mayor and other high city officials; we have remaining a full year.



Svornost, Apr. 12, 1882.

These elections should not find us unprepared, indifferent and careless, as has thus far happened.

The work of organization of the various Chicago voters should already be in progress, such an organization, as would necessarily do honor, and gain as many concessions as possible for us from both political parties. It is not an impossible task. A little good will on all sides, and continuance of activity toward the purpose throughout the year, would overcome all obstacles, and before a year had passed Chicago Bohemians could appear before other nationalities and demand that which, by all right, belongs to them.

We want to work for a thorough organization of Bohemian voters, and we hope that, in this work, we shall **receive** the earnest support of all those favorably minded. This will suffice for today.



Svornost, Feb. 8, 1882

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS, THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN PUBLIC OFFICES

For many years Chicago Bohemians were unable to attain even the most minor public office, and only in recent years, namely during Mayor Harrison's term, has there been any change in regards to this matter so as to encourage us to have expectations for the future.

Chicago Bohemians, today, have their own representatives in practically all public offices. They have their own officials, both honorary and paid, and there is not another city in the United States where they can boast of so many Bohemian officials as we have in Chicago.

Let us take for example the Honorary positions, and there are many of them, whose holders render their services without pay. On the School Board, one of the most important administrative bodies, we have the able countryman of ours, Lawyer Adolf Kraus, who will, no doubt, very soon have the opportunity to prove himself an able defender of Bohemian interests.



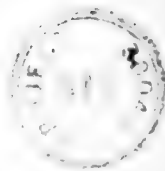
Svornost, Feb. 8, 1882

The Chicago Public Library is an institution, in which every nationality can consider it an honor to have it's own representative. The interests of Chicago Bohemians are looked after in a deserving manner by Mr. L.W. Kadlec.

Not long, to be sure, but at any rate, we have our own Bohemian Justice of the Peace, on the North Side, Mr. E.A. Fischer, who was given this position to satisfy the requests of Bohemians.

Now let us see what conditions exist among our paid officials. We have, in the service of the Public Library, three appointees, and there may be more soon; they are Leo Meilbek, F. G. Novy, and W.A. Purer. In the City Water Department we have two officials, they are V. Kasperek and Adolf Chladka. In our public schools, we have four women teachers, the Misses Purer, Fischman, and the two Stieger sisters.

In the Unites States Custom House we have, as a clerk, Josef A. Novak. In the Police Department we find three countrymen; they are Fr. P. Barcal, Ant. Kakuska, and J. Vanata.



Svornost, Feb. 8, 1882

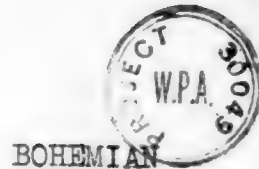
In the Fire Department we have Mr. J. Kamen. Even in the Post Office we have Fr. Kohout, who is a mail-sorter and Josef Vaska and Anton Lajicek, who are carriers.

Chicago Bohemians are deserving of better representation in public offices, but since it was neglected for so many years, it will take some time to accomplish.

The political activity among us is not so energetic as it could be, but even that is somewhat improved for, whereas, there formerly were only about three hundred of our countrymen taking an active part in politics, there now are that many thousands.

That which is not, may yet be. Chicago Bohemians will not cease striving for political recognition, and if activity in this respect is continued everywhere, as it is in Chicago, Bohemian Americans will not be forced to complain that they are being neglected and pushed aside.

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IV



Svornost, November 2, 1880.

THE JUDGMENT OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

Yesterday's Arbeiter Zeitung, among other things, says that in the 3rd Congressional District there is to be a contest for the office of Representative Leo Meilbek, who performed the duties of this office in the last session of the Legislature with ability and honesty. His influence on this law-making body was so beneficial, that there is no doubt but that the citizens of this district will give him a much larger vote as befits a man of the people.

Standing removed from political partisanship, removed from the endeavors of the greedy or ambitious, Leo Meilbek has always been a representative standing up for the rights of an oppressed people, who also, have so few true representatives in their legislature. Anyone who casts his vote for Mr. Meilbek can rest assured that he has not thrown his ballot away, for he will have voted for a true standard-bearer of freedom of the people and of progress, for a proven leader of the small but determined minority of the State Legislature. Meilbek has the daring and the ability to place himself, with success, in opposition to the representative of the capitalistic class.



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, September 30, 1880.

OUR INACTIVITY

We read in all the newspapers accounts of meetings of the members of the various nationalities, Irish, German, French, Scandinavian, Polish and so on-- but to look for an account of some activity of the Bohemians is useless. The political movement among Chicago Bohemians was never very active, but such careless, suicidal, disinterest as prevails this year we have never yet witnessed. Even though it is high time, we have not had a single Bohemian political meeting thus far, whether Socialists, Democratic or Republican. Then we expect other nationalities to take notice of us, respect us and themselves force us into some office.

No one takes notice of a vegetative corpse such as we are in regards to politics.

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Svornost, Chicago, Oct. 4, 1878.



BOHEMIAN

[BOHEMIAN MEETING IN SIXTH WARD]

Last night a meeting was held by Bohemian Citizens of the 6th Ward at Krejci's Hall on 18th Street, citizen Frank Chlupsa acting as chairman and Frank Dvorak as secretary.

At the request of those present, Mr. Leo Meilbek spoke at length of ways and means of improving conditions of working-men. After short addresses by Mr. Pavel and Mr. Chlupsa the meeting was adjourned.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

to be wasted, but to be used in places where it is needed most.

Once more assuring you that whatever you have done for me shall never be forgotten, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Anton J. Cermak, President, Board
of County Commissioners.
Chicago, December 10, 1922.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Oct. 7, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD ENDORSES ANTON J. CERMAK

Our great ladies' organizations, recognizing the importance of today's registration of voters and the November election, ask their members not to fail to register today. They fully endorse the candidacy of Alderman Anton J. Cermak. As we have previously announced the endorsement was made by the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union). Today we were informed that the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) likewise endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Cermak. A resolution of the Sisterhood mentions the fact that the president of the County Board of Commissioners is in charge of the Cook County Hospital, the Oak Forest Infirmary and Old People's Home, the County Agent's office from which indigent families are cared for, and the mothers' pension. Should Mr. Cermak be elected to this highly important office, it would certainly be profitable to all. For this reason all members of the Sesterska Jednota are advised to have their votes registered today in order to vote on November 7.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CERMAK WELCOMED TO CHICAGO

On Thursday evening, August 25th, 1921, at Pilsen Park, Chicago, there gathered about six hundred friends of Anton J. Cermak to welcome him from a visit to Europe, and particularly Czechoslovakia. The large hall was filled to overflowing in spite of the fact that the night was hot.

Mr. Robert M. Sweitzer, the County Clerk of Cook County, acted as toastmaster. He extended a welcome to Mr. Cermak on his homecoming. He was followed by numerous representatives of the City Council and business men of the district.

.....

On behalf of the assembled friends a clasp watch chain was presented to the guest of honor. In thanking the audience, Mr. Cermak, emphasized his extreme pleasure with his trip and studies. It left a great impression upon him.

The success of this notable affair was due to Mrs. Sedlacek and Mr. Sonnenschein, who arranged the entire program including moving pictures of the entire evening.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1920.

POLITICAL MATTERS

(Editorial)

The Twelfth Ward may be proud that it has such a representative in the City Council and in the Democratic County Committee as is Anton J. Cermak. It is to the honor of the entire Czechoslovak population in our city that it is represented by a man whose word means something, who has influence and experience, and who is a dominant factor in those bodies of which he is a member.

Therefore, there is no doubt that Democratic citizens of the Twelfth Ward will go to the ballot boxes and cast their votes for Mr. Cermak, who seeks re-election as Ward Committeeman. The Czechoslovak citizens of the Twelfth Ward may then rest assured that their wishes will be properly respected by leaders of the Democratic party, and that further representation in public



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1920.

office, to which we are entitled, will be given to us. "Merit deserves recognition"--that is a saying which at this time should hold special significance and interest for our community.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1920.

[ACTIVITIES OF CZECH ALDERMEN]

Proper Taxation of Large Corporations and of Rich People
in General is Recommended by Alderman Anton J. Cermak
In order to Bring Our City Out of Financial Distress.

.....

The Judicial Committee of the City Council held its meeting yesterday, and Chairman Anton J. Cermak grasped the opportunity to express his opinions on where and how our city could open a source of income in order to get out of its bad financial situation. He said, "Our present method of taxation is faulty. When the Board of Assessors adjusts the taxes of a utility corporation on the basis of an assessed valuation which is less than one-half of the assessed valuation made by another public taxing body for the purpose of determining the tax rate, then it is about time to stop. Also, many owners of downtown real estate and rich residents are permitted to avoid paying their just share of taxes. This is being practiced by the Board of Assessors and by the Board of Review. I do not assert that any of them is



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1940.

knowingly helping the rich people to avoid paying their just share, but somewhere in the system there is a leak which must be stopped." The alderman further added that in a few days he would submit to the Judicial Committee a new plan, which will be properly elaborated upon before the county assessing bodies begin to work in the spring.

Great aversion is being manifested by the aldermen over the manner in which the Finance Committee is raising the wages of city employees. Alderman John Toman, who in a past meeting introduced a motion to appropriate the sum of four million dollars, to be used to raise wages, announced the following: "My intention, and I suppose the intention of every alderman who voted for this motion, was to raise the wage sufficiently of the lowest paid people and to use the balance only to raise the wages of the higher paid men. Instead of this, it now appears that the Finance Committee is taking care of the big men first, and only what is left will be divided among the little ones.".....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1920.

ACTIVITIES OF ANTON J. ČERMÁK
BOHEMIAN ALDERMAN

A meeting will be held by city teamsters tonight, at which they will first take under consideration the earnest request of Alderman Anton J. Čermák made to their business agent, Alexander McGregor. Alderman Čermák spoke as follows:

"Every day that you stay on strike, rubbish will be accumulating in our alleys so fast that it will be difficult to catch up with its disposal. Spring is here and if warm weather comes the rubbish will decay, which might be a cause of much sickness. You will gain favor with the City Council if you return to work and wait until the time when we will be able to dispose of this matter." In Chicago it is necessary to carry away 1,230 loads of rubbish and 103 loads of kitchen waste.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1920.

ACTIVITIES OF BOHEMIAN ALDERMEN

Yesterday, for more than nine hours our city aldermen debated this year's budget. They also tried their best to avert the strike of municipal employes who seek better wages.....

.....

Alderman Anton J. Čermák then noticed that out of this sum of \$4,000,000 no appropriation was made for the fund which provides the money to keep our streets clean, and he demanded that as long as the finance committee will have to borrow the money it might just as well borrow \$1,000,000 more, that is, \$5,000,000, in order to keep our city clean.....

.....

Then Alderman John Toman made a motion to increase the budget by \$2,000,000 in order that better wages could be paid to municipal employes. Alderman Čermák then turned around and facing the public in the galleries said:

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1920.

"I sympathize with you, but you will only harm your cause if you remain here. Under this pressure the aldermen may act hastily and pass unwise laws.".....

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DENIED

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1920.

PROHIBITION LEADER BRANDED AS LIAR

E. J. Davis, who is one of the leaders of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, was branded a liar by Alderman Anton J. Cermak in the meeting of the City Council, held yesterday. Alderman Cermak declared: "E. J. Davis lied about me and others. At the last election he sent letters to the voters of the 26th Ward, warning them against radicals who, it is said, are trying to overthrow our government. Mr. Davis should appear here and tell us who these radicals are, otherwise leave this hall as a convicted liar."

Alderman Cermak spoke these words as the introduction to his resolution asking the appearance of Mr. Davis before the City Council, and there to prove that the statements in his letters are true.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1920.

A CZECH FOR PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. Frank J. Petru, a well-known, fearless defender of Bohemian people's rights on the School Board of Cicero, decided, in consequence of pressure put on him by many of his friends and the Bohemian societies, to campaign for the office of the president of this important body, the School Board, again this year. He was a candidate for the same office last year, and for that reason the School Board expelled him from their midst, but later, by a court order, they were forced to reappoint him again. Mr. Frank J. Petru's term, as a member of this School Board, will expire in the month of April this year, and thus following the wishes of many of our countrymen, he will seek the office of the president of the School Board of Cicero.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1920.

. CHICAGO CZECH APPOINTED TO A RESPONSIBLE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Mr. Morris Sabath, who is a brother of Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, was appointed as a revenue assessor for the district of Chicago, and his nomination was approved by the United States Senate, according to the report received here yesterday from Washington D. C.

Mr. Morris Sabath will take possession of this office, which is at present vacant because of the appointment of the former revenue assessor to the office of collector of revenue, as soon as he, himself, is officially notified.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1918.

CHICAGO POLITICS

The Cook county executive committee of the Democratic party is in a quandary about the nominations for office. Mr. Anton J. Cermak has declared that he would not aspire to a nomination for the office of sheriff if Mr. John A. Cervenka is not nominated for re-election as clerk of the Probate court, or if he is selected for some other office, or for none at all.

WPA FILED FOR

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

MR. CERMAK EXONERATED

Yesterday the judicial committee which investigated the charges preferred by William N. Gemmill, Judge of the Municipal Court, against chief bailiff Anton J. Cermak submitted its final report to the plenary meeting of the associate judges. The findings of the committee completely justified Mr. Cermak's conduct of his office, and termed Judge Gemmill's accusations groundless vilifications. The judges unanimously adopted the report. Judge Gemmill was absent. Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, who presided over this meeting, called for another plenary meeting in which Judge Gemmill is expected to appear so that the votes of all the judges may be recorded.

Judge Goodnow, who read the report, stated that 138 witnesses had been heard and 100 items of evidence submitted to the judicial investigating committee. In no instance could the charges made by Judge Gemmill be substantiated. The sensational accusations were found not to contain a trace of truth.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

TOMAN CANNOT SEE THE PRESIDENT

While visiting in Washington, D. C., John Toman, alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward of Chicago and member of several aldermanic committees, wished to pay homage to President Wilson, of whom he was one of the most enthusiastic admirers. When he entered the door he was halted by a watchman. His identification card was not sufficient.

"I understand that you are an alderman of Chicago, but you cannot get in without a pass." "What kind of a pass must I get?" Mr. Toman asked. "It must be issued by the War Department and the naval authorities; your photograph bearing your signature must be attached," was the answer.

Hearing this, the Alderman first expressed himself in his accustomed style, using phrases of his own coinage; then he walked toward the railing of the corridor and stopped, as another guard approached him and posted himself behind the Alderman's back.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

"Listen! For heaven's sake, why are those guys cleaning that auto with a duster?" the Alderman exclaimed. "They are just monkeying around and gazing at me!"

"Those are detectives who are watching you," the guard explained.

That was enough for the city father. He turned and moved away from the White House.

WPA (LL) P.O. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 1, 1917.

CZECH INDUCTED INTO OFFICE

Our fellow-countryman, Joseph Šiman, was inducted into office as warden of the Bridewell. This office is the highest to which any countryman of ours was ever appointed by the city administration.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1917.

THE FIRST CZECH ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY

(Summary)

Czech influence in the realm of politics has been felt for a great number of years. Many Czech-Americans have held important offices in the government of this city, county, and state. Mr. Joseph C. Pisa, well-known lawyer, became the first Czech assistant state's attorney of Cook County. He held the position for four years and is active as an attorney-at-law again.

Mr. Pisa was born in Chicago forty years ago. He comes from one of the oldest Chicago families. His father, Matthew, operated a saloon many years ago on De Koven Street between Jefferson and Desplaines Streets. At that time this neighborhood was densely populated by Czechs, many of whom used to gather in the tavern. Mr. Pisa's grandfather, Blazej, came to Chicago before the Civil War, and together with the Chicago Czech banker, W. Kaspar, founded the first Czech aid society. This society became a great boon to the



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1917.

early Czechs in Chicago, for many of them were rescued from impending financial disaster by timely support. Mr. Joseph C. Pisa's uncle, a policeman known to almost every Chicago Czech, was one of the leaders in the first gymnastic tournament of the American Sokol societies held in New York City in 1879. Mr. Matthew Pisa and his wife, Ann, were good Czech patriots who believed in sending Czech children to Czech schools; so they made their children attend the Czech St. Venceslas school on De Koven Street, where Mr. Jan Geringer, now a banker, was a teacher. After two years Mr. Pisa had learned Czech grammar and changed to a public school, and then he went to West Division High School on Ogden Avenue and Harrison Street. He was counted among the most gifted and zealous pupils and was graduated with excellent marks. At Northwestern University Mr. Pisa completed his legal training. He was graduated in 1896, although not quite twenty-one years of age.

After several years of practice at the bar, he went into partnership with Jos. Z. Uhler, now associate judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. This connection lasted from 1904 to 1908, when Mr. Uhler was elected judge. Mr. Pisa married Miss Emily Mares who is known as a gifted painter.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1917.

Mr. Pisa is a member of numerous Czech societies and is a Knight of Pythias. He is an expert in the real-estate business and special attorney for many of our aid societies. He lives at 3401 West 26th Street. His office is located in Room 1900, City Hall Square Building, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

[PROMINENT CZECH VISITS CHICAGO]

We were pleased to welcome Mr. Charles J. Vopička, United States minister to Rumania and other Balkan States, who paid a visit to our office yesterday. He had left the battle-scarred scene of his activity sooner than was expected to take a well-deserved rest. It is, however, doubtful whether he will be able to properly enjoy the anticipated rest for there is a flood of invitations swamping him.

Mr. Vopička is much in demand as a speaker. Scores of prominent American clubs and societies are eager to hear him discuss the European situation.



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I F 4 (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

(Editorial)

Mayor William H. Thompson has obstinately refused to extend an invitation to General Joffre to visit Chicago. We would like to know how "Big Bill" would have acted if he had been occupying the Mayor's seat during the time when Prince Henry of Prussia was visiting America, and came to Chicago where he had an excellent reception, because the population at that time did not know any better.

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I F 4 (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

THE MAYOR BUCKS

Declares Chicago Sixth German City
Refuses Reception to General Joffre

(Summary)

This afternoon, a special meeting of members of the City Council and numerous prominent citizens will be held to arrange for the reception of General Joffre; the English statesman, Arthur J. Balfour; and the rest of the delegation, with whom the Mayor said he had no concern. The chairman of the reception committee is Cyrus H. McCormick, and one of the members is Charles J. Vopicka.

Yesterday, Mayor Thompson again showed that he desires to ingratiate himself in the hearts of the Chicago Germans, in declaring that he could not



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

understand why the French general and the delegations would come to Chicago, and that our city is one of the biggest German towns in the world.



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I F 4 (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

JOFFRE IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Our "fine Mayor" has again shown himself in the true light. In order not to spoil his career, meaning, not to incur the displeasure of the Germans of Chicago, he refused to extend an invitation to the French General, Joffre, who defeated the Germans on the battlefields on the Marne. He also refused to invite a French and British delegation, though their desire to visit the City had been expressed.

Joffre, however, will come to Chicago, no matter whether Mr. Thompson does or does not want to be present at the reception. The aldermen of the 34th Ward, Mr. Toman and Mr. Kostner, Czech-Americans, have

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

signed a call for a special meeting of the City Council tomorrow. The city clerk, James T. Igoe, is to notify the members of the City Council. Every effort will be made to get the necessary number of signatures for the meeting. There is no doubt but that General Joffre, as well as the French and the English delegations, will receive a most hearty welcome, enough to put Mayor Thompson to shame.



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The name of the Postner family is surely known to every one of our fellow-countrymen of Chicago. The elder Mr. Postner who died sometime ago belonged in the class of the oldest settlers of this city, having come to this city when a boy, and became well-known as a successful and enterprising man of business, and as one of the most ardent workers for our national cause. His wife, Mrs. Josephine Postner also belongs to the foremost circles of our society, and through her amiable character has won great popularity.

Joseph C. Postner, their son, was born in Chicago thirty-five years ago. He received an excellent education beginning with the public schools, finishing at Northwestern University, and the Illinois college of law. He had at first intended to devote himself to the career of a lawyer, but he later decided, however, to enter his father's business, and became

BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

ONE OF OUR OUTSTANDING YOUNG FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

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partner in the Scully, Kestner Coal Company, of which his father had been a member. He then became engaged in the real estate and insurance business with steadily growing success.



Mr. Kestner became active in public life at an early period, joining societies and organizations, in each of which his personality won a prominent place for him. It was only natural that his friends began to urge him to enter political life. As a candidate for alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward, he lost by a small number of votes, but the experiences gained lifted him upon a pedestal high in the counsel of the Democratic party organization. Proof of this is his appointment by Mayor Harrison to the office as assistant to the commissioner of Public Works. During the four years of his tenure of office, the Council have gained in representation in political life as never before. There is no doubt that Kestner had contributed a lion's share to this influence in political life, and also that he had helped great numbers of our fellow-countrymen to obtain

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

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work in the city, so that his office became a favorite gathering place for friends, and even for some individuals almost occasionally. In the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, he had ample opportunity to see that consideration was given to local contractors; he never forgot his duties toward his fellow-countrymen.

After the change of administration, he left the affairs of his office in the best of order. By the auditor James J. Brady, Colonel H. White and another, his high office was excellently qualified by his knowledge and experience. In 1911, Mr. Alderman was appointed secretary of the New York State Commission. His office he is holding to this day. Nevertheless he succeeded to the honor of his fellow-countrymen to compete for the office of Alderman of the thirty-fourth ward, which needed two efficient Aldermen, and would take care of the interests of the inhabitants against the arbitrary whims of the present administration. Both Mr. Lostner and Alderman John Schenck are candidates for the offices

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Blasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

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of allerman on the Democratic ticket. There is no doubt they will emerge leaders in the future voters in their party. The political standing of Mr. Postner may be judged from the fact that he has been Democratic committeeman for the Thirty-fourth Ward since the year 1911, and a member of the Democratic executive committee of Cook County for the same length of time. He is treasurer of the Slavia, member of the Ceska Beseda, Sokol Tatár Slovenske Liga, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Immigrants Club, C. S. B. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society), Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Royal Leane, Royal Accanum, B. P. O. Elks, and National Union. He is a thirty-second degree free mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner. He has been a member of the Chicago Real Estate board for many years.

Mr. Postner is single, and lives with his widowed mother and five sisters at 1404 Independence Boulevard. Of Mr. Postner can be said that he is one of the most prominent Czech-Americans. He is efficient, energetic and popular, besides being an ardent lover of the land of his forebears.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

TO WELCOME CHARLES T. VOPICKA



Our well-known Chicago fellow-countryman, Mr. Karel (Charles) T. Vopicka hardly had any forebodings of the big burden he was taking up on his shoulders when he accepted an appointment as United States Minister to Roumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria more than three years ago. His station, primarily was to be Bucharest, and a secondary one at Belgrade. There was a vigorous protest raised against him in connection with the appointment. It emanated mainly from prohibitionist influences, and from Germanic sources. Nevertheless, President Wilson, feeling that he owed the Czech-Americans a token of recognition, insisted upon his choice, and Mr. Vopicka took the high office, which no Czech in America has ever held before, to the greatest joy of his fellow-countrymen.

On his way to his high station, he first visited his place of birth, near Fribram, Bohemia. It was there he had his first experience with

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ROMANIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

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Austrian officials, who, knowing already that war was approaching, did not like to see a Czech in a position which should later prove to be of great importance and of decided influence. Mr. Vopicka, however, could not be dissuaded from carrying out his intentions to serve his adopted country as best he could, at the same time never forgetting the interest of his native land. He speedily became acquainted with the agencies of his office, and many were the press reports that commended his activities.

He had been in office for a short time when war began to rage and affected Serbian people first. Mr. Vopicka conducted his affairs in Belgrade as long as this was possible. Finally, when the Teutons took the Serbian capital, he restricted his activities to Sofia in Bulgaria, and Bucharest, Roumania. The Bulgarians, in the meantime, allowed themselves to be enticed by their King, Ferdinand, to enter the war on the side of the Central powers, and because of their age-old hatred of the Serbians. The activities of Mr. Vopicka ceased almost entirely, as far as Bulgaria was

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Khasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

concerned from that moment, for the Teutons were loath to see the representative of a neutral country in a place where their activities could so easily be observed. In due course of time, Roumania joined the Allies. The United States minister, as a Czech, certainly rejoiced over the first victories of the Roumanians, and was also very helpful in adversity, when Bucharest was taken by the Teutons. What Mr. Vopicka had to endure during the bombardment by German planes before the evacuation of the capital by Roumanian troupes and their capture, only he himself can depict. He clung to his post, a protector of American interests and of human rights. This did not appeal to the Teutons, who are wont to disregard the laws of humanity. They used cunning means and drove Mr. Vopicka from his post.

There came times which were as exciting as they were interesting, when Mr. Vopicka rode through Austria to Berlin where the news soon arrived that America had severed diplomatic relations with the piratical Germans.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar, 28, 1917.

Mr. Vopicka moved on to Copenhagen, where he was unable to find an accommodation for his return to America. In this he succeeded, however, by going to Norway, where he boarded a ship that brought him back without any serious incident.

This odyssey will come to an end when he arrives in Chicago today. To welcome him, his wife and children, as well as a multitude of friends will be at the Union depot including the committee of thirty from the Beseda society. To the banquet to be given in his honor, United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Prof. B. Simek of Iowa City, and Prof. Samuel Harper are among those invited. A program of high artistic quality is provided, in which Mrs. Sterba, Mrs. Lajer, Mrs. Geringer, and Miss Bartusek will participate.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

CZECH CANDIDATES IN COMING ELECTION

Great efforts are being made in the campaign of the coming election in behalf of Josef Siman, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of city clerk, which had been held by his brother, now deceased. Mr. Siman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to hold the office after his brother's death to election time. By the election of Mr. Siman the Czechs would be represented in a high office. Every Czech voter ought to be aware of this, and vote for Mr. Siman, regardless of his own political affiliations.

The Czech voters are almost sure that they will be represented in the Twelfth Ward by Alderman Otto Kerner. The candidate will succeed himself in an office in which he has done much good not only for his Czech fellow-countrymen, but also for the population of the entire city.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

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Czech voters should not forget to devote all their energies to the election of Mr. Josef O. Kostner who is the Regular Democratic candidate for alderman of the Thirty-Fourth Ward. He is the most efficient and best qualified of the candidates, and his election will be considered a boon to the Thirty-Fourth Ward, as well as to the Czech-American community of our city.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1917.

LA FOLLETTE'S COLORS

(Editorial)

The future, and the very near future at that, will show conclusively who La Follette, Senator of Wisconsin, is in reality; whether he is a man who follows his convictions without regard to his individual interests, or whether he is a weakling who allows himself to be governed by his political ambitions, to which he sacrifices the foremost principles of his nation. The future will show whether he is a great man or a low-down traitor.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

JOSEF SIMAN NOMINATED FOR CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

During a meeting of the Republican Ward Committeemen a resolution was passed to nominate Josef Siman, brother of the late City Clerk John Siman, for the office of city clerk. There were no opposing votes. Mr. Josef Siman has been appointed acting clerk by Mayor Thompson and was accepted by the city council a few days ago.



Denni Blasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Twelfth Ward Now Has Its Candidate

Great interest was shown last week in the question of who was going to receive the Democratic nomination for alderman of the Twelfth Ward. At the meeting of the ward organization the day before yesterday a candidate was finally chosen.

The meeting was attended by a large number of citizens from all parts of the Ward. It was agreed that the ward organization give its support to Josef I. Novak, an ex-alderman who was recommended some time ago. When the numerous other candidates showed a willingness to withdraw from the ticket in favor of Mr. Novak, he proclaimed himself a candidate.

It is expected that the visit of President Wilson in Chicago tomorrow may have great political significance, and it seems likely that the President will be placed in an unpleasant position by the political squabbles of

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

the local Democratic factions.

The Democratic chieftains will welcome President Wilson at the station. They will be headed by the former mayor; this will not be very pleasant to the Sullivan faction, which holds a majority membership in the State committee.

There does not seem to be any hope that the two factions will come to an agreement regarding the election of delegates to the national convention.

Both factions will have their individual selections of delegates to the convention. The only thing they have in common is that both factions have nominated Governor Dunne and Senator Lewis, although neither of them are affiliated with either faction.

The reason for the support of Dunne and Lewis by the Sullivanites lies in the fact that they are the highest Democratic officers in the State

Denni Blasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

of Illinois, and therefore without doubt will head both factions.

It seems that Governor Dunne is satisfied with this arrangement. Being a candidate for another term he does not want to antagonize the strong Sullivan faction. He believes that Senator Lewis can only be induced to file his name with the Harrison faction.

President Wilson could be drawn into the controversy by the fact that the State of Illinois gives the President the right to protest against the delegates and to maintain that the delegates named are not his.

The President can therefore disown Sullivan or Harrison, or both, and it is said that either the President or his campaign manager will be directly petitioned for an answer as to the faction with which they want to cast their lot.

That, naturally, would place the President in an unenviable position,

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

because the State committee, all Sullivan adherents, have already started a campaign in support of Wilson for President, and it would not be easy to refuse recognition to the Sullivanites at the Presidential convention for this reason.

The managers of the Wilson campaign will try with all their might to avoid the drawing of the President into local disputes; but the question arises how they will be able to do so.

The question of the right of women to vote for delegates to national conventions will no doubt be presented to the State Supreme Court for a decision.

Judge Scully appealed to the attorney of the Election Commission for an opinion on the right of women to hold delegate credentials at Presidential conventions. Judge Scully holds that the women have that right.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

Regarding the nomination of a municipal judge to fill the position of the deceased Judge Ryan, many names of candidates will appear on the tickets of both factions. Included in the list of candidates are the well-known Czech attorneys Messrs. Vincenc G. Ponc and Jaroslav J. Viterna.

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1915.

POLITICAL

Bohemian Lawyers Support Sabath and Kerner

The Spolek Ceskych Pravniku (Bohemian Lawyers' Association) held a special meeting on the premises of the Probate Court to consider the coming election and unanimously agreed to recommend to Bohemian voters the candidacy of Alderman Otto Kerner and that of Judge Joseph Sabath, both of whom the Democratic party puts up for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court. The meeting was presided over by Joseph C. Pisa and enjoyed a large attendance. A resolution was adopted, signed by Members Vitera, Ring, Churan, Truc, and Chotek, by President Pisa, and by Secretary Bicek, in which satisfaction is expressed with the nomination of two Bohemian-American lawyers, nominations, which should be considered as a compliment to the Spolek Ceskych Pravniku.

The Spolek recognizes the great merits of Kerner as alderman for the Twelfth Ward and as chairman of the law committee of the city council and also the

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IV (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1915.

successful work of Municipal Judge Joseph Sabath. Their experience renders them highly qualified for the office of judge of the Circuit Court. Therefore the Spolek recommends the election of both these Bohemian candidates and feels certain that they will fill the office with dignity and honor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1914.

A HUGE POLITICAL MEETING

Perhaps never before has the Pilsen Park pavilion been so crowded with an enthusiastic public as it was last night. The large hall could not accommodate all those who came, and several hundred people had to be turned away. Everybody was anxious to hear the principal Democratic candidates for county and state offices, and of particular interest is the fact that there were many ladies in the audience.....

Each speaker was given a roaring welcome, particularly such Democratic leaders as Governor Dunne, Mayor Harrison, etc....but the welcome for other men, other candidates, and particularly the Bohemian candidates, was no less enthusiastic.
.....

The candidate for the United States Senate, Mr. Roger C. Sullivan....recommended the re-election of the Bohemian Congressman, Adolph J. Sabath.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 362/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1914.

IV (Jewish)

He was followed by the candidate for the State Senate, Mr.
Jos. Placek.....

Mayor Harrison endorsed our candidates, Mr. John A. Cervenka and Mr. Waldeck,
most highly.....

The third speaker was Governor Dunne....who stressed the fact that by electing
the whole Democratic ticket, the people will give their approval to the
wonderful work that has been done by the Congress and by President Wilson.....

.....
The meeting was very successful, and its success is the best indication of
a splendid victory at the polls on November 3.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOMELIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1914.

POLITICAL NEWS

By now it is certain that our chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, Mr. Anton J. Čermák, will be elected chairman of the County Board, and as such he will direct the full elections in the County.....

APR 21 1915

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

POLITICAL

There is one thing on which all Bohemian citizens agree: That Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who has represented the fifth Congressional District for the last two terms, will certainly be re-elected, and that he fully deserves re-election.....

Thus, Mr. Sabath will be sent to Congress for the third time, and with a much greater majority than he has ever had before.....Among the questions he will help to solve is a revision of custom duties, which is of prime importance for every citizen of this country.....

Of no less importance is the question of handling the trusts.....

Mr. Sabath is sure to protect the interests of the people in all these and other important questions. Therefore, he will be re-elected!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1912.

POLITICAL

Bohemians in All Chicago Work for Mr. Čermák

One of the best known and most popular of our men who play a role in public life is Mr. Anton J. Čermák, alderman of the Twelfth Ward.....

The ward may justly be proud of having him represent it in the City Council.But his successful efforts are not limited to that ward; they spread throughout the city. His name is heard in connection with any important action undertaken in the City Hall, and it is he who gets the most difficult assignments from the mayor.....

We see him taking part in all national undertakings, and his name is on the list of subscribers to all Bohemian charitable enterprises.....

.....
Urged by his many friends, Mr. Čermák agreed to run for the office of chief

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1912.

bailiff of the Municipal Court. He won the Democratic nomination for this office in the recent primaries, and he will be elected to this office two weeks from next Tuesday.....All good Bohemians who are interested in having men on whom our citizens can rely in every respect will see to it that election to the position of chief bailiff of the Municipal Court is assured for Mr. Čermák.

WP4 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1912.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

....Yesterday's election brought a great Democratic victory. Of the thirty-six newly elected aldermen, twenty-five are Democrats and eleven Republicans. The Bohemian candidates elected were: Frank J. Vavricek in the Tenth Ward, Anton J. Cermak in the Twelfth Ward, Hugo L. Pitte in the Twentieth Ward and John D. Toman in the Thirty-fourth Ward.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1912.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Alderman Anton J. Čermák who is a candidate for the office of bailiff of the municipal court was elected to the so-called "Committee on Committees" by the City Council. He was then elected chairman of that committee. This is the most important committee post ever held by a Bohemian.....

A very active campaign is being carried on in the Thirty-fourth Ward where an aldermanic election is to be held next week. The Democratic party candidate, Mr. John Toman, attends many meetings every day. All of them are well attended, which proves that the Democrats, of whom there is a large majority in the Ward, recognize the capabilities of their candidate and are determined to aid him in attaining a victory. Mr. Toman is a young, energetic, capable man who will surely be the best representative in the City Council for his ward. This will be possible for him, because he is an adherent of the faction which dominates the City Council at present.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Mr. John Toman is one of the candidates seeking the nomination for alderman in the Thirty-fourth Ward. Mr. Toman is a young man and over a period of twenty-two years has been in the employ of the Chicago Public Library. He states in his platform that he intends to work for a reduction in telephone, gas, and electricity rates; for the better lighting of the ward, and for cleaner streets. Mr. Toman has lived in the ward and its neighborhood over a period of twenty-five years.

Mr. Frank J. Vavricek, the present alderman of the Tenth Ward is again seeking the Democratic nomination for alderman of that ward. The Tenth Ward Tax-payers' Club and other organizations are recommending Mr. Vavricek for another term.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Last Saturday, Mayor Harrison named one hundred twenty-eight delegates to the convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association, which will be held in Chicago on October 12, 13 and 14

Among the delegates named by the Mayor are the following Czechs:
Anton J. Čermák, Dr. J. F. Chvátal, Felix B. Janovský, Adolf Kraus,
Otto J. Novak, Adolf J. Sabath, Frank Skala and Charles J. Vopička. .
. . . .



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Jan. 12, 1911.

CZECH LEADER OPPOSES CARTER M. HARRISON

Mr. Anton Bernak, secretary of the United Societies, who is siding with Graham against Carter M. Harrison for the nomination for mayor, is expected to fight a hard case in the meeting of the United Societies which is scheduled for today, and there a large number of officers and delegates will be out for Harrison.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

CZECH CONGRESSMAN IN SUPPORT OF HARRISON

The candidacy of Carter H. Harrison for mayor, received a strong boost in the speech delivered by Congressman A. J. Sabath, during a meeting of the United Democrats of Cook County, in the Armory of the Second regiment, last night. The Mayor also addressed the gathering, which unanimously denounced, in strong terms, the policies of the County Board and those of Roger C. Sullivan.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1910.

BOHEMIAN ATTORNEY APPOINTED AS AN ASSISTANT
STATE'S ATTORNEY.

p. 1, col. 4.. Attorney J. C. Pisa, with office on the 7th floor in the Reaper Block Building on Clark and Washington Streets was called into the office of State's Attorney Wayman, and since yesterday he is an Assistant State's Attorney. State's Attorney Wayman, for some time has been considering appointing a Bohemian lawyer to this office.

A number of names was submitted, but Mr. Wayman decided to appoint Mr. J. C. Pisa, for the following reasons: First, he is a young ambitious lawyer, second, he is well qualified and last, but not least, he will fulfill his duties diligently and therefore it will be no mistake in this appointment, and Mr. Pisa, will be a credit to the Bohemians and Bohemian lawyers.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1910.

BOHEMIANS IN POLITICS

7.1--The Democratic party is celebrating its sweeping victory in yesterday's election. Among the victorious candidates is Alderman Anton J. Cermak, who received a larger majority of votes than any other candidate. Another Bohemian candidate elected, was Alderman F. J. Wavricek.

WPA FILE 100-32

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1910.

ALDERMAN GERMAK

P.1--The voters in Alderman Anton J. Germak's ward are well pleased with his work, and to show their appreciation, they promise their entire support for his re-election. They are sure that he will serve them in the future as well as he has served them in the past.

WPA FILE 100-3225

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1909.

BOHEMIANS COMPETE IN PRIMARY

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois adjourned last night without having passed on the validity of the new direct primary law, and the approaching primary election will therefore be governed by it. The judicial election, which will be held on April 12, will probably be subject to this law also, since the Supreme Court will not reconvene early enough to have reached a decision on this question.

In all the Bohemian sections the interest in next Tuesday's primary is centered on the outcome in the Twelfth Ward, where two aldermen are to be elected, with a long list of candidates of Bohemian descent competing. First and foremost are Messrs. Anton Cermak and Kounovsky, who seek the office left vacant by Mr. Uhlir's election as judge of the municipal court. Each of the two candidates has a large following eager to see its favorite win in the short-term aldermanic race. The long-term office is being sought by the present incumbent,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1909.

Alderman Zimmer, whose political strength is generally admitted; his competitor is our fellow countryman B. Novak. On the Republican side Mr. Mulac is after the short-term office.

In other wards also our fellow countrymen will be in the thick of the battle. Mr. Edward Klinenberg is candidate in the Twenty-ninth Ward; Mr. Ringl in the Twenty-seventh Ward opposes the Republican Cap; in the Tenth Ward Mr. Foucek is running for alderman as a Republican. In the Thirty-first Ward the Bohemians are about to put up an independent candidate, but up to this hour he has not been named.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1906.

POOR ELECTION RESULTS FOR CZECHS

The hopes of the Democrats are blighted and the wishes of the Czechs go unfulfilled. The entire Republican county ticket has won. The blame for the Democratic defeat is laid upon the Hearst Independence League, which received about 50,000 votes which the Democrats lacked. The ninth senatorial district will be represented in Springfield by two Democrats, Anton J. Cermak and Danahue, and one Republican. Cyril Jandus, Democratic senator, and Mr. Hruby, Democratic representative, elected from the fifteenth district, and E. J. Smejkal, Republican from the seventeenth district, are Czechs.

157A (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1906.

POLITICAL NEWS.

p. 1, col. 1.. In the near future the primary election will be held at which several Bohemians will vie for county and state offices. Among the Bohemian democrats the following men will appear on the ballot: Mr. P. Novak, for congressman; Mr. Jandus for state senator, Mr. Halik, a Bohemian lawyer, is also running for state senator, although he is offered the candidacy to the state legislature.

For judges of the municipal court, Messrs. Kohout, J. Sabbath and A. J. Sabath are slated. In the 12th Ward our bailiff, A. J. Cermak will without doubt be renominated to the state legislature. The Bohemian Republicans have not as yet made known who their candidates would be but they promise to do so very soon.

This primary election will also include nominations to the county board and several county offices in which the Bohemians will also participate.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1904.

STEPINA APPOINTED COMMISSIONER

Governor Yates named J. F. Stepina, the well known realtor, notary and lawyer, of 481 Ashland Blvd., as member of the West Parks Commissioners, to take the place of Charles Knofke, who recently resigned at the governor's request.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, April 11, 1904.

POLITICAL MATTER.

The new City Council will be installed into office tonight. The ceremony will not have the picturesque features of former years, because the police will see to it that no floral decorations are brought into the council chambers.

It is expected that there will be some significant changes in the committees. Two Bohemian aldermen, Ed. T. Novak and V. T. Cervený are retiring from the Council, but their places are being taken by two other Bohemians, Rud. Hurt and Jos. Z. Uhlir.

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Denni Hlasatel, April 2, 1902.

THE BEST ANSWER
THE VOTERS ANSWER TO THE INSULTS AND RAGE OF THE
ENEMIES OF ED. J. NOVAK.

Novak elected by a large majority. Foucek, also, is alderman of the 10th ward.

Bohemians in the 12th ward are rejoicing because Mr. Cervenka was elected. Cervenka, April-fooled Svornost and Narod.

Rhode, the enemy of Bohemian people was decisively defeated in the 11th ward.

The results of yesterday's election positively did not surprise us, we expected it to turn out just as it did. We were acquainted with the intentions of the voters in the Bohemian wards. We knew how all honorable citizens condemned the unprecedented mud-slinging resorted to by certain individuals and two Bohemian newspapers, for purely personal reasons. We knew how Rhode was hated among honorable citizens and we also knew very well, that our countrymen and all

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, April 2, 1902.

democrats in the 12th ward would uphold Cervenka. The thing that pleases us most, however, is the fact, that Bohemians thoroughly destroyed the plans of Mahoney, Cusack and Burke, and in that manner, assured themselves respect and recognition from the leaders of the political parties. No one will dare to attempt to invite a quarrel among us again, in the hope of profiting by our disagreement, Yesterday's happening, will be a reminder, and a warning to all tricksters for a long time.

Voters throughout the city have condemned these malicious reformers of the municipal league. These people wanted to become dictators of our voters, they wanted to designate for whom they should vote and for whom they should not. They proclaimed every one a scoundrel, who would not sign up with them. Their chief officers grafted and tried to get control of public property.

APR 11 1902
PHOTO. 30275

WPA (ILL) MOJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, April 2, 1902.

Narod and Svornost, papers of much varying tendencies, during the last campaign, vied one with the other in heaping abuse upon Bohemian candidates. In this way they aroused resistance not only towards themselves, but against the candidates whom they appointed. So perhaps they will take it as a lesson for the future and will not try to destroy some countryman, who does not want to whistle according to their notes.

The Chicago voters have shown considerable interest in the question of public ownership of street railways, gas and electric plants, was also a pleasing indication in yesterday's election. The people are for the referendum, they want to take legislative powers into their own hands, they want radical reforms in public management and showed this in yesterday's election.

Political parties, if they wish to continue to exist, surely will take notice and endeavor to remain in favor by doing the will of the people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, March 20, 1902.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Leading Bohemian citizens, working men, and business men recently signed a proclamation, in which they express their recognition of the work in the City Council of the 10th Ward Alderman, Ed. J. Novak, and at the same time, request him to again seek re-election.

There were many names on the list and we saw names of persons whose one word is worth more than the long speeches of speakers, who really do not know why they are exciting themselves. On this list are to be found the names of people of solid character and convictions, who certainly are not deserving of being abused and distrusted by political antagonists, as is now happening in various places. Every citizen who signed the proclamation, for Mr. Novak, is convinced that there could not be a more capable candidate than Ed. J. Novak in the coming election, of the 10th Ward, and all will work ardently in order that Ed. J. Novak may be re-elected.

The Irish of the 10th Ward want to profit by the disagreements amongst the Bohemians, and therefore they will actively support their independent candidate, Gary, who is also a candidate for the long term. This, however,



Denni Hlasatel, March 20, 1902.

Bohemian citizens must resist with a harmonious union of their votes for Ed. J. Novak, who has proven himself to be their capable representative. If the Bohemian vote were divided, it might possibly happen that the most Bohemian ward in Chicago would be represented in the City Council by two Irishmen. Certainly our countrymen of the 10th Ward will not allow this to happen.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, March 20, 1902.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The battle against Alderman Novak is deserving of rejection for the reason that it is not being carried on in the interests of the citizens, but in the interests of Svornost and young Geringer. The independent candidate is, in reality, a put up candidate for the renowned "Geringer" family.

Young Geringer does not want to confine himself to the newspaper business, but would like to go into politics, and the capable Ed. J. Novak is for him a greater obstacle than any one else. That is the reason for all the baiting and lying in Svornost; that is the reason for the energetic agitation, in order to cause the Bohemians of that ward to split their vote so as to permit the election of an Irishman. We hope, however, that the citizens of the 10th Ward will give these Jeshus thoroughly to understand what they think of them.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, March 20, 1902.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Mr. Cervený is being enthusiastically supported by all Bohemians in the 12th Ward. This ought to be followed in all other wards where some Bohemians have hopes of election, for the enemies of our nationality wish for nothing more than that we should fight among ourselves, and that they should profit by our disagreement.

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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1900.

SMEJKAL INDORSED

The Bohemian-Republican Club of the 9th ward, indorsed the candidacy of Josef Smejkal as the republican candidate for the city counsel. The meeting was held at Sister's hall at which, preceding the indorsement, Mr. Smejkal addressed the audience. He declared that his platform is indetical with that of The "Municipal Voter's League." Other speakers of the evening were M. J. F. Stepina, Alderman Anton Novak of the 10th ward, J. A. Sikula, J. Brejcka, and E. D. Winternitz, who, although being a democrat, declared himself in favor of Smejkal.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

BOHEMIAN REPRESENTATION IN SCHOOL BOARD

Will the Republican mayor respect us as his Democratic predecessors did?

Among Bohemians the question of representation of the Bohemian elements in the school board is again being discussed. As far as we know, at present no one is seeking this honorable office.

Even Dr. Jirka has not sought re-appointment. - However, it is certain that Bohemian Republicans should at this time remind the mayor that he must provide Bohemians with a place on the school board, if the supposition that his party is unfavorable to the Bohemian element is to be overcome.

It is known of course that member of the school board cannot look after the interests of his own nationality to the exclusion of others.

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

He must respect the interests of all for the benefit of the public schools. Everything else is secondary.

Since it has become a practice, among us, that every nationality, be represented in that body, surely 50,000 Bohemians have a right to request that one from among them be appointed. Bohemians are among the taxpayers; therefore they have a right to demand representation in every department of the city administration. According to regulations, Bohemians send their children to the public schools. Therefore, they rightfully expect that a Bohemian will always be appointed a member of the school board, so that they will have some one to turn to, should they wish to make a complaint or a proposal.

It is unnecessary to mince words on this question. By what method can it be accomplished, so that the mayor will give the Bohemians representation? By harmonious work, by the dropping of all political partisanship, by discarding all personal likes and uniting in support of one individual, who is

Svornost, May 14, 1892.

looked upon by all as the best qualified for the office. And who should it be?

If we were to go over the list of Bohemian citizens, if we were to place the question before a Democrat or a Republican, the answer would be the same.

Our wish is that the present member of the board, Dr. Jirka, be re-appointed.

This is the best recommendation which can be given any member.

One such official is, and always will be, a greater satisfaction to us than twenty others, who would be mere ciphers in that body.

Dr. Jirka has expressed himself on several occasions as not being a candidate, but if the Bohemian people will insist on him and succeed in having Mayor Washburne appoint him, he must submit to the wishes of his countrymen.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

THE INDEPENDENTS IN THE 8TH WARD; THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE
BOHEMIANS AND THE GERMANS; VACLAV KASPAR NOMINATED

Yesterday's meeting of the Bohemians and the Germans in Houdkov Hall was very largely attended, over 300 people were present. The Bohemian citizens appeared in large numbers.

The meeting was opened by the chairmen of the Bohemian and German Clubs, M. Patera and Finkensieper. The first explained the purpose of this meeting. His speech was translated into the German language by J. Kralovec. A motion was then made to elect a chairman for the day who spoke both Bohemian and German. The motion was carried and Ad. B. Chladek was elected chairman, with Em. Haase and Lussem as secretaries. Another motion was carried that only members of the club had the right to vote at this meeting. There were enlisted at this meeting forty-five new members, the total number of members being raised in this way to 171 names. The result of yesterday's election was made public and read in German, then translated

WIA (ILL) PROJ. 30413

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

by Ad. B. Chladek into Bohemian. It was decided that each of the candidates that were present be introduced to the audience which they were privileged to address. Vac. Kaspar was called to the rostrum.

Mr. Kaspar said, "Citizens, it is not the first time that my candidacy has been proposed by one or the other party or nationality, but I never have accepted the nomination, not because I liked to stand against the people's will, but simply that I decided not to go into politics. I would do the same now too, but the pressure exerted upon me this time by the citizens of this ward was so predominating that it is clear to me it is their most ardent wish. I have accepted the nomination this time. I will serve you, dear citizens, and promise to champion the platform which was presented to me before my nomination. I am not the kind of man who would fight to be nominated, and in case you should be able to find a more eligible candidate, I am ready to resign right now. And to agitate for him with all my influence." (Great applause.)

The next speaker to be called was J. J. Kestler, who said: "He does not intend to accept the nomination, but he feels grateful and expressed his

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

thanks for the distinction with which the citizens honored him. He is out of town most of the time and it would be impossible for him to attend to the office duties punctually. (Applause.) He advised the citizens to nominate as candidate a man generally known and of honest character. He informed the citizens that in the 8th Ward a club of English-speaking citizens is in a stage of organization and it would be advisable to defer the nomination."

Mr. Kaspar was of the opinion it would not do any harm to the cause.

Mr. Clemens and Finkensieper defended the motion and informed the audience that they had no candidate at present. They suggested eight days delay to be able to find one.

Mr. Kralovec protested and declared that the purpose of today's meeting was to select the mutual candidate, consequently he demanded that a candidate be selected immediately.

Mr. Kaspar admonishes the audience that only harmony could bring about

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

the desired results. He was ready to resign in case he should be the cause of some disagreement.

Next spoke Mr. Lussem. He rebuked the Germans for their discord in very keen words and was absolutely against delaying the matter. It was his opinion that the German committee had as much time for the nomination of their candidate as did the Bohemians. (Applause.)

"The Germans," Mr. Lussem then said, "were indolent, they refused to pay attention to the candidates proposed by Democrats or Republicans. If a new club was organized it would be useful for us, if its intentions were honest. Our mutual meeting of today was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate, therefore he should be nominated at once. I doubt whether it would be possible to find a more suitable candidate than Mr. Kaspar. If everyone should work to the best of his ability the whole enterprise would succeed."

Mr. Kralovec then took the rostrum. He praised Mr. Kaspar and recounted

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

the benefits if he should be elected. Kaspar was the only man who could compete with Lawler. He made a motion to nominate Mr. Kaspar as the mutual candidate.

P. Finkensieper proposed to defer the nomination for eight days. Mr. Clemens supported the proposal. Mr. Geringer was against it and stood firmly for an immediate nomination.

Mr. Clemens was given the floor and said, "Citizens, the first meeting of the Bohemian Club was very weak and it is very surprising to observe today such a large number of Bohemians. My judgment is to delay the nomination to a date when the Germans will be present in a larger number."

After long debate and many speeches pro and con, it was decided to nominate a candidate at once. Every member was to mark on the ballot the name of his candidate and his own name. The ballots were tabulated carefully. The result of the voting was as follows: Vaclav Kaspar, 129 votes; Kestler, 1; and Boehmer, 1.

Svornost, March 8, 1884.

Mr. Kaspar was called in and the result of the voting was announced to him. He expressed his thanks for the confidence and, in case of his election, he promised to do for the citizens all in his power to merit the expression of confidence of the members present. (Great applause.)

The mutual committee will have its next meeting the coming Saturday in the American Sokol hall.

The meeting adjourned.

WM 11111 NO 3075

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

FRANT FUCIK ACCEPTS THE CANDIDACY IN THE 6TH WARD

Yesterday evening the Club of the Bohemian Citizens of the 6th Ward held a meeting at 582 Center Avenue. Frant Fucik was nominated as candidate for alderman of the 6th ward. He accepted the nomination, and being a Republican, he will run on the workingmen's ticket. In all probability he will receive all the votes against Cullerton.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1918.

[MAYOR THOMPSON AND THE GERMANS]

(Editorial)

The Thompson administration, whose conscience is already overburdened with many sins, has perpetrated so much mischief that it will be remembered with righteous indignation for many years to come. These evil deeds are crowned for all times by the fact that the Mayor packs the Chicago School Board with people who, in these portentous times, make no effort to control their rabid pro-German sentiments. These same people violently oppose the removal of the name of Bismarck from the books in our public schools--Bismarck, who is characterized by all sensible men as the lowest human beast in modern history and the most successful criminal on whom the German nation can pride itself before the civilized world. If the people of Chicago forgive every sin the Mayor has committed against them, they surely will not forget this particular disgrace.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

JUDGE GEMMILL UNABLE TO PROVE HIS CHARGES AGAINST ČERMÁK

William H. Gemmill, associate judge of the municipal court, appeared before the committee of judges, headed by Chief Justice Harry Olson of the municipal court, which was to investigate the charges of graft raised by Gemmill against Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the court. Gemmill came chiefly to cross-examine Mr. Čermák in regard to a conversation, between the judge and an unnamed person, which, the chief bailiff intimated at yesterday's session, he had accidentally overheard.

From the moment the judge entered, he was the cynosure of mirthful chuckles; he supplied all the entertainment for the crowd until he left the committee room with a defiant "goodby". It was the exchange of words between Judge Olson and Mr. Čermák on one side and Judge Gemmill on the other which kept the audience in perpetual hilarious suspense. Judge Olson openly complained that most of the judges' meetings had been turbulent affairs, mainly because of Judge Gemmill's obstreperousness.

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When Mr. Černák addressed Judge Gemmill as "Your Honor," he was advised by the latter that this polite approach was not desired. Černák retorted that, after some consideration, he had come to the conclusion that in Judge Gemmill's case "Your Honor" was out-of-place, because there was very little honor to be found there.....

Chief Justice Olson assured the judges that there was no substance to the charges against Chief Bailiff Černák, and that the accusations of "raft in the bailiff's office" were the figments of Judge Gemmill's imagination and obstinacy.

When called on to prove his charges, Judge Gemmill assured the committee that he would do so; but he did not go beyond his promise. Nevertheless he devoted a volley of his queries to the picnic held by the Bailiffs' Benevolent Society. He produced the program and scanned page after page for advertisements placed there by saloonkeepers. Irrepressible laughter was evoked by the manner in which Judge Gemmill interrogated Mr. Černák on the degree of his acquaintance

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with the various tavernkeepers, and by the cool grace with which the latter responded to the questioning.

This droll but lengthy procedure was finally halted by Chief Justice Olson, who reminded the inquisitor that no case of violation of the dry laws is involved here. This brought about a new squabble in which the two judges threatened one another with jail sentences. Judge Gerrill left, finally.

We are sure that if he has some more of the "evidence" in stock of the kind he has produced so far, the investigation will drag on indefinitely, but the accusations against Bailiff Čermák will not be sustained.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1917.

NEW COMPLAINTS FROM A JUDGE

(Summary)

In spite of the rebuff which William N. Gemmill, judge of the municipal court, suffered from the judicial committee recently, he again raises accusations against Anton J. Cermak, bailiff of the municipal court. The details which Judge Gemmill plans to reveal will be given in a conference when the judges will investigate the validity of the charges. He has filed a list of grievances against the bailiff's office in which he mentions Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court, as the official who is the superior officer of the bailiff.

Mr. Cermak reacted by sending to Chief Justice Olson a list of complaints against Judge Gemmill which Cermak promises to substantiate by the testimony of witnesses.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 27, 1917.

CERMAK EXONERATED

(Summary)



An assembly of twenty-one judges of the municipal court declared that the charges made by William N. Gemmill, associate judge of the court, against the office of Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the court, were unfounded and that the evidence presented indicated nothing "smacking of graft" in the conduct of the chief bailiff. The vote taken by the judges on this decision was unanimous. Judge Gemmill was not present.

The chief bailiff's office was not only given a "clean bill of health," but was, in addition, highly commended for the perfect manner in which it handled its agenda.

Of course Judge Gemmill was not satisfied with the findings of the judges' commission, but dubbed it as "dumb and silly". The judges, he declared,

Denní Hlasatel, June 27, 1917.



should have searched for graft instead of covering it. He particularly pointed out that the judges had neglected to swear in the deputy bailiffs called on the witness stand.

The following incident may show how empty the accusations against Mr. Čermák are: Judge Wells, a member of the investigating commission, declared that Judge Gemmill had told him that the two daughters of Čermák were employed in the latter's office. In answer to this the chief bailiff proclaimed emphatically that one daughter was employed in his office up to the time of her marriage. "My other daughter, Ella, never was on the payroll. If it can be proved that she was, I am ready to retire from office."

Mr. Čermák announces that he, in turn, will file serious charges against Judge Gemmill in due time and prepares to appear armed with weighty evidence.

For preliminary details on this case see Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1917.

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Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1917.

[COURT INVESTIGATION OF ANTON J. ČERMÁK]

(Summary)

Many investigations into the activities of public officials are started and soon abandoned. The cast in the most recent one includes William N. Gemmill, associate judge of the municipal court who is ambitious to become chief justice, and Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of that court.

Deputy bailiffs pay fifty cents per month to the Bailiffs' Mutual Benefit Association; Judge Gemmill objects to that. He further complains about a collection which demanded five dollars from each deputy bailiff for the purchase of a diamond star for Chief Bailiff Čermák.

It is a known fact that Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court, will soon have to run for his office again. Judge Gemmill is being



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pushed by Mayor Thompson and the prohibitionist element, a fact which fiercely antagonizes Mr. Čermák, secretary of the United Societies for many years. Mr. Olson and Judge Gemmill are the ones who started the investigation which is now being conducted before Judges Stelk and Hayes with numerous deputy bailiffs as witnesses.

In rebuttal to the charges, Mr. Čermák declares that a collection for the purchase of a diamond star was started by the deputies two years ago while he was out of town. Upon his return he immediately ordered the money collected to be refunded. "I was presented with a diamond star when I became an alderman, and I do not see any reason why I should wear one star on each side of my waistcoat," he declared.

As for the Bailiffs' Mutual Benefit Association, Mr. Čermák states that the fifty cents paid by the deputies are dues, and that the money is being spent in the most judicious manner. An annual picnic yields from



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one to two thousand dollars. The Association's treasury extends its help to many people in distress, particularly in cases of eviction. Liberty bonds for five hundred dollars were bought, and two thousand dollars was contributed to the Red Cross; there is five thousand dollars left in the treasury.

"When I heard of the accusations, I, myself, invited an investigation. We supported Judge Gemmill in his campaign because his personal bailiff assured us of Gemmill's sympathies with the principles of the United Societies. In that we were deceived."



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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

(SUMMARIZED EDITORIAL)

We have often read about gullible people to whom the Masonic Temple was sold.....Nobody, however, ever bought a gold brick as the voters of Chicago did, when they helped William H. Thompson into the mayor's seat and were then handed a lemon.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

ONE OF BANKER TUMA'S VICTIMS

One of the many victims who has paid for his confidence in the honesty of Josef Tuma, former private banker in our community, is Vaclav Novy, a building contractor. He had borrowed \$1,500 from Mrs. Josephine Simek. The money was deposited in the private vaults at the office of Tuma, negotiator in the transaction, and was to be paid in installments to Novy, who was then building his present residence. After Tuma's tragic death, the money together with the deposits made by other Chicago Czechs became part of the estate under the administration of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. Mr. Novy appeared before Judge Henry Horner of the Probate Court in order to recover the amount not paid out yet, claiming it was not a regular but a special deposit. The court dismissed his petition, declaring Tuma had acted as an agent, wherefore the petitioner could be given no preference.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

THE MAN WHO REPRESENTS US

(Editorial)

(Summary)

The present time certainly offers a good opportunity for observations on the man who represents Chicago, one of the largest and most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Each of the big cities has its characteristics. Chicago also has an earmark of its own - that rascal, Mayor William Hale Thompson, who, himself, insists upon being talked and written about....and who is doing his utmost to expose himself to severe criticism.

Before election, he promised the blue sky, and seemed to be the most enthusiastic American and patriot at that. He proclaimed in thousands

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of handbills that it is the foremost duty of the citizens to elect a man whose Americanism is beyond reproachThe voters fell for this rigmarole, and the Mayor won, but only to cause embarrassment and disappointment to all those who had cast their votes for him..... He made a name for himself by closing the saloons on Sunday against the wishes of the great majority of the populace. He did not change his order, even after he had been shown up as a double-crosser..... Our readers surely remember all the cases in which Mayor Thompson demonstrated his duplicity, and principally his incapability..... The Mayor crowned his achievements finally by a conduct which attracted the attention of the whole world.....The French delegation with General Joffre, and the English delegation, arrived in America for a conference with our government. It consisted of men of renown and great prestige.

.....

They came for a visit to Chicago, but not upon the invitation by the

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Mayor, for he had refused them this courtesy. He made a spectacle of himself as a man bare of loyal sentiment, one who should be driven from office. The most deplorable part of all this is the fact that he, who first was so recalcitrant, now is beginning to confer with the committee in charge of the reception of the Allied delegates. The Mayor thus proved himself to be a man without shame or honor. A man of this caliber is the person who represents us.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1916.

POLITICAL HAPPENINGS

Mr. Siman Calls Inspector Nye a Fixer

On Wednesday evening City Clerk John Siman stepped on a platform at a political meeting and told how a representative of the city administration came to him and wanted to know how it could be arranged to have the city council candidate of the Republican party in the Thirteenth Ward, G. L. Robertson, get first place on the ticket.

When Mr. Siman delivered his speech, he did not mention the name of the person.

When Mr. Siman entered his office yesterday, two men came in and wanted to know if he was referring to them when he delivered his address. He answered: "The name of the man who came to me with the proposal to fix things for Robertson is George A. Nye. I give you his name publicly, to ease others who may have a guilty conscience."

Nye, who is superintendent of the city boiler inspectors, heard of this and went

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1916.

directly to the office of City Clerk John Siman. "You lie" yelled Nye. "You are a scoundrel," answered Mr. Siman. The conflict ended in a wordy skirmish; evidently Nye was aware of the physical prowess of Sokol [Gymnast] John Siman.

Superintendent Nye later told his friends that should Mr. Siman publicly mention the stated episode, he would start a suit for \$100,000 for defamation of character.

When Mr. Siman heard of this threat he said: "What kind of public statement does he want? Does he want me to present to him in writing that which I publicly stated in one-syllable words? "I have witnesses, and can secure sworn statements if necessary."

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

[CITY HALL POLITICS]

(Editorial)

It seems that, at the city hall, there rules the motto "Spinave Politiky" (Dirty Politics), judging from the yelling done by some of the aldermanic candidates because their names have not been placed at the top of the ballot.

These men also accuse City Clerk Siman of giving preference to petitions of favored candidates and of pushing aside the petitions of others less favored.

If the candidates knew the city clerk as our Sokols (Gymnasts) know him, they would behave as real men should.

To be sure, there may be something more behind all this hue and cry than the the public is supposed to know; usually, when so much noise is made about trivialities, there is something of much graver moment hidden which a certain

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clique may be trying to keep under cover.

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MR. ŠIMAN ANSWERS

City Clerk Joseph Šiman yesterday answered the Chicago Civil Service Commission which is trying to accuse him of being unfair in the placing of names of aldermanic candidates on primary lists for the next aldermanic election.

The Civil Service Commission examined Mr. Šiman's office employees, and expects to continue with the examination next Monday.

Mr. Šiman asserts that he acted equitably and within the law, and said: "Two of the Thompson candidates for aldermen, who are yelling that frauds were committed, came to me before their petitions were entered and asked me to tell them how it would be possible to fix things so that their names would be printed at the top of the primary ticket. One of these men came in person and the other sent his representative."

Mr. Šiman will reveal the names of these men when he deems the time propitious.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1916.

[PETITIONS FOR POLITICAL NOMINATIONS]

(Editorial)

City Clerk John Siman made an excellent decision relative to the filing of petitions for aldermanic nominations, which is that the petitions received by mail will be given preference to those delivered in person.

Years ago the offices of the city clerk were beseiged by politicians with petitions. Each of these men strove to get his or his friend's petitions in as soon as possible, because the rule then applied that the first petition received headed the list of names of candidates, and all the candidates wanted their names placed at the head of the list of candidates.

The candidates for office try to get their names in first, which means that a man has a better chance of winning a nomination if placed at the top of the list.

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Many men waited all night in the corridors of the election commissioners' offices. Naturally with all those men cluttering the corridors, great disorder prevailed, a condition which should have been stopped long ago.

Even this new order did not satisfy all the candidates, because certain candidates claimed the police who were left on guard arranged it so that their favored candidates received the preference.

Human nature is so constituted that, even with the greatest care such complaints will appear, because certain candidates seem to think that they are wronged, no matter how equitably others try to treat their fellows. These men will claim that they are wronged if their names do not head the list of candidates.

The only known remedy for this existing evil would be, if the election regulations were so changed that names of candidates be placed in alphabetical order, which would do away with the hurry now seen, and would,

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we believe, change the prevailing conditions so that there would be no more complaints.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1915.

CERMAK IS NOT AFRAID

Chairman Percy B. Coffin of the Civil Service Commission, while making the announcement yesterday that the Commission has not found anything that would justify its discharge of the Bohemian police captain, Jan Ptacek (although this was precisely its aim and purpose), launched an attack on Anton J. Cermak, and the Bohemian aldermen [John] Toman and [Otto] Kerner, and also made disparaging remarks about Bohemian citizens. Mr. Cermak made an immediate reply to this attack yesterday, using the energetic and snappy way so characteristic of his methods. At the same time, he made new accusations maintaining that collections among policemen began to be made immediately after Thompson's induction into office and his administration came into power. Cermak openly suggested that a sign with the inscription "Come Across" should be put above the doors of the City Hall.

Among other things, Mr. Cermak said: "All I have to say in reply to Percy Coffin, the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, whose slogan is "Pay as

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1915.

You Enter,' is that he has mentioned not one single fact in support of his statement that I have tried to influence the decision of the commission in the Ptacek case.

"A few weeks ago, one of the theatrical companies playing downtown put over the entrance to the theater a sign saying 'Come Across'. Since that company has now left town, I propose that the sign be secured and placed over the doors of the City Hall.

"Yes, the slogan 'Come Across' is the chief characteristic of the Civil Service Commission and the whole City Administration.

"You can read every day in the newspapers that somebody is trying to bribe somebody else in order to be put on the list of those who have passed successfully the civil service examination. There could be no buyers if such accomodation were not on the market.

"I should like to ask Chief of Police Healy whether the order 'Come Across'

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had been sent to all members of the Police Department when the present administration started, and whether the individual contributions were from fifty cents up.

"It may help in refreshing the Police Chief's memory when I say that the avowed purpose of these 'voluntary' contributions was to boost the police pension fund in Springfield. Three delegates went to Springfield with \$10,000. Where did the money go? The old tale about lawyers' fees it is impossible to use for two reasons: There are no receipts which would prove the payment of such fees, and the City would have used its own lawyers if legal services had been necessary. What has happened to all that money? According to Deputy Chief of Police Schuettler, there is just a little over \$700 in the fund now. Where is the balance? It is hard to believe that it could have been spent in Springfield by three men even if they had been living on the very best the country can offer. And, something else: Did not the Fire Department 'Come Across' about the same time?

"It has been said that Thompson has closed Chicago saloons on Sundays. I

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challenge Percy Coffin or anybody he may appoint in his own stead, to accompany me on a tour through Chicago next Sunday, or any other Sunday. I shall show Coffin or his representative more than a thousand saloons which are doing better business on Sunday than they ever did before Thompson closed the saloons."

When all these accusations made by Mr. Cermak against the City Administration were repeated to Mayor Thompson, a violent attack on Cermak started rolling off his lips, but he stopped dead in the middle of the sentence, thought for a while, and said: "The proper thing for Cermak to do would be for him to make such statements under oath. If he does so, he will see a rapid and ample action. If he does not do so under oath as a public official, he may do so as a private citizen."

Chief of Police Healey has explained that to help toward the passing of a law beneficial to their pension fund much less than \$10,000 has been collected among the policemen. Also, that not three, but nine or ten members of the Department went to Springfield, and that they made several trips to that city.

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He declared that he had no idea of keeping secret anything in connection with that matter because there was nothing in it that would have to be kept secret.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

PERHAPS IT WAS NOT IN VAIN

(Editorial)

Over one thousand human lives perished in the horrible catastrophe of the "Eastland". They drowned in the immediate vicinity of the downtown district, close to the most crowded streets, right close to the shore full of people, and next to large and small craft of all descriptions. Nobody ever thought that anything like that could happen, but here it is, a catastrophe on water perhaps without equal in its magnitude, one that surpasses the worst catastrophes that ever happened in open seas far from any human help. How is it possible? How could it happen?

Somebody, or some people, somewhere, must have done something that literally cries for vengeance. It may have been a case of criminal negligence, it may have been a case of paid omission in the performance of duties. State's Attorney MacLay Hoyn, a man who has had so many sad experiences with Chicago policemen, the man who prosecutes them for being on the pay rolls of criminals

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who pay them for protection against the law and justice, has said that in the case of the "Eastland," also, it was bribery, graft, and inordinate desire for profits that caused, or was responsible for, the terrible catastrophe.

In several places investigations have been started in order to find the real criminals and bring them to justice. The Chicago public will not be satisfied this time with superficial measures which, in the end, result in whitewashing the whole affair. The public is determined to demand a detailed, thorough investigation that will spare no one whether rich or poor, powerful or insignificant, who was in any way responsible for the disaster, and it is determined upon relentless prosecution of the guilty and responsible persons until they receive the proper punishment. The public demands this partly as a matter of plain justice, partly as an atonement for the death of the multitude of young people, and partly in order that the customary taking of chances with human lives because it means larger profits to promoters of business, owners of questionable enterprises, and dishonest, grafting public officials, may cease. If the death of all those who perished in the catastrophe should bring about an end to inefficiency, graft, profiteering, and dishonesty, their lives will

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not have been lost entirely in vain.

Said Chief of Police Healy about the catastrophe: "No doubt it was due to criminal negligence. Documents recovered by First Assistant Commissioner Schuetter are of the greatest importance." It is understood that these documents show that about one fourth of the people aboard the ship should, according to the ship captain's license, never have been admitted.

Facts known so far would indicate that there are several groups of men who are responsible, to a greater or lesser degree, for the existence of conditions which resulted in the heartbreaking catastrophe.

The catastrophe has brought sorrow and despair into hundreds of families, and our authorities must proceed impartially, without any regard whatever to whom they may find guilty. It is their duty to investigate all those concerned, from the ones high up to the humblest employee. No matter whether the investigation affects the prestige of one or the pocketbook of another, the truth must

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be found, and must be made known to the public, and used as the basis of relentless accounting with the guilty parties, and just as relentless punishment.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

LOOK AT OUR CITY FATHERS

(Editorial)

The neutrality of the officials of the city of Chicago and the members of our City Council in matters concerning the sinking of the "Lusitania" is an interesting example of what length our politicians are willing to go in order to make sure that they do not antagonize their German constituents. Their carefulness and caution is something to be marveled at. The Council has adopted a resolution of condolence expressing sorrow over the death of American citizens, but the perpetrators of this unparalleled crime are not mentioned at all, and the word "German" must have disappeared from the dictionary when this marvelous expression of the opinion of our city fathers was being formulated.

Not only our aldermen, but other officers, politicians, and public employees are feeling terribly embarrassed. It is real fun to listen to their brilliant statements. Everyone of them, of course, admits that the loss of so many lives

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is a horrible misfortune, but, "er--ur-umph--you know, it is so difficult to--ur-umph--well, you will see, the President will do the right thing about it--why of course--yes, goodbye--" That is about what the leading officials and other prominent leaders of Chicago's civic life say and think about the matter, and the common fellow can take his choice as to what he wants to see in such expressions. The principal consideration, of course, is not to make the German voters the least bit angry.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

IMPRACTICAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

(Editorial)

Many complaints are being voiced against the inefficiency of our city administration because the administration consists of various bodies, each of which conducts its business independently, without regard to other similar bodies. This method results in inefficiency and waste that would be eliminated if all the functions of these groups were concentrated in the Municipal Council. These complaints are not new. In fact, they have been discussed on many occasions in the past, but we hardly ever hear such complaints against the antiquated system of our state administration, which is just as bad, or worse. The taxpayers may not notice this waste, because the seat of the state administration is far away from them and therefore escapes the attention it should by right have.....

During a long period of years our Springfield government has created a large

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

number of councils and commissions in order to provide "soft" jobs for politicians to whom it had owed favors and upon whose favors it depends for re-election. These commissions spend money which must be collected through taxation, and it is again only the voter who pays. Hardly any session of the legislature fails to appoint a new council or a new commission. The Governor then appoints a number of commissioners, each of whom in turn appoints a number of clerks and inspectors, whose main task seems to consist of collecting their pay check every month. In addition to this, it frequently happens that those who are appointed on such commissions are no experts, as one should expect but men fully unacquainted with the work they have been appointed to do. Just recently, these comments have been made about the State Agricultural Commission which, obviously, should consist mostly of farmers, but in which the leading members are men who have never had anything to do with farming and therefore cannot be considered farming experts.

But even this is not the principal fault of the system of commissions. Its main fault is the fact that there are too many of them. We now have 139 such commissions, and if nothing will be done about it the chances are that their

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

number will continue to grow. Each of these commissions has certain duties which it performs independently and without consideration for other commissions, departments, or councils. Thus, frequently two or more of them work at cross-purposes, one against the intentions of the other, or their work overlaps. They maintain offices in Chicago, in Springfield, and perhaps in other places, and our public affairs are conducted in a way that could not be tolerated in any private enterprise, unless it was purposely working toward bankruptcy. Their methods cause the taxpayers unnecessary expense which could easily be avoided if a more sensible system of state administration were introduced, and if several of the existing commissions would merge, and thus the work could be properly centralized. This suggestion was discussed during the recent session of the state legislature, and upon the initiative of Senator Hays, a special committee was appointed whose duty it is to study this question thoroughly and in the next session propose the best methods of changing and simplifying the whole system. One member of this committee is Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, who is a student of questions involved in the contemplated change. After long deliberation, the committee agreed upon a proposal,

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according to which all the expensive commissions would be dissolved and all work concentrated in the hands of a few groups directly responsible to the governor. The proposal is particularly interesting because it recommends the establishment of a kind of Governor's cabinet, somewhat on the order of the President's cabinet, along whose lines it is evidently patterned. The governor of our state would have a cabinet composed of several officers, or secretaries, who would be entrusted with the various phases of government. These would be: Finance, education, charity, prisons and houses of correction, public works and buildings, agriculture, mines and works, commerce and industry, elections, justice, and military affairs. All together there would be, then, eleven departments which would take over all the work now being done by the 139 commissions, as far as this system would be found in compliance with the state constitution. The committee would propose, it is said, still more radical changes, but our present constitution makes them impractical. They would be possible only after the adoption of certain constitutional amendments. This would involve most difficult and tedious proceeding at best, provided that the legislature could

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

be moved to permit such reforms. Hence, a change of the Illinois constitution appears almost impossible. In other states of the Union, constitutional conventions are being called which adopt amendments that make their constitutions more up-to-date, but something of that kind is inconceivable as far as Springfield is concerned. Therefore, it would be hopeless to expect anything more radical than a cabinet of eleven members, or eleven departments, which would take over the work of all existing commissions.

Nobody doubts that such a change would be most profitable. The state administration would be put on something more of business basis, which would mean large savings. The state administration now has many offices in Chicago only, with a large number of clerks and other employees; its business is chopped up into so many pieces that it is impossible to expect that it could be conducted properly. Very little is accomplished, and what is done is not done well, although the machinery costs a great deal of money. In addition to all this, there is nobody who would be responsible for the work that should be done. According to the above-mentioned proposal, all work would be simplified, and the head of each

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

department would have to account to the governor for all of his actions. The public realizes the need for reform, but that does not yet mean that a reform will be made. Our voters should see to it that such elements in our legislature that are favorable to reforms are encouraged and forced to action by all means that are at their disposal.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1910.

IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN CONGRESSMAN A. J. SABATH VS. F.D. JUDGE

P. S. GROSSCUP. WASHINGTON D. C. MAR. 31, 1910

P.3, Col.3--Congressman A. J. Sabath has proposed a resolution today, which if passed may have a far reaching affect. It is believed to be aimed at Federal Judge P. S. Grosscup and his associates.

The resolution requests investigation and the following information.

1. The full amount, which has been paid to, judges, clerks, lawyers and other Federal employees, in addition to their regular salary, during the past four years.
2. Giving the names and amounts individually.
3. Also the names of all persons who were appointed by the Federal Court to act as Public Administrators during the same period.

It is said that this resolution was first suggested to, or requested of Mr. Sabath by the labor unions, who knew him to be the proper man to see, if their resolution was to get the proper support in Congress. It is al-

APR 11 1910 P. 30. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1910.

so known that Federal Judge Grosscup is an enemy of the labor unions.

This resolution refers chiefly to the affairs of the Chicago Street Railways and the fact that Judge Grosscup has taken over the full control of the Company's claim of bankruptcy including all other dealings involving it.

Further it states that the Receiver of the Company, Mr. Campsell, is related to Judge Grosscup and is also his business associate in various business enterprises.

The Street Railway Co. has a capital of more than one hundred million dollars in receivership and Mr. Campsell could have easily appropriated, by graft, enormous sums of money. The investigation of the proposed resolution would uncover all these unlawful dealings and the outcome in turn would play an important part in the coming congressional campaign.

This resolution has long been under consideration and may soon become a law, whereby the Federal Judges, will lose the authority in this particular phase of business.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1910.

The labor unions are supporting this resolution and promise to do their utmost toward its becoming a law.

President Taft has tried to pass a similiar resolution in this session of Congress but as yet has been unsuccessful.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1905.

NO PLACE FOR REFORMERS AMONG BOHEMIAN

F.4--We have with us many reformers, but their work does not meet with much success. The reason for this is that people do not take much stock in the sincerity of their uplifting exhortations. Their activities comprise the suppression of "boodles," the exposure of scandals, and crusades against "grafters." They conduct this agitation to satisfy their own political ambitions, hoping to get publicity and recognition at the next election. As soon as they attain power, they prove to be no whit better, or only a little better, than those whose defeat has helped them to succeed. The name of reformer has of late acquired a more unsavory connotation than that of professional politician.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1904, p. 4

[GRAFT AND CORRUPTION]

We have a habit of picturing Chicago as a Sodom and Gomorrah a place where everything is of the worst. Our people believe that now where else on earth do they have streets in such disorder, or such careless and corrupt officials, and nowhere else is the police force so inefficient, and scoundrels so numerous and bold. If the people in other cities were as candid and critical of their local government as we are, we would learn, that in many respects they are worse off than we. In the "Cream City," charming Milwaukee, the grand jury has just indicted sixty-five county commissioners and city officials, past and present. That such corruption reigned in Milwaukee, the world was oblivious because Milwaukeeans do not boast about or publicize their shortcomings.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1901.

BOHEMIAN

[CITIZENS DISCOURAGED BECAUSE OF DISHONEST OFFICIALS]

All respectable citizens realize that it is about time for new and healthier conditions to commence in our political life. It is sad when citizens go to the polls and one says to the other: "They all steal there, why then, shouldn't we send a Bohemian so that he could take something?"

During the last campaign and those previous to it, this was heard many times. From this it can be seen that the citizens have had bitter experiences and expect nothing else from their representatives, other than that they will steal at every opportunity presenting itself to them. The people have become skeptical; they do not believe any promises, and the only reason why they attend elections is that they wish to express their personal nationalistic or partisan inclinations. Whether the candidate is capable of benefiting the ward or the city is something of which very few voters think. Interest in public affairs is vanishing. The citizens realize that officials in their offices think first of their own personal aims and the advancement of their personal advantages; therefore, it is not to be wondered at that the people do not believe in politics or in the politicians when they are promising something.



It is imperative that this ill-omened condition be brought to an end. Towards this end all honorable citizens must unite. Various political leaders, regardless of party lines, must work towards this end. In our opinion, we should follow the European custom in such matters. Where our elected officials do not think of the voters, except when they again seek their votes, in Austria for instance, a representative or other elected official must from time to time render an account of his actions to the voters, listen to their requests, and endeavor to comply with them. We think that something of the kind among us would not hurt. Interest in public matters would increase, the voters would learn how to recognize the capabilities of their representatives and would, accordingly, either respect or repudiate them. Public officials would not then be looked upon as selfish destroyers of public interests, but as the actual representatives of the interests of the majority of voters.

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Svornost, Apr. 2, 1898.

BOHEMIAN



DEMAND CANDIDATES OPPOSE THE FIFTY FRANCHISE

A few sincere words to Bohemian voters of Chicago: The coming period of the new elections to the City Council moves me to address to the voters of our own nationality a few sincere words - not as a partisan, but as an honorably minded citizen who sees with sorrow how all morals decline among us in regard to politics.

I have watched closely, until the present time, how the various candidates seek the confidence and votes of their constituents, but I have not found one who would touch on the main subjects which are being contested at this coming election or would make a positive declaration about them.

In the last legislature the so-called Allen Law was passed, which empowers the City of Chicago to give privileges to street railways and other concerns; not, as previously, from one to twenty years, but from one to fifty years. As is known, the honest and sincere elements of the local citizenry have worked hard, with Mayor Harrison as leader, to defeat this proposition, so that it would be impossible for future City Councils to lengthen such privileges. But the influence of the corporations concerned was able to overcome the

Svornost, April 2, 1898.

endeavors of our mayor and this dangerous proposition became a law.

What is more natural than that the corrupt elements, who were able by dishonorable methods to make the legislature do their bidding, should now concentrate all their efforts to have a more favorable majority elected to the City Council and enable this abominable Allen Law to have unobstructed passage? They have the law - it certainly cost them an enormous sum, therefore, they are now trying to have the bribed majority of the City Council put this law into practice; that is at the earliest opportunity - to turn over our streets not for a new ten or twenty year period but immediately for the entire fifty years and thereby enslave our city for the entire fifty years to their despotic extortion.

Would you Bohemian fellow citizens want to allow this to happen by voting into the City Council people who are probably nominated for just such a purpose? I believe and hope that such is not the wish of any one of us and therefore I propose that safeguards be provided at this time as follows:

Have each of the candidates from whichever ward who are presented to you for



Svornost, April 2, 1898.

election, give you an oral or written declaration that, on his honor, he will not vote for any proposition which in any manner would make this ruinous Allen Law effective in Chicago; that, in fact, he will never vote in our City Council for giving street privileges to anybody under whatever pretext, for more than twenty or twenty-five years at the most.

Let us have as a watch word at this year's election the following: No one shall receive our vote who does not fulfill these requirements, and anyone of the elected who betrays this trust will be covered with shame and be rejected in the future by his constituents.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 2, 1884.

DEFEAT ON THE WHOLE LINE; DREADFUL ELECTORAL FIGHT;
ELECTORAL SWINDLE CARRIED OUT TO THE EXTREME

We expect that this time the electoral fight would be dreadful, but it exceeded all our expectations. A bunch of crooks in the City Council were entirely victorious again, thanks to the indifference of the citizens and to the electoral swindles perpetrated by this City Council gang. None of our candidates won, on the contrary, they were defeated by such an immense number of votes that it seemed almost incredible. It is supposed that those men who have succeeded in being re-elected were prepared for a severe fight. That's why their whole electoral machinery was already started in the morning working with full steam throughout the day.

It seemed in the 8th Ward that Lawler had entire gangs of criminal characters at his disposal. These gangs acted in such an impudent and challenging way that honest citizens were almost afraid to approach the electoral boxes. Drunken young Irishmen were to be seen everywhere threatening every voter

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 2, 1884.

that appeared to be against the corrupt interests. But these gangs were not only composed of Irish youth. We saw among them some mischievous Bohemian boys who faced the Bohemian citizens in a more insolent way than the Irish themselves.

In the 6th ward, where the precincts are more densely populated, the Bohemians acted valiantly, and many Irish blackguards were sent home with light injuries. There were places where the Bohemian voters did not dare to show up without their risking the possibility of bodily injury at the hands of Cullerton's drunks. Generally speaking our countrymen behaved themselves with dignity.

It was different in the 8th ward, especially in the precinct at the corner of Clinton and De Koven streets, where fights were almost uninterrupted. Here was assembled the most vicious mob, which we have ever seen. In many cases our voters were obliged to run away from the polls, otherwise they would have been injured by one or more of the Irish hoodlums who had absolute control of this precinct. Everyone who attempted to resist them at the polls went home with some form of bodily injury.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 2, 1884.

Ant. Pregler, who the day before had made in Bohemian-American Sokol Hall a speech against the candidate, Lawler, paid also for his boldness. Some one of our countrymen must have informed the Irishmen about it, and an armed Irishman wounded A. Pregler on his hand. Tomas Bilek was the only one who proved that even a tough Irishman can be defeated by an old Bohemian Sokol. Being attacked by one of the Irishmen, Bilek threw him instantly to the ground and right into a small pool of mud. All these single incidents were only a preliminary start of the general battle which was to be finished in the Jurka saloon. Many on both sides were wounded and sent home for first aid. About the policemen? They favored the Irishmen.

We have described all these abuses to show to the readers how electoral competition is conducted by the other party, which exerted all its efforts to make the polling places as dangerous as possible to citizens who wanted to vote against them.

It is no wonder that a large number of Bohemians did not avail themselves

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 2, 1884.

of the opportunity to vote. The corrupt elements in our city will always be victorious until we do something to bring about a condition that will enable our citizens to vote freely and fearlessly.

The Bohemian traitors. The mentioned events are not the only ones which helped the corrupt elements to victory in the 8th ward. We must say with shame that some of our own countrymen also helped. Some of these were businessmen, dependent on Bohemian customers. They publicly agitated in favor of Lawler, distributing pamphlets encouraging Bohemians to vote for Lawler. These businessmen sold their true conviction for a few paltry dollars. These people were not only traitors to their countrymen but a disgrace to the honor of our Bohemian race. They worked for a corrupt Lawler against an honest Bohemian, Kaspar.

If an Irishman behaved himself the same way as these Bohemians did towards a countryman, you may be sure that the Irish countryman would remember it to the end of his life. But we are more tolerant, that's why the impudence of these traitors amongst us has no limits. If an Irish-Bohemian youth had been guilty

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Svornost, April 2, 1884.

of this kind of perfidy we would not have been surprised, but this was done by Bohemians whom we had respected until now, who should have taken into consideration the value of the friendship of their countrymen. We really do not know what to think about them. Such traitors are the major cause of the defeat of honest Bohemian candidates, and the instruments of victory for the corrupt element.


They succeeded and the Bohemian citizens will be very thankful to them, because all citizens of the 8th ward know very well who they are.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ 30275

SVORNOST, April 23rd, 1879.

/WANTED CANDIDATES WITH MONEY/

That the last presidential election was a scoundrelly and thievish affair is known by every citizen, for the Republicans proved that the Democrats wanted to elect Tilden to help along with thievery, bribery and scoundrelism; on the other hand the Democrats proved for the Republicans the same things in regard to the occupancy of the White House by Hayes. The question now before both Republican and Democratic parties is how to prepare for the coming elections in order to insure victory for themselves, and for their work to be placed in the rich troughs of government office, where it is not necessary to do anything except take money, brag about oneself and steal so much as possible. Neither party gives any thought about an honorable triumph and an honest government, openly or secretly. We read how both parties are preparing for the coming elections. The Democratic "New York Express" write about it as follows, "Tilden is very wealthy, has no family and can devote a million dollars to become President; and the Democratic party, which has no patronage and no money resources like the Republican party where every office holder must contribute financially, must have a rich candidate who will not be miserly with the dollar. This reasoning is not ordinarily published in newspapers but is discussed privately.



SVORNOST, April 23rd, 1879.

What would the founders of our republic think if they could know of the preparations being made for the presidential election. Imagine for yourself a great national party coming before its voters with this, "Can we not find an honorable capable candidate who can afford to spend some ten millions for election purposes?"

What the Democrats do on one side the Republicans duplicate on the other side. Money is appropriated and all other conditions are side tracked.

Oh! where are we going?



SVORNOST, April 1st, 1879.

MPA (ILL) PROJ.

An Important Day in Chicago.

To-day is indeed a big day in Chicago, the like of which, for importance and significance, has never before occurred in its history. Yes, and for us Bohemians living here, this day surely is also very significant. Politics here has become almost altogether an occupation of the most dishonorable wretches among the people.

Whoever applies himself to politics is forced down to the lowest degree of contempt and degradation, for it seems that politics can not countenance an honorable man whether he be Republican or Democrat.

The more corrupt a member of these political parties was, the more influence he had. He knew the various methods for obtaining money with which to buy votes and power for himself.

Thievery of all sorts could be accomplished at elections, any knave could be elected, and as it so often happened, the biggest scoundrels were generally elected into the

SVORNOST, April 1st, 1879.

WPA (HLL) PROJ. 30273

most honorable positions and profitable offices. These offices they then conducted in accordance with their corrupt characters. No honorable man could be induced to mingle with this political riff-raff in order to work with them to attain some office. Everyone is ashamed of this disgraceful condition and it so happens that among all the politicians and office holders in Chicago, and there are many of them, it is impossible even at high noon and with the aid of Diogenes' Lamp to find an honorable man, in fact one steals more than the other-one is more deceitful than the other-and the thieves are never brought to justice.

This is the kind of example honorable citizens had before them, they saw it in all leaders- in all officials- What kind of citizens could they be? Conditions gradually became worse year after year. When the Republican party was in power they stole. When the citizenry took notice and ousted them by electing Democrats, the Democrats did more stealing than their predecessors. The citizenry finally discarded both the parties by electing the so-called People's Party only to find the same brand of politicians.

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SVORNOST, April 1st, 1879.

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They were no better than either the Republicans or Democrats and the thieving continued.

Law abiding citizens, whether they had anything or not, were forced to pay for all this and to carry an immense burden. In no way were they able to accomplish any reforms so that they might have some relief from these excessive burdens.

The Political parties in Chicago tremble to-day before the Socialists, before the poor, before the workingmen. They tremble, not with fear that these citizens will come on the morrow with clubs to break windows and to pillage stores, but because hence forth no matter how few Socialists are elected they must stop their nefarious practices. They know that their trickery will be exposed, that they will be watched and will not have free reign as they previously had. They fear the honesty and sincerity which will replace their dishonesty and insincerity. With honesty these old politicians wont get far; it would hardly pay them to have themselves elected. Honest citizens to work! One for all and all for one. To-day we will do our duty and we will continue to work until honesty and justice shall prevail throughout the land.

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SVORNOST, March 31, 1879.



BEFORE THE BATTLE.

We stand today on the threshold of an important decision, whether our evil city government is to be continued; are we again to be surrendered to pillage by rapacious officeseekers and their numerous henchman or will we place in office honest responsible men, men of action, men, enthusiastic for the general welfare?

Citizens there are four parties with full lists of candidates and you have plenty of material to choose from for the various offices. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Greenbackers come before you with their candidates asking for your support, promising more or less important things. Let us see however what happens to these preelection promises. Are they fulfilled? We answer, so far as the main issues are concerned, never. Did not the Republicans and Democrats promise you before each election, mountains and dales, did not they have mouths full of reform, did not they promise you, workingmen, that they would look after your needs, your interests? How did it turn out after election? It is needless to dwell upon for every child knows they kept none of their promises. They were concerned only with their own



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SVORNOST, March 31st, 1879.

interests and those of the rich city plundering public utility companies. Many may object that a Socialist once elected may work otherwise, but previous experience and the sound elements from which the Socialist Labor Party is formed absolutely expel this thought.

Our representatives in the State Legislature work in the interests of the working class and failing to achieve any apparent success, who is to blame for this- if not these Republicans and Democrats? In the city council we have so far only one representative of the Socialist Party, Citizen Fr. Stauber, and this representative of ours enjoys the confidence of all honorable citizens of Chicago. It was he that fought for the establishment of new schools, reading-rooms, public baths, and sewers in those districts of the city inhabited by the poorer classes of our citizens. He fought for the lighting and cleaning of streets in the neighborhoods peopled by working men. He endeavored to bring to the poor people, the same privileges which the rich tax dodgers enjoyed. Citizen Stauber worked sincerely and honorably and if he failed to enact our rightful demands, who again is to blame if not the



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SVORNOST, March 31st, 1879.

Republicans and Democrats, these people who before election promised us endless reforms; then those, who believing the promises of these sharpers, elected them instead of honest socialists who are in sympathy with us. If we said nothing in behalf of our representative there would still remain one circumstance which assures him the grateful remembrance of all honorable taxpayers, and that is the conservation of over-payments in the amount of \$300,000 on which the city accountant was drawing interest.

Our officials have shown themselves to be honorable and would to God they remain so. Partly responsible for this is the fact that our candidates must agree to resign from office if the electorate desires it. Any one who wishes the reforms as shown in our principles should vote the Socialist ticket. He who wishes to support dishonesty, destructiveness and thievery should vote for the old parties, but should not moan afterward that he is being robbed.

Our Ballot

For Mayor--Ernest Schmidt; for City Treasurer--Fr. A. Stauber; for City Attorney--Harry Rubens; for City Clerk--Benjamin Sibley; For Aldermen--1st Ward-Nicolai H. Jorgensen; 2nd Ward--George A. Schilling; 3rd Ward-- H. L. Hull; 4th Ward--Louis Huth; 5th Ward--T. J. Morgan;



BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, March 31st, 1879

6th Ward--J. J. Altpeter; 7th Ward--Frank Bielefeldt; 8th Ward--Henry Stahl; 9th Ward S. R. Bratt; 10th Ward--Robert Beck; 11th Ward--Harry Johnson; 12th Ward--Max Zelle; 13th Ward--George Braun; 14th Ward--Reinhold Lorenz; 15th Ward--John Feltes; 16th Ward--Christian Meier; 17th Ward--James Lynn; 18th Ward--D. Van Devanter.

North Town Officers.

Assessor--J. C. Warner; Collector--Theo A. Schwennesen; Clerk--John Soller; Supervisor P. Mc Fadden;

South Town Officers

Assessor--John Paulsen; Collector--Henry Schmidt; Clerk-- T. P. S. Dusey; Supervisor Tom Ryan.

West Town Officers.

Assessor--O. A. Bishop; Collector--Daniel Sullivan; Clerk--Jacob Dilg; Supervisor--Martin Baumrucker.

Svornost, February 17th, 1879.

[INVESTIGATE STATEMENT IN CHICAGO VESTNIK]

A meeting called by the Bohemian Section of the Socialist Labor Party was held in "Czechs" Hall on February 16th. The purpose of the meeting was to arrive at the truth of the statements published in "The Chicago Vestnik" (Advertiser) against the Honorable L. Meilbek (Representative of the Labor Party) that he has sold out to the Republican Party. More than 600 persons were present. Citizen M. Baumruker opened the meeting at 8:00 P. M. with an explanation of its purpose, that is, that the "Chicago Vestnik" published an article claiming that our Bohemian representative is bought out by the Republican Party and must dance as they whistle.

The Labor Party wishing to have honorable Representation wants the charges against Rep. Meilbek either proved or disproved. Consequently the publisher of "Chicago Vestnik" has been invited to be present and to sustain the charges.

The chairman then invited the publisher, Mr. Langmayer to take the floor and prove his charges. Mr. Langmayer was not present. Mr. K. Tuma thereon spoke saying



Svornost, February 17th, 1879.

that Mr. Langmayer received no invitation to be present. Citizen Belohradsky then read from the last issue of "Chicago Vestnik" an article telling of Mr. Belohradsky's visit to that paper and that he delivered the resolution requesting Mr. Langmayer's presence, thereby proving Mr. Tuma's contention a falsehood.

The Chairman then introduced several speakers. The meeting was brought to a close at about 10 P. M.



SVORNOST, Chicago, 20th, November, 1878.

Honesty and Rectitude of the Election Judges in recent Election.

It is evident according to the official canvass of votes, that many election judges committed punishable offenses. For instance the official canvas of votes gives Citizen Meilbek 7006 instead of 4200 as turned in by election judges. The election Commissioners left it up to Mr. Meilbek whether he will prosecute the offending judges. According to law this offense is punishable by a fine of One Thousand Dollars and two years imprisonment.



I. ATTITUDES
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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1922.

DUKE AT DECEMBER LIST FOR PATRIOTIC

(Editorial)

The County Board of Commissioners will, in the next few days, publish a list of soldiers who laid down their lives for America in the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars. As this list will supposedly be a complete one, we advise our countrymen, who are relatives or parents of these, our heroes, to see to it that all Czechoslovak names be actually included in it.

All that is necessary is to send the name and military record of the man in question to Captain Lewis who is compiling the list. He wishes the list to be as complete as possible.

WPA (ILL) FILES

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1921.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

It is only a short time until the conference from which peace and disarmament are expected. The world will be looking to Washington during the coming weeks to see whether the star will rise there that will announce the happy news that permanent peace is born and that the time has come when people will be able to devote all their efforts to self-improvement and the pursuit of happiness. But those who have such hopes will probably be badly disappointed. There will be many speeches in Washington--perhaps most beautiful speeches--many resolutions will be passed--also beautiful ones but all that will have no effect upon the development of future world events. Europe will continue to resemble a huge military camp. The United States will go on with her preparations for the final clash with Japan in the matter of interests in the Far East. In other words, things will remain as they have been. The League of Nations cannot bring about peace in Europe, cannot regulate conditions there, and what the League is unable to do will not be achieved by the Washington conference in spite of the fact that the United States, in the position of world

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1921.

creditor, is more powerful than the League itself. The best the United States can hope for is that many promises will be made, but it will again learn that promises mean nothing at all, not only in the life of individuals but also in the life of nations, and that nations also do only that to which they are compelled by physical force.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1920.

AN APPEAL TO OUR COUNTRYMEN FROM ZAHOŘANY AND VICINITY

Just recently Mrs. J. Lažanský, 2644 South Spaulding Avenue, received a communication from Mr. Jan Vála, a former resident of Chicago now residing at Zahořany, Czechoslovakia. In his communication Mr. Vála appeals to our countrymen from Zahořany and vicinity, and is asking them to contribute to the fund for the erection of a monument in honor of soldiers who lost their lives in action. A special committee already has been appointed over there, and is endeavoring to provide the means for the erection of the monument. The chairman of this committee is the mayor of Zahořany, Mr. Alois Hubička; the secretary is Mr. Jan Vála; other members of the committee are Messrs. Theodore Paukner and Stanislav Kostka. The committee has already begun its work and hopes that American countrymen of Zahořany and vicinity will contribute toward the realization of this project.....

Those of our countrymen who would be willing to contribute toward the fund for the erection of this monument, with any amount whatsoever, are requested to send their contributions to the following address: J. Lažanský, 2644 South Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1920.

POLITICAL MATTERS

It seems that at last citizens of Bohemian origin are beginning to be interested in a question which is the most important one of the whole present political campaign. They are trying to learn the truth about the League of Nations, they want to know all about the Versailles Treaty, and they wish to find out definitely which is right, the Democrat who favors the League, or the Republican who repudiates it.

That the interest in this question, which is of such importance, especially for us Czechoslovaks, is growing, was proved last evening at a consultation meeting held at the Pilsen Park pavilion for the purpose of arousing interest in the League of Nations. The meeting was well attended and sincere enthusiasm prevailed. Ambassador Karel Vopicka presided. The speakers were Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, State Representative Joseph Placek, Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka, Mr. Joseph Kralicek, Mr. Felix Janovsky, and Alderman Anton J. Cermak. All the speakers demonstrated why the Czechoslovak voters, either as American

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BOHEMIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1920.

citizens or as sons and daughters of the Czechoslovak nation, should make every effort to bring about ratification of the League of Nations by the United States, so that the League can begin performing its useful function. No special interest in it was evident among us up to the present time, but the indifference is rapidly disappearing.

That our people are fully awakened, and that they know where their place is and where their interests lie, will be proved tomorrow evening. At the meeting to be held tomorrow at 8 P. M. in the Bohemian-American Hall, competent speakers will explain what the League of Nations is, what the enactments of the Versailles Treaty are in regard to the League of Nations, the benefits derived from it, and the inevitable consequences if the League is not ratified by America, and cannot perform its function properly.

Mr. Karel Vopicka, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Reverend Jedlicka, Mr. Frana Klepal, and Mr. Andrej Sustek will be the speakers.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 36275



The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. 3, No. 6, p. 175, June, 1919.

/LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE/

It would be interesting if the foreign language branch of the Liberty Loan organization of the Treasury Department could give figures showing how well the different foreign speaking groups in the United States did their duty in the last loan campaign. The Czechoslovaks felt confident that their race would come out as well as it did in Chicago, where there was keen rivalry between the various groups.

The results are as follows:-

	Number in Chicago	Total Subscribed
Czechoslovaks	102,749	\$1,328,200.00
Poles	231,346	1,040,550.00
Germans	399,977	602,050.00
Greeks	8,621	584,200.00
Italians	108,160	425,850.00
Swedes	118,533	302,700.00

BOHEMIAN

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The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 2, p. 36, Feb., 1919.

AMERICAN CZECHOSLOVAK BOARD

The executive committee of the American Czechoslovak Board met in Chicago, Jan. 18th. Secretary Vojta Benes announced that the Bohemian National Alliance had sent one million francs to Paris to be employed for the relief of war suffering in Bohemia.

Among the actions taken at this meeting was the decision to send a delegation of six Czechs and six Slovaks to Czechoslovakia as early as possible. One of the matters to be taken up by this commission is the exchange of students between America and Bohemia.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1918.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR AID SOCIETIES

In the convention held by the League of Aid Societies of the State of Illinois, Mr. John L. Novak, president of the Czech section, made a speech which gives an accurate account of the activities of our aid societies.

There are 130 Czech aid societies, 108 of which are League members. They pay their dues quite regularly. Very few of the societies are requesting loans, as there is not much money available. Most of the surplus is being invested in Liberty bonds. The Czechoslovaks have done their duty in this respect, and are going to continue to do so. They have also contributed most liberally to the Red Cross.....

An outline of Czech history follows. The splendid successes of the Czechoslovak Army in France and Russia and on the Italian front are given due prominence.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1918.

Czechoslovaks in the United States subscribed \$50,000,000 to the first three Liberty Loans. This amount will be substantially increased in the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Czechoslovak aid societies have subscribed \$300,000 to the Liberty Loans to date, and have bought War Savings Stamps with great zeal.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

NEAR THE QUOTA

Large subscriptions came in yesterday, so that there is no doubt that the quota for Chicago will be reached. The Tenth Ward with its Czechoslovak population has subscribed \$561,850, or 112 per cent of its quota. The Twelfth Ward had subscribed \$801,400, or 80 per cent of its quota of \$1,000,000 up to last night. It is sure to reach 100 per cent. The only question remaining is how much will be oversubscribed.

Two of our banking institutions, the Lawndale State Bank and the Lawndale National Bank each subscribed \$100,000 yesterday. This of course, does not include subscriptions made by their depositors. Reports from other Czechoslovak wards indicate that their quotas will be reached.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1918.

TRY TO KEEP THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY IN FULL BLAZE

(Advertisement)

It welcomed you and your dear ones when you landed on these shores of America. Try to keep it burning for the benefit of those who come after you--the light of free people in a free country.

Every man, woman, and child in this land of liberty should buy a bond. Buy today! Show that you deserve liberty under the beams of this light and under the Stars and Stripes.

Subscriptions will not be accepted after October 19. Do not dally. Give an example--not only of your patriotic sentiment but of economic sacrifice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1918.

Remember--Liberty bonds are the best investment in the world--you save money, while you are helping make the world safe from terrorism and violence. Buy today! Fourth Liberty Loan--U. S. Government bonds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

(Editorial)

A few days after the news had reached this country that Germany has made peace offers, a considerable decrease in the number of subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan became evident. This can be explained by the fact that some people think the war is coming to an end, and, therefore, no more money is needed for its prosecution.

If the German peace proposals were made for the explicit purpose of impeding the progress of the campaign, they certainly came at the right time to do the intended damage, for they provided some people with flimsy excuses in evading their duty--people who never would have met their obligations. This, in our estimation, is the reason for the shrinkage.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1918.

The falling off in the purchase of bonds will, however, be only temporary. Patriotic sentiment and enthusiasm will most assuredly be aroused in the last week of the campaign; the quota will be reached, and the Loan oversubscribed by millions. This will again place necessary funds at the disposal of the government, and be a pertinent answer to the German approachment. No one has, of course, the slightest doubt that the end of the World War is drawing near but to speed it up, it is imperative that everybody support the government, thus lending it the means for a quick enforcement of peace, which will be dictated by the Allies, and not by Austria and Germany.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

DONATIONS FOR THE PATRIOTIC CAUSE

Czech National Alliance.	77.05
Czechoslovak Army	53.45
Magazines	3.05
Received before	8,087.97
Tobacco fund.	75.35
Received before	1,285.75

This represents the total of individual gifts. Names and amounts omitted.

WPA FILE 100-3172

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

The city's quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan is far from being reached. Unless Chicago hastens, it will cover its name with shame. The working people, have arrived at the limit of their financial strength. It is incumbent upon the well-to-do, now, to subscribe to an extent in proportion to their resources.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN WORKERS MEET

A meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, was held last Thursday, in which the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, and other matters in connection with the World War and national activities, were discussed.

A falling off in bond subscriptions, Mr. Cermak explained, makes it essential that people in our settlement be canvassed again, to find out whether each individual has done his duty one hundred per cent. This is absolutely necessary, to prevent our sinking below the level dictated by duty. Results thus far point to such a possibility.

Our fellow countrymen should be prepared for calls by our workers, to whom they should show their receipts. If the amount of their subscription corresponds to their financial standing, they will be given a ticket on which 100 per cent is printed in large letters. This will save them from being visited again.

Those who are still behind in the fulfillment of their duty are invited to appear

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

at the main campaign office of the Czechoslovak section for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, 3342 West 26th Street, instead of waiting for this call. This is serious business, and we intend to conduct it accordingly.

Workers were urged to do their utmost to induce people of our settlement to take part in the Liberty Day parade in the largest possible numbers, so that the Czechoslovak section be the largest and most impressive.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1918.

A STAR ON THE SERVICE FLAG

A service star is evidence that some one of your family is fighting under the Stars and Stripes, for liberty of the world and liberation of our nation.

A Liberty Loan button is also a symbol of service, and shows that we are fighting in conjunction with our boys, if not on the battlefield, then with our money, to help toward a speedy victory for humanity and justice.

If we are eager to see fewer gold stars on the service flags, and wish for an early return of our boys, then let our money fight for us, and let us buy as many Liberty bonds as our circumstances will permit.

You owe it to your homeland, to our brave boys, and to yourself!

4th Liberty Loan, U.S. Government Bonds. Donated by Denni Hlasatel Publishing Company, 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE IN CHICAGO
(From the Bohemian National Alliance)

Victory cannot be attained on the battlefield unless our people win the fight at home. We are now engaged in the fourth battle at home, upon which the victory for our sons and brothers at the front depends. This is the Fourth Liberty War Loan. In this we must be victors! In order to make this conquest complete, President Wilson has designated October 12, next Saturday, a national holiday for the entire American people. They should manifest on that day their firm determination to persist in the pursuit of victory, and to extend to the government their support toward a victorious ending of the war.

It is known that Germany has recently attempted to make lurid peace proposals. She has done this in the hope of accomplishing by trickery what she was unable to do by force. According to her, she is preparing for another Brest-Litovsk peace conference, and has begun to spread reports of an approaching armistice. This is intended to mar the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

The Czechoslovak people will not allow themselves to be deluded by friends of Germany and Austria-Hungary. No one can break the spirit of the Czechoslovaks, any more than they can that of the American people.

There is the real purpose: To break the will to resist peace overtures by attempts at peace. To instill into the minds of our people the same spirit with which the Russian people were inoculated, and which brought about disaster for that nation. Germany may be retreating now, yet she has never given up dreaming of world domination. For this reason, the Czechoslovak people will close its ears to any peace proposals, unless they conform with the solution advised by President Wilson: Unconditional surrender.

It is necessary to realize what the failure of the Fourth Liberty Loan would mean to the Czechoslovak people. We want to prove to ourselves and to the world that we have grasped the significance of the Loan, and that we intend to fulfill our duty. The Czechoslovak people of Chicago must not fail, and we are certain that they will not. It is our duty as Americans and as

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

Czechoslovaks!

The government has arranged for a solemn parade which will march through the streets of downtown Chicago, October 12. It will serve to demonstrate the sentiment of the residents. It will be a straight answer to the Germans. We must answer in such a manner that they will be assured that we Czechoslovaks stand like a rock behind the principles promulgated by President Wilson.

The Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League have, for four years, been standing at your side in the fight for the independence of our nation--these organizations are requesting the entire Czechoslovak people of Chicago to do as follows: Take part in very large numbers in the solemn parade next Saturday. Don't allow yourselves to be outdone by some other nationality. Show your readiness, and give your support to the government, particularly at this moment. This will demonstrate to the world that our government does not rely upon bayonets as much as upon the strength of its determined people. May the Czechoslovak

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

people attest to its sound political judgment. The day of October 12 will be a holiday as proclaimed by President Wilson. The stores will be closed, and all work stopped.

This is the occasion for a great manifestation. It will be a pertinent answer to Germany. Czechoslovaks! Come to this parade. We are calling on you, and we entreat you anew, to do all in your power for the Fourth Liberty Loan. It must not happen that our share in the Fourth Liberty Loan shall be smaller than it was in the Third Liberty Loan. We are urging our fraternal orders, and individuals as well, to subscribe with zeal and enthusiasm. Subscribe to insure your own and your children's share in future peace and happiness.

Let Czechoslovak ranks be the thickest in the parade on Saturday. We shall show that we are fully aware of the magnitude of the great cause for which millions are dying, and that we are ready to contribute our bit in the great

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

Signed: Dr. L. J. Fisher, Reverend Ino Kestl, A. Schustek.

CPA (ILL) PRO 10773

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

Czechoslovaks are fighting not only at the front, but at home as well. The Czechoslovak name has won such repute that it is being mentioned in the present campaign of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Chicago Daily Tribune printed an article in last Monday's issue, which is remarkable enough to attract the attention of all our fellow countrymen. It reads as follows:

"Instead of standing up for the Liberty Loan, we are lagging. The quota of \$6,000,000,000 equals only one-tenth of the national wealth of the country. If we do not make any headway, it may happen that the Kaiser will.

"Among the reports reaching us, two command our attention. The State of Iowa has oversubscribed its quota. In Bohemia, people are drawing up their last wills and are making last arrangements. These are two items far removed from each other.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Yet the work involved arouses our deepest interest. Iowa is a predominantly agricultural state. During the Third Liberty Loan campaign, we, who consider ourselves to be real metropolitans, took many a fling at the farmers, accusing them of slackness in bond subscriptions. We attempted to show them how we, people from the great city, knew the right way.

"A man whose interests are close to those of the farmer's writes: 'Whether this be true or not, it has incited the farmers' ambition so that they vie with all others in subscriptions now'. What do you think of this?

"Czech patriots are making their testaments. This is a real act of patriotism. They are making their testaments, because Czech independence cannot be achieved without danger to those who are fighting for it. Liberty and independence have to be purchased at a high price. We, at home, are in a position to secure liberty, and draw $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest at the same time. Others are making their testaments to attain the same result. Think of it!"

We wish to add this: Think of it, you of the Czechoslovak branch in America.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Compare what you are accomplishing with what our brothers in the motherland are doing. Ponder whether you will be able to look into their faces and say, after the war, that you have done all in your power to win and preserve liberty for the motherland. Consider what they might say if you had not even dedicated your money to the cause. Money which bore interest while it was perfectly secure, whereas they were ready to give their lives. Think it over and act! Buy bonds with the last dollar to your name!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

FORWARD!

(Advertisement)

Without fear of bursting shells and poison gas--forward with arduous straining of the muscles into the brunt of the battle--with one aim in mind

To Fight and to Win!

That is the way our boys fight. The moment the shrill sound of the whistle is heard, the call for advancing, then out, with the indomitable craving for the goal! No power in the world can down this spirit.

Forward! The same sharp order confronts us at home. We have to respond to it just as our soldiers do,--the American way.

We have to lend our money so that they can fight.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

We have to prove to the Huns that the American nation is advancing in serried ranks toward victory.

Let us work, save, and lend for one purpose only--to fight and win. Onward into the fight--wholeheartedly--buy bonds--as many as possible!

Fourth Liberty Loan
U. S. Government bonds.

W. H. L. (1801.300)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

FROM THE CZECH CAMPAIGN OFFICE

A long list of subscriptions in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was submitted to the main office of the Czechoslovak section, 3342 West 22nd Street, yesterday. Truly, some of these subscriptions are highly gratifying, and prove that our people endeavor to stand in the first ranks of those who fulfill their duties to the country.

Mr. F. C. Lajer, for instance, handed over subscriptions amounting to \$5,000 from Czech National Alliance. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, head of the Czechoslovak campaign section, also received \$1,000 worth of subscriptions from the Sokol Community, and \$1,000 from the Builders' Brick Company. These two bought their bonds through the Czech National Alliance. Announcement was made at the same time that the Pilsen Butchers' Association, with a membership of 116, subscribed \$17,350. These are results which should serve as an incentive to business houses, other associations, and individuals, many of whom have not yet done justice to their patriotic conscience.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

To date, the Tenth Ward has subscribed \$224,000, the Thirty-fourth Ward \$275,000, Town of Lake \$80,000, and the Twelfth Ward \$486,000,--all by Czechoslovaks. This is, however, not enough, and much more will have to be subscribed. Our people have to prove that they stand behind our Government, and behind those boys of ours in France, and on various other fronts, fighting for the liberty of all nations.

A grievous mission has brought Charles Matousek, a young soldier, whose parents live at 2843 South Springfield Avenue, back to Chicago. He appeared at the main Czechoslovak campaign office and told his story. He had come from the camp at Dodge, Iowa, to bring back the body of his comrade Vaclav (Wenceslaus) Lukes, formerly of 2811 South Springfield Avenue. His eyes brimming with tears, he gave an account of the last hours of his friend's life.

"He was longing to see his father and mother once more, and regretful that he could not have the opportunity to take a whack at the Germans, and thus do his part in

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

the achievement of victory. When the news reached our camp, on October 13, that President Wilson and his Government had recognized the existence of an independent Czechoslovak state, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its president, it was Lukes who was taken off his feet with joy. It behooves me to state that the entire camp celebrated the significant decision accordingly. The commander ordered a gorgeous parade, in which seventeen thousand soldiers stood in a formation symbolizing the Statue of Liberty. All regimental bands played patriotic tunes, and the general addressed the gathering on the import of the President's proclamation of independence for Czechoslovakia. This was a glorious day in our camp which I never shall forget. A bitter drop mingled into all this. My comrade Lukes fell sick. He died, and I have brought his remains home."

Matousek depicted the sorrow the parents and friends of the departed felt. He was deeply grateful when Mr. Cermak assured him that his friend will be buried with military honors. The funeral will be held Friday and close at the Catholic cemetery.
[Report omits to give location.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1918.

PREPARE FOR CELEBRATION
MASARYK TO APPEAR IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY

Many crowned heads from various European countries have been visiting here, and have been received as guests by the United States Government, representing the people of this land. We remember that the American press gave attention to these visits, although not more, indeed, than to everyday events. Our big English language newspapers reported, but did not give the foreign guests much space in their news columns, and still less in editorials. An example of this fact is given by the recent visit of the Danish crown prince, who came to our city a few days ago. Our local papers recorded his arrival, true enough, but did no more. In general, they passed over the event with a few flimsy notes.

In view of this we feel overjoyed, for American newspapers have been assuming an entirely different attitude in regard to the arrival, today, of T. G. Masaryk. He comes from plain people, true enough, but he represents a people whose liberty and independence were lost once, but were reborn in this great World War.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1918.

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News items have been appearing for days stating that the undaunted leader of the movement for Czechoslovak independence--Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak National Council [recognized as the provisional government of the future independent Czechoslovak State], and commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak Army in Russia, France, and Italy--will appear as diplomatic representative of the Czechoslovak nation, to open the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the induction of the State of Illinois into the United States of North America.

The local English language press welcomes him with enthusiasm, not only in the news columns but in editorials as well, and in such a manner that they implicitly refer to all Czechoslovaks also, and that is why we are so proud of being thus mentioned. It is, therefore, a duty for Czechoslovaks to extend a most ardent greeting to the man who had to endure many a grievous moment, who suffered from many painful memories, and lived through anxious suspense, before he was able to gain recognition by the highest authorities for the nation from which he came. This was due to his astonishing energy and admirable courage and, mainly, to his

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1918.

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flaming love for his people. This recognition by the most influential authorities constitutes a firm guarantee for the future liberty and independence of Czechoslovaks.

We are certain that Czechoslovaks will fulfill their duty to Professor Masaryk today, and show their determination and readiness for future sacrifices which the liberation movement will demand of them. Masaryk has been placed at the head of this movement by the people of our old homeland.

The determination of our people to sacrifice should be of the same sterling quality which radiates from the picture by the Czech-American artist, K. Sarka, bearing the legend "The Rebirth of a Nation," and symbolizing the Czechoslovak nation proclaiming its independence. The picture is reproduced at the head of this column by permission of Leslie's, a weekly magazine, where it was first printed upon the cover of September 28 issue of this year.

Professor Masaryk is expected to arrive from Washington, D.C., at the Baltimore

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1918.

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and Ohio railroad station, Harrison and Wells Streets, shortly before 9 A.M. A delegation of thirty will extend the official welcome to him. It consists of representatives of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, the Slovak League, the press, and the arrangements committee, whose members are Mr. James F. Stepina, the Reverend Vaclav (Wenceslaus) Vanek, and Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal. Our distinguished guest will, after a short welcoming ceremony, be accompanied to his suite in the Blackstone hotel, from which the Czechoslovak flag will wave during his sojourn. With due regard to the fact that Professor Masaryk will feel fatigued after his long journey, the entire day will be reserved for his comfort till evening, when he is scheduled to address the mass meeting in the Auditorium Theater at the opening of the Illinois State anniversary celebration, which will last one week, and in which this evening is reserved as "Czechoslovak Day."

Our evening has been arranged by the Czech National Alliance, sponsored by the State Council of Defense and the American Security League. Admission is free. It is expected that the Auditorium will be filled to the last seat, and that an overwhelming majority of the attendance will be composed of Czechoslovaks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1918.

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Places upon the platform and boxes are reserved. The latter have been bought up mostly by native Americans; the money thus collected will help pay expenses of the celebration. One half of the 300 seats upon the platform are reserved for representatives of Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, the other half for prominent Americans. Invitations were sent to all members of the City Council, the State Legislature, and prominent Czechoslovaks.....

Miss Olga Masaryk, daughter of Professor Masaryk, is expected to come to Chicago. In case she arrives tomorrow, she and her father will be guests of the Union League Club, at a banquet given by members in their honor tomorrow night.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1918.

MASARYK'S APPEAL TO CZECHOSLOVAKS

"Fellow countrymen, brothers:

"The Government of the United States is issuing Liberty bonds. It is the duty of Czechs and Slovaks to support the Liberty Loan with utmost endeavor.

"The United States and President Wilson have treated our nation nobly. They recognized our efforts to win liberty and independence. We shall reciprocate by gratitude. And, doubly grateful, we can and must accept the democratic principles, for ending the war and a permanent peace, so fortunately promulgated by President Wilson. The better Americans, the better Czechs and Slovaks you will be!

"Washington, August 1918.

"T. G. Masaryk"

WPA (11) PR 11 0270

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1918.

PRESIDENT MASARYK'S APPEAL

(From the Committee of Public Information)

The Czech section of the Committee of Public Information addressed itself to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czech National Council, requesting him to direct an appeal to the Czechoslovak people in America to support the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. President Masaryk, ever devoted to our common cause, graciously consented. This manifesto, an event of historic import, is going to be sent out in the form of a letter. It will represent the first official utterance from the head of the provisional government of the Czechoslovak Republic which is at present in Washington, D. C. It will be the first words spoken by the president of the republic to its people. A facsimile of the letter will be placed at the disposal of all Czechoslovak newspapers for reprint.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1918.

Let all Czechoslovaks show that they stand behind President Masaryk, just as they stand behind President Wilson in the struggle for the rights of humanity.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1918.

CZECH CHICAGOAN RESCUED

Anxious suspense reigned over relatives of our American sailors who had embarked on the Buena Ventura, which was torpedoed September 16. Our fellow countryman, Anton Drzka, was one of the crew. His widowed mother, who lives at 2836 West 21st Street, received a telegram that her son was safe. Drzka enlisted as a volunteer on June 1 of this year, and was assigned to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. After three weeks he was transferred to the training station in Philadelphia, and he embarked from that port without being given the opportunity to visit his mother.

His father, Anton Drzka, was well-known as an active worker in local Czech societies.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1918.

THE WAR BOND CAMPAIGN

Czechoslovaks should follow the example set by the Ward Baking Company, where bonds are offered by their employers. Bonds bought by Czechoslovaks would then be credited to their nationality.

Just as in many other concerns, Czechoslovak workers had been offered bonds by the Ward Baking Company. They showed readiness to buy bonds, but demanded that their bonds be marked "bought by Czechoslovaks". The Company's officials were willing to hear an explanation for this demand, and soon grasped the fact that the word "Czechoslovak" upon the bond has a practical significance for the Czechoslovaks. They even put the required word on the bond by themselves wherever a Czechoslovak subscriber was concerned. Some of the officials went even further, by signing their own bonds as "coming from Czechoslovaks".

When Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who heads the Czechoslovak section of the Liberty

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Loan campaign, heard of these details, he discussed them with other officials of the main Czechoslovak campaign office, at 3342 West 26th Street, and it was decided to bring the case before the public. Our dailies are not in a position to conduct a column for the "roll of honor," as was done in the Third Liberty Loan drive. The patriotic behavior of the bakery employees mentioned is an outstanding example of national sentiment, and we do not hesitate to give the incident publicity as desired by Mr. Cermak. Translator's note: List of names of those Czechoslovak employees is omitted in translation. The amounts subscribed range from \$50 to \$200.

An interesting report comes from the Reverend Father W. Jedlicka, head of the Czechoslovak campaign section in the Fifteenth Ward. It says that all of our people there are doing their duty. They do not omit to mark the word "Czechoslovak" on the bond, so that Czechoslovaks will be credited with it. We have even heard of cases where Irish fellow workers marked their bonds "Czechoslovak," when they saw how much importance is being attached to this formality by our Czechoslovak fellow countrymen.

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It often happens that workers belonging to one branch committee meet those from another Czechoslovak group, and of course both try to get the subscriber's name on their list.....

Alderman Jos. I. Novak, while in the main campaign branch office at 3342 W. 26th Street, was given \$24.25 to be divided between the Red Cross and the Czechoslovak Army. The money was the proceeds of a collection at a party in the home of Mr. F. Dobias, owner of a bakery. Bonds also were sold there.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1918.

BUY BONDS NOW

(Advertisement)

Almost two million American boys are fighting in France, Italy, and far-away Siberia for the freedom of our nation and of the whole world.

A hundred million of American people may hasten their victory, save thousands of their lives, and speed up the victorious return of our warriors, if they will buy Liberty bonds.

Joyful news from the Western front, the capitulation of Bulgaria, and the approaching subversion of lands of the Central powers, point to an early and victorious end of the war.

You can hasten a happy ending of the world struggle by opening your hearts

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1918.

and pocketbooks. The Fourth Liberty Loan bonds are the safest investment of money, because they bear good interest, and your debtor is Uncle Sam, whose credit is the best in the world.

The dollars you lend to the government will bear not only financial, but much more valuable interest, for they will save the lives of thousands of our young men who are fighting at the front.

Do not postpone the purchase of bonds; buy as many as you can. Buy in Czech banks and Czech business houses, buy from authorized agents of bond committees, and in the following ward offices: 4th Ward: 555 West 31st Street--10th Ward: 1423 West 18th Street, and at the Kaspar bank--11th Ward: 1808 South Ashland Avenue--12th Ward: 3342 West 26th Street--15th Ward: 916 North Western Avenue--27th Ward: 4564 North Crawford Avenue--29th Ward: 1824 West 47th Street--34th Ward: 3521 West 12th Street--Cicero: Kirchman State bank 22nd Street and 56th Avenue--Main campaign office: 3342 West 26th Street--offices

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1918.

of the Czech National Alliance.

Donated by Denni Hlasatel Publishing Company, 1545 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

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RESULT OF QUIET WORK

After his return from Serbia, Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky began to organize our section of the Red Cross. He recommended Dr. Ludwig Fisher and Dr. A. Mueller as instructors. Courses began in the home of the Pilsen (Plzensky) Sokol, and the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs with twenty-five students each. Examinations were held after the first two courses. In the Pilsen Sokol course six girl students achieved the highest number of points.....Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky will accept applications at 1900 Blue Island Avenue.

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FROM OUR BOND CAMPAIGN OFFICES



There cannot be any doubt about the material aid given to the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by the celebrations attending the raising of service flags in the Twelfth, Thirty-fourth, and Tenth Wards, last Saturday and Sunday. Speakers are being offered a splendid opportunity to raise the patriotic enthusiasm of our people. We are certain they will use it to the fullest extent.

The rapid progress and the results of the starting campaign were very conspicuous in the substations of the various wards, and especially in our main campaign office, located at 3342 West 26th Street, near Homan Avenue. This office resembled a beehive from the earliest hours of the campaign. Hundreds of our people call there to subscribe. The campaign activities in other words are also directed from there. Its workers, headed by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the Czechoslovak section in the Liberty Loan drive, are kept extremely busy.

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They also make the preliminary arrangements for flag raising celebrations which are held all over our settlement. Speakers are secured, and artists sent out to co-operate with all other workers to help make individual celebrations a success. All those men and women are feverishly active, and we doubt whether there is another campaign office in Chicago that could compare with ours as to vigor and variety of activity. Reports from other wards are received here, payments made, and business disposed of to the smallest detail.....

An urgent appeal is being directed to our artists, musicians, singers, and various entertainers to report and offer their services for the cause. A large platform in front of the office on 26th Street is occupied every evening by artists and actors as well as speakers. The effect of this method of campaigning is always felt immediately after--it shows in the receipts of subscriptions.

Heads of ward substations need not take the trouble of reporting daily results to the main office. Get in contact with Mr. Otto R. Fuerst, in charge of

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publicity, and your reports will be printed in our dailies.

We have already mentioned the fact that large numbers of patriotic Czechoslovaks from the outlying districts, such as Pullman, South Chicago, West Hammond, and Kensington, come to the main office on 26th Street to pay their bonds. That gives them a guarantee that their bonds will be credited to their nationality. There were many additional applications received from these people yesterday. It is gratifying to note that the Slovaks are taking an active part in the campaign.

The Catholics also are making rapid progress. The Reverend Bozenek informs us that one of his workers sold \$1,400 worth of bonds to the family of Dr. F. G. Hellebrandt, 2327 South Albany Avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan was started last Saturday morning with the pealing of church bells and the sounding of sirens. Six billions of dollars is the lowest figure determined by the Government. The quota for Chicago, or rather for Cook County, is 252 millions, and for the Seventh Federal district (with seat in Chicago) the quota is 870 millions, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total loan.

This is the biggest demand ever made from any people at any time, and the exertion of all our powers will be necessary to satisfy it, but the people are not asked to make any sacrifice. There is no hardship in lending the money even when viewed from the business or financial standpoint.

These bonds will bear $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, and are offered in denominations of \$50, \$100, etc. They may be paid in installments on a 10% deposit. This gives

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a chance to those without ready money but prospects for a job. He who buys this way is acting upon the impulse of good business sense.

The workingman's wage and the businessman's profit are here for the necessities of daily life, and also for the purpose of saving, which lends a firm basis to the future.....When a man asks himself where to deposit his savings he considers the element of security first, and then the profit his investment will yield.

There is no investment in the United States or, in fact, in the whole world, more safe than the bonds offered by our Government. All of the United States, with their immense resources, back up these bonds, which would become worthless only in the unthinkable case that money had lost its value.

Your money, if not invested, will be nonproductive, dead. War bonds bear the highest interest consistent with their high degree of safety. Government bonds have, up to recent times, yielded two or two and one half per cent. They did not appear on the market, because banks needed them for the stabilizing of their

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credit system. Banks, which have so often deceived their clients, offer only three per cent on loans.

No one, except a fool or a German who publicly identifies himself as such, or is one in secret, will hesitate to buy as many bonds as his resources permit.

The reason for buying bonds advanced above is based on business sense. Its foundation is purely egoistic impulse urging to buy as many bonds as possible. There are, however, other reasons, more weighty and important, which counsel every good American to bring his savings to Uncle Sam quickly. American patriotism and humane sentiment are of prime importance.

Individual patriotism is not valued by the number of dollars spent on bonds. One man may subscribe for one million, another for only fifty dollars. Still the latter may be classified as a better patriot than the former. The former bought from a surplus of money, while the poorer man had to see how to make both ends meet in order to produce the price of the bond. The rich man did

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not have to sacrifice like the poor. Thus, patriotism is measured by sacrifice.

He who has to think hard how to get the money for bonds--to give up pleasure and comfort--skimp on his clothing--miss a performance in a show--economize in his food--he is the better patriot.

The time for idle talk has passed. The time for action, has come. We have met many people who breathed patriotism. They either bragged about their own patriotic sentiment or cast doubt on that of their neighbors. Now they can show their true colors, and demonstrate how much interest they have in victory for the homeland and the whole world.

Talk costs nothing, but it does not help win the war. To win victory requires fighting, work, and money. Those who are on the battle front, or who are waiting in camps to be sent there, could not fight if we at home did not work and contribute by giving everything that we call our own to supply what they need--food, ammunition, clothing--and if we did not give lavishly.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

The Germans are being beaten right and left. We may well claim that this is, to a great extent, due to the help by America. Our soldiers are performing feats that set the world agog. President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, and General Pershing command the admiration of the whole world. It is up to us now to join their ranks properly, and fill them by subscribing to bonds "till it hurts". We should indeed make every effort to help oversubscribe the quota.

If we subscribe for ten billions instead of six--that will mean one of the heaviest defeats for the Kaiser and his cohorts. How they would rejoice if the progress of our Liberty bond campaign were impeded, and the issue became stagnant! It would fill them with new courage, hope, and strength. We must not allow this to come to pass. We have to prove by oversubscriptions that we shall not give in, and are united as long as one man is able to keep up, and even only one single dollar is at our disposal.

If every American is to lay everything on the altar of the fatherland to help it to win victory, then we Czechoslovaks feel doubly under obligation to do the

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same. Any sacrifice on our part is made, not only for our new homeland, but for the old motherland as well, that motherland which is about to begin a new, happy and free existence. Buy bonds!

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BOHEMIAN

The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 10, p. 166, Oct., 1913.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY AND ITS SLAV MEMBERSHIP

At the recent conference of Secretaries of the American Socialist Party at Chicago, a memorandum was presented by the Czechoslovak branch of the party; signed, also by the Serbian and Slovenian sections. The memorandum demands that the American Socialist Party change its anti-war attitude for one supporting the war.

The three following paragraphs best express the trend of the memorandum:

"The war and peace program of President Wilson, which today is timely and acute in all decisive respects, is absolutely democratic and expresses those principles which international socialism always has proclaimed. And these principles remain such principles regardless of the fact as to who enunciated them. What we have considered good and demanded, we cannot declare evil or condemn, because of its coming from somebody else.



The Bohemian Review, Oct., 1918.

"The real mission of the Socialist Party in America now is consciously and firmly to support the war and the principles laid down by President Wilson. And if the Party now takes this attitude in such a fashion that unsocialistic pacifists and camouflage idolizing the German regime will be unable to use it as a cloak, then it will have the next duty of seeing that the principles of President Wilson remain the real American principles until the very end, and that they receive appreciation in places where, heretofore, they have not been sanctioned.

"If the steps hereinbefore enunciated are not taken, the situation so created will force us to act upon our convictions to the limit."



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE BOND CAMPAIGN

Chicago opened its campaign for the floating of the Fourth Liberty Loan yesterday. Even the first hours indicated that the populace is fully conscious of its duty and will fulfill it...judging by the initial sales, it is estimated that about forty millions' worth of bonds were sold in Chicago.....

Hectic activity characterized the campaign substations in the Czechoslovak districts. Long before the sirens began to sound, announcing the start of the drive, all the campaign offices in the settlement were crowded with people who offered their services as workers. The rush reached a climax in the main Czechoslovak campaign office at 3342 West 26th Street, where Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Alderman Joseph I. Novak, and Mr. Louis Solar were receiving applications for campaign work, and directing workers to their places. Mr. Cermak, at the same time, was receiving reports from the various substations. Many of these messages were highly gratifying. One, for instance, coming from Alderman Joseph O. Kostner of the Thirty-fourth Ward, expressed pleasant surprise and much satisfaction for the

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intelligent views our Czechoslovak fellow countrymen have of the meaning of the Liberty Loan, and their response to the call of duty. The campaign station for that district is located in the recruiting office for the 83rd district, at West 26th Street and Ridgeway Avenue. It had a full quota of volunteer campaign workers who were busy collecting subscriptions.

Mr. Joseph A. Brabec, head of the Czechoslovak organization of the Tenth Ward, was next to call Mr. Cermak about the throngs in and around his campaign office at 1428 West 18th Place.

The office of the Fourth Ward is located at 555 West 31st Street. Its head is Mr. J. Chap. He reported that his station had been busy from early morning. Mr. Joseph Ringl, head of the Czechoslovak Bureau, 4564 North Crawford Avenue, was greatly pleased with the beginning of the drive. He, however, voiced a complaint about large concerns which are compelling workers to buy bonds through their own channels. Bonds bought at those sources by Czechoslovaks will not be credited to them. By buying bonds from outsiders we are fulfilling our duty just

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as well, true enough. We should, however, keep in mind that we are Czechoslovaks, and must, as such, seek to win recognition for our patriotic zeal everywhere and under any conditions.

Be mindful, therefore, to write the word "Czechoslovak" on every bond you buy through outside agencies. Write that word yourself, and in case you are not allowed to do so, then simply do not buy the bond. We doubt, however, that anybody would try to prevent you from writing your nationality upon the bond.

The Czechoslovak campaign office for the Twenty-ninth Ward, conducted by Mr. Felix B. Janovsky, is located at 1824 West 47th Street and a very good start is reported on the first campaign day.

The Reverend Frank W. Jedlicka, head of the Fifteenth Ward office, 916 North Western Avenue, feels confident of success in his district.

A large tribune was erected in front of the main campaign office, 3342 West

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26th Street. A band played and speakers addressed the crowds. Mr. Cermak sent out several hundred young men and women to various banks and business houses, where they will have stands to sell bonds.

It will interest our readers to learn that our Catholic communities are vigorously pushing sales. Reports have been received from the Reverend Bozenek, chaplain of Saint Ludmila Church. An office has been opened in the parish at the home of Mr. Stach, at 2419 South Albany Avenue. Special credit is given to Miss Otilia Pechousek, who delivered subscriptions for \$1,500 worth of bonds to the priest at an early hour.

Let us mention that the platform in front of the main campaign office was erected, and dismounted after the ceremonies, by several volunteer workers, and that other expenses were defrayed by businessmen of the neighborhood.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL

Facsimile of a hand-written letter concerning the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Full page donated by Denni Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Co., 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1918.

FROM OUR WAR LOAN COMMITTEE



The Czechoslovak committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign held a meeting in its office at 3342 West 26th Street, near Homan Avenue, last night. Mr. Anton J. Cermak is chairman, and Mr. Joseph J. Salat, secretary. We take pleasure in stating that a large crowd attended. This consisted of bankers, businessmen, tradesmen, delegates from our associations, ward organizations, communities from churches, and a great many individuals. Everyone was fully aware of the high significance of the occasion, and the business was conducted accordingly. There was no idle talk or purposeless debating. Every word had a significance, and every motion was thoroughly considered before it was presented.

Mr. Cermak opened the meeting with a statement of its objective, and closed with these three weighty words: On to work! Without going into detail of the various motions, we may confidently declare that preparations for the campaign were so thoroughly worked out that success is bound to result.

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One point was emphasized as being of prime importance, i.e., that every bond bought by us must be credited to our nationality. We must show to America that Czechoslovaks in addition to being first at the front are also first in the fight here. For this reason, our people should be instructed to buy bonds only from people who will give us credit for them.

Before buying bonds, convince yourself that the purchase is credited to us. Many cases from the Third Liberty Loan campaign have come to our attention, where our people bought **bonds** in large numbers, which were credited to corporations and other employers. This should be changed in the present campaign; we shall then surely be among the first in this duty.

Messrs. Jos. A. Brabec and J. J. Novak, representing aid societies and brotherhoods, reported that activity in their organizations is in full swing. A new system of buying bonds will be introduced: The individual brotherhoods are to make a survey of members who intend to buy bonds. The management of the lodge will then purchase the corresponding number of bonds and sell them to

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the individual members. The members will be allowed to pay for them in installments. Some brotherhoods have already begun to subscribe in amounts from \$200 to \$500.

Czechoslovaks of the Twenty-seventh Ward are going to meet in the Zdrubek School, 4624 North Crawford Avenue, at 8 P. M. today. Mr. Jos. Ringl is chairman of that campaign group.

Heads of ward campaign organizations are requesting all who volunteer to work in the campaign to notify them immediately, and thus help to insure its success. Information can be had from the Czechoslovak Bureau, 3342 West 26th Street.

Deñni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1918.

AN APPEAL TO OUR NATIONAL HONOR

The executive committee of the Czechoslovak branch for advancing the sale of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds met last night, Mr. Anton J. Cermak presiding. A detailed account of the proceedings will appear in our next issue. The main feature of the deliberations was a resolution to appeal to our people to give the campaign fullhearted support. Czech banks, business houses, and special substations distributed over the district will serve this purpose. Our campaign is to be conducted in such a manner that every bond bought by our people should be credited to our own nationality. Do not let us forget that this concerns our national honor!

Do not allow yourself to be persuaded into buying a bond in your place of employment when you can obtain the same bond from people of your own nationality. No one can compel you to purchase the bond where you do not wish to buy. In case you cannot avoid buying the bond from others you should merely write "Czechoslovak" upon the application, and the bond will be credited to you. You

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1918.

will be given a receipt immediately upon subscription, and if your employer demands that you credit the bond to him, you will simply show him your receipt and he will not ask you again.

By all means, however, subscribe for a bond. Do this quickly, and buy as many as possible.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

OUR LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The first day of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign met with full success in the City of Chicago, and particularly in the wards peopled with Czechoslovaks. The Tenth Ward, for example, sent in a report to the main Czechoslovak campaign office at 3342 West 26th Street, headed by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, stating that at least \$200,000 worth of bonds were sold in the Tenth Ward on the first day. The reports are, however, incomplete, according to Mr. J. A. Brabec, head of the campaign in the Tenth Ward. Similar encouraging news is arriving from other Czechoslovak districts, indicating our people will not only be the first to fill the quote, but will over-subscribe, and so do better than residents of wards much richer than ours.

Subscriptions in the main office exceed those of all others. This is only natural. The office is located in the Twelfth Ward, which is the largest Czechoslovak settlement in Chicago. Many of our fellow countrymen from outlying districts went there

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1918.

to buy their bonds. Some of our smaller communities have no Czechoslovak campaign office. Czechoslovaks came from Pullman, Kensington, Grand Crossing, the Thirty-fourth Ward, and other sections, for the explicit purpose of purchasing their bonds from the Czechoslovak central office, to ensure that their subscriptions will be credited to the Czechoslovaks. These considerations contributed to the fact that, in our main campaign office alone, over \$75,000 was subscribed in one single day, Saturday. According to advance reports, more than \$250,000 was subscribed in the Twelfth Ward. This figure is expected to be considerably augmented after complete accounts of the activities of workers in places of business, theatres, etc., arrive. Businessmen on 23th Street alone have sold over \$40,000 worth.

Our aid societies and brotherhoods are also acquitting themselves in a very satisfactory manner. The Homan Brotherhood, for instance, announces its subscription figure at \$2,000.

Mr. O. Kostner, head of the campaign committee of the Thirty-fourth Ward, reports

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1918.

a minimum subscription figure of \$240,000 for his section. This figure will, in all probability, prove to be a low estimate, but Mr. Kostner does not wish to be too optimistic.

Czech women have declared that they will work as hard as possible to make the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign a pronounced success. As the first step to that end, they called a meeting at Vojta Naprstek school, on Homan Avenue. Representatives of our women's clubs and other associations appeared in large numbers, Mrs. Marie Smrcek, presiding, explained the purpose of the meeting. Mrs. Klara Klaus and other members spoke. They decided to take subscription sheets and bonds and start their selling campaign immediately.

Campaign propaganda in the Eleventh Ward is being conducted by Mr. Ferdinand Svoboda, at 1808 South Ashland Avenue. All true Czechslovaks there are expected

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to respond spontaneously. Mr. Svoboda is invoking the national consciousness of his fellow countrymen, and expects them to help in the campaign work.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.RAISING THE SERVICE FLAG

Celebrations at the raising of service flags have come off in splendid fashion in our districts, and encourage us to further endeavor in this patriotic activity. One of the most elaborate will no doubt be held next Sunday afternoon on Harding Avenue where a flag with fifty-five stars will be raised, representing the number of enlisted army and navy men from the neighborhood between 24th and 26th Streets.....

Thanks to the zeal of our ladies, mostly members of the Democratic Club of Czech Citizens, one flag after another is being raised in our "Czech California" district. Entertainments of various kinds are always included in the activities, so that these events have become extremely popular and have risen to the level of holidays for the neighborhood.

Mothers and daughters of soldiers from the neighborhood of Avers Avenue, between 26th and 27th Streets, will also raise a flag next Sunday, September 22, on which eighteen stars will sparkle.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

We extend sincere thanks to the public for its support at the celebration when a service flag was raised on Avers Avenue between 25th and 26th Streets. We also thank the women of the neighborhood who have contributed so generously toward the preliminary expenses. Aldermen J. O. Kostner and John Toman, Dr. J. Pecival, and J. A. Cervenka were the speakers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

TO CZECHOSLOVAK PHYSICIANS AND NURSES
Join the Czechoslovak Army in Siberia!

The Czechoslovak National Council requests all Czech and Slovak physicians and nurses to volunteer their services to the Czechoslovak army in Siberia.

The Czechoslovak army will send contingents to Siberia very soon, and all those expecting to join should be ready to depart immediately after being called.

The following are needed: seven physicians and surgeons--two physicians for internal maladies--two physicians, specialists in tuberculosis--two physicians, specialists in eye, ear and throat diseases--ten dentists--sixty nurses.

Send your application with your personal data, experience, etc., to the

Czechoslovak National Council,
717 **Fourteenth** Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

Notice: This announcement is printed upon order of Professor Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak National Council, and concerns only those who intend to sign up for service in the sanitary corps of the Czechoslovak army in Siberia. Knowledge of the Czech or the Slovak language are unconditional requirements.

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REGISTRATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKS

Many Czechs and Slovaks could not, however, follow this advice, because in many stations this kind of registration was refused to them. It has happened, in fact, that some of our Czechoslovak registrants were told in some stations that there is no Czechoslovak nation, and that there is no such state, whereas Austria and Hungary are states in existence, to which the registrants belong. Our men were then registered against their will as Austrians or Hungarians. Our own office, and our newspapers are in receipt of many such complaints.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

We have good reason to surmise that such cases are happening not only in Chicago, and we urge our men to report to us immediately whenever their rights to register as Czechoslovaks are denied. This concerns, of course, only noncitizens.

As a result of inquiries about what our men should do when refused registration as Czechoslovaks, we were told by the Federal authorities in Chicago that within a short time all of our registered men will be called before a commission, where they will have an opportunity to answer all important questions concerning their status and other circumstances, and to declare themselves as "Czechoslovaks claimed as subjects of Austria-Hungary". There will be no such thing as a refusal again.

Friends! Don't fail to repeat what you have tried before! Do not forget to send us the location of the registration commission, and the names of Czechoslovaks who were not allowed to register as Czechoslovaks!

The Czech National Alliance, Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

PROCLAMATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

"Whereas, the Czechoslovak nation has taken up arms against the German and Austrian monarchies, and has sent its own organized military force under officers of its own nationality, in complete accord and compliance with the rules and customs of civilized warfare, to the battlefield, where a combat is being carried on against the two monarchies mentioned, and

Whereas, Czechoslovaks, in seeking independence in the present war, have given full political authority into the hands of the Czechoslovak National Council,

The Government of the United States recognizes that a state of war exists between the Czechoslovak force, organized in the aforesaid manner, and the German and Austro-Hungarian monarchies.

Similarly, the Government of the United States recognizes the Czechoslovak

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Denní hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

National Council as the actually warring government endowed with all the authority for conducting Czechoslovak military and political operations.

The Government of the United States further proclaims its readiness to enter into official relations with the government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy--the German and the Austro-Hungarian monarchies."

WPA FILE, PROJ 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

FURLOUGH FOR CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS

The gigantic parade by which Czechoslovaks will manifest their joy over President Wilson's declaration of independence for the Czechoslovak nation, and testify to their gratitude and loyalty to the United States Government, would not be complete without soldiers of Czech and Slovak descent. In view of this, Mr. Anton J. Čermák has requested Congressman Adolph Sabath, who happens to be in Chicago these days, to use his influence to procure a furlough for our boys in Camp Grant and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Congressman Sabath felt it to be his duty to act in this matter. There was no time for personal interviews with the commanding officers, or for using the mail, and so the congressman employed his good offices by resorting to the telegraph. To the general in command of Camp Grant, and Captain Moffett, commander of the Great Lakes Station, he offered explicit reasons why the participation of the Czechoslovak military men is highly desirable,

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

and requested that everyone of Czech or Slovak descent be allowed to take part in the manifestation.

This was granted. The congressman received a communication from both commanders that our boys will be excused from service today, Saturday, between 9 A.M. and 12 P.M., so that they can be with their fellow countrymen in Chicago.

Since the telegrams containing this information arrived so late that officials of the Czech National Alliance could not be reached and notified, Congressman Sabath publishes the information through our paper. We are certain that the arrangements committee will assign our soldier boys a place of honor in the parade. They are going to fight for Czechoslovak independence, the declaration of which we are celebrating today!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1918.

FROM THE CZECH ASSOCIATION OF AID SOCIETIES
OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

The United States Government has designated the period from September 28 to October 15, 1918, for the sale of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Pressure will be exerted upon financial institutions to participate in the purchase of these bonds in proportion to their financial situation. Aid societies, like many others, will have to participate, if they wish to enjoy the privileges and advantages granted to them by the Government.

These conditions were thoroughly discussed in a joint meeting of the Ceske Sdruzeni Vypomocnych Spolku (Czech Association of Aid Societies), held on September 1, 1918. It was decided to advise our brotherhoods to subscribe for bonds to the amount of at least one per cent of their capital, so that each brother hood will have purchased a predetermined amount.

During the sale of bonds of the third issue our work of supervising

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1918.

subscriptions was not centralized in one location. As a result of this, we do not know to this day exactly how much our aid societies subscribed. To prevent a recurrence of this situation, our brotherhoods are requested to let our committee know the amount immediately after they have subscribed. This will enable us to give information promptly and accurately, whenever it is so desired by authorized sources. A committee of fourteen has been appointed to call on each of our Czech aid organizations, to counsel and enlighten them on the importance of purchasing these bonds. Mr. Joseph A. Brabec, 1428 West 18th Street, is secretary of the committee. The latter is going to supply the various brotherhoods with subscription lists.

Our United Aid Societies will be represented at the State convention of aid societies, which is to be held in Streator, Illinois, from October 9 to October 11. As many delegates as possible should attend to demonstrate the strength of Czech aid societies.

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For the Czech Association of Aid Societies:

John L. Novak, chairman,
Joseph L. Voborsky, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

IMMIGRANTS AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The following is a list, according to nationalities, of subscriptions made to the Third Liberty Loan by Americans of foreign descent. The list was made up directly by, or under the supervision of, the foreign division of the Federal Reserve districts.

Only fifty-five per cent of the total has been reported to us; forty-five per cent is missing for reasons not known to us.

The amount subscribed by Americans of foreign origin may be fairly estimated at \$741,437,000. The total for the whole country is about \$4,176,516,850.

Amounts in dollars: Scots 5,000; Albanians 230,150; Armenians 393,850; Assyrians 90,450; Belgians 875,000; Czech 31,750,550; Chinese 85,850; Bulgars 2,100; Croats 153,900; Danes 2,353,950; French 3,107,850; Finns 191,750; Germans 87,295,000; English 337,100; Greeks 6,838,700; Hollanders 80,200;

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

Magyars 8,246,900; Italians 52,347,350; Japanese 28,250; Jews 16,737,550; Yugoslavs 4,200,250; Lithuanians 4,334,350; Letts 40,150; Norwegians 5,987,550; Poles 37,583,700; Roumanians 372,100; Ruthenians 13,100; Portugese 1,711,150; Russians 2,599,600; Serbs 142,150; Slovenians 1,569,900; Swedes 6,011,600; Swiss 230,450; Scandinavians 72,950; Syrians 910,500; Ukrainians 129,500; Miscellaneous 43,988,400.

[Translator's note: No item on Slovak subscription is given in the report.]

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SECRET

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1918.

NEDLINI ZESTRA (FOR READING ON 1 DAY)

(Summary)

Some of our readers may be wondering why they get their newspaper in reduced size now. They have had no inkling that the government regulates printed matter to such a degree that it prescribes the quantity of paper which may be used. The press is not the only one to attract close attention from the Government. There is more than one reason why the authorities should give to it even sharper consideration than to other enterprises.....
/A column and a half of explanations of government rulings follows./

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1918.

MORE WORK

(Concerning the Czechoslovak Aid Committee)

In yesterday's meeting of the Ceskoslovansky Pomocny Vybor (Czechoslovak Aid Committee) in Pilsen Sokol Hall more letters of thanks were read. They came mostly from Czech soldiers who while in the Austrian army had been taken prisoners by the Serbians. The latter released them to the Czechoslovak army, which at present is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French and the Italians. There was one letter sent by Brother Sramek which typifies the sentiment of our boys. It shows how the aid extended to them is appreciated and the spirit in which it is received. All our soldiers are expressing satisfaction in being able to serve in France in the Czechoslovak army as volunteers under the Czechoslovak banner. Conspicuous mention is made of the special recognition of the Czechoslovak army by France.

A banner was presented to it by the City of Paris, accompanied by a

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1918.

document expressing appreciation of our army's service. This document is going to be published. The flag was presented by the President of the Republic himself. Unanimous resolutions toward united action were passed in the meeting.

Mr. Stepina, for the Aid Committee, is to make contact with Mr. Vojta Benes, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, for the purpose of planning immediate action. New coworkers were welcomed. A great many gifts, particularly for the Red Cross ambulance to be donated, were received and acknowledged with thanks. Although action for the purchase of the ambulance has not yet officially been started, still the Aid Committee was in a position to appropriate the amount of \$2,400 for the ambulance, which is to be sent to Vladivostok under the care of the American Red Cross. Authorities in Washington were notified. A staff of physicians, nurses, etc., was recommended, and further lively co-operation in every way was promised. The contributions of an ambulance each to France and

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1918.

Italy will follow in the near future. It behooves us to point out that our ladies are taking on a large share of the preparations. Many women from our educational institutions are enlisting in Red Cross service, so that our campaign may be said to be in full swing.

The **present** time calls for higher requirements in all activities of support or aid, and everything has to be done to prevent one activity's overlapping or handicapping another. This warning is emphasized in all statutes governing the care of war sufferers, widows, orphans, the maimed, or the wounded. The activities of the auxiliary bodies extend, of course, also to the support of our legionnaires in France, their widows and orphans and other surviving dependents, and not less to the aid of prisoners of war in Serbia.

It is also necessary to establish funds for the support of widows in Bohemia and for widows here in America. The American Red Cross has promised to

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extend a helping hand to us in this field. A new source of contributions for the work has arisen from gifts of people who instead of honoring their dead by flower offerings place the equivalent in money at the disposal of the Aid Committee. Such contributions have been received already, and they certainly are an example worthy of being followed.

A committee consisting of wealthy and prominent Czechs has been formed in New York City of which the aim is to aid our suffering people and soldiers and alleviate their hardships. Mr. J. F. Stepina, chairman of the Czechoslav Aid Committee, is a member of that New York body. The longer the war lasts, the more numerous will the needy become as the result of it. There will be many more from the front in France and also from Italy, as a letter from Major E. Konrad, dated at Rome, bears witness.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Advertisement)

Go to work, to important work, to the shipyards, anywhere. You have certainly heard the mighty splash of the wave on Independence Day, the splash that announces that the time of impending danger has passed, and that a better future is in sight. You have seen the American ships forming a bridge across the Ocean up to the very battlefields in France.

In this gigantic work of shipbuilding, the United States Employment Service has taken a large part. In January of last year thousands of workers were needed, and asked for, by the Secretary of Labor. At that time, when help was needed so much, the United States Employment offices supplied twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand men per month.

War industries are in full development. All sorts of devices are being

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

manufactured, and in good quality. It is the business of the U.S. Employment Service to get many good men for efficient work. This immense activity is the first step toward victory. It centers in the Employment office. It spreads over the entire land with five hundred branch offices. More than twenty thousand representatives of recruiting offices, and the Government reserves for public works, are scattered all over the States, and busy in towns and in the country districts. They are looking for men to do the work, and for work for the right men.

War industries should hire their men through the United States Employment offices exclusively, lest they draw workers from places where they may be still more urgently needed.

Men looking for work should address themselves to the United States Employment offices, which will send them where they are most needed.

The United States Employment bureau knows where to get workmen, and where

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

to direct them. Whatever you may need--work or workmen--turn only to Uncle Sam's offices.

Speak with the agent in your district, or write directly to the director in Washington.

United States Employment Service,
U.S. Department of Labor,
W. B. Wilson, Secretary.

This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor by the Division of Advertising, Committee on Public Information.

This advertisement contributed to the winning of the war by Denni Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Co., 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

SELLING WAR STAMPS

The campaign for the sale of war savings certificates is in full swing, at least in our own districts, and all indications point to success for our workers, particularly our ardent and self-sacrificing ladies. They report favorably on the reception given to them while soliciting. A number of cases, however, give reason for complaint. The workers were treated not only impolitely, but downright gruffly. Sometimes their offers were rejected in so rude a manner that disloyalty became evident. Some persons went to a point just short of attacking the workers, who had done nothing worse than offer a certificate for sale.

Two cases in particular were reported to us by a lady who has been working in a certain part of the 26th Street business section. (We mention in advance that this does not mean Czech businessmen, for they act at least decently.) One of the men, a descendant of Israel, refused in an insolent

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

manner. The other told the worker that he is "king" in his own house, and would let her know it. The lady answered pertinently that his boorish manners will do him no good, and reminded him of the fact that the "kings" in Europe are on the way out. In both cases proper information was filed at the right place. Therefore, we remind our fellow countrymen that by buying certificates from the volunteering ladies, they do no favor to these workers but, on the contrary, they do a favor to themselves. In acquiring certificates they are investing their money in the most advantageous way. By buying the largest possible amount they will, in addition, help the efforts of the government to dispose of a certain quota of certificates within a predetermined period.

The certificates sell now at \$4.19, and their value will be \$5 at the beginning of the year 1923. The investment is as secure as cash, that means, the safest known up to today. This investment is especially designed for the benefit of the "little fellow". It excludes big capital, for the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

amount purchased by any one person is limited to \$1,000. Furthermore, the certificates may, in case of need, be exchanged for ready money at any time. There is, therefore, not the slightest reason why certificates should not be bought eagerly--there should, indeed, be a scramble for them.

One has not yet done his full duty when he has bought Liberty bonds. He should buy certificates, too, as many as possible, and not use flimsy excuses as is being done sometimes. It is our duty to buy Liberty bonds just as it is our duty to buy war savings stamps and war certificates. The more one buys of them the prouder he will be, after victory is won, to point to his share in the final success.

This is only a small contribution compared to the sacrifices our men in the army make in health and life. Yet small services also are necessary, and

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they give satisfaction in the consciousness of duty performed.

Therefore, buy certificates in abundance; buy gladly, knowing that you are doing a service for yourself and for your country.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

OUR VOLUNTEERS' FAREWELL

Our Czech community saw their volunteers off last night in a most fitting manner. The recruits went to Camp Stamford, New York, from where they will be transferred later, by the Military Committee of the Czech National Alliance, to the Czechoslovak Army in France. There were about forty men, possibly more. Mr. Urban, well-known friend of our soldiers, was their host in his place at 26th Street and Springfield Avenue. After that, they gathered and marched on 26th Street to Kedzie Avenue to the home of Sokol Chicago, Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street.

The recruits were mostly men of more mature age, men who are determined to offer their lives for the old homeland now when personal service and sacrifice are needed most. They strode proudly, headed by a band and accompanied by members of our Military Committee. They all gloried in the consciousness of doing their duty, and they were loudly and enthusiastically

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Denni Blasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

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acclaimed by the crowds on the streets. They were saluted by "Na zdar!" (good luck!) by many whose duty lies in a different direction but who are fully aware of the sacrifice these men are about to make.

The recruits were awaited in the Sokol Chicago Hall by throngs of men and women most of whom had come in response to an appeal by the Grand Lodge of the Taborite (Taborites), which arranged the farewell.

The Czech Workmen's Singing Society initiated the event with "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the secretary of the Grand Lodge, Mr. V. Richter, introduced the speaker, Dr. A. Mueller, who delivered a brief, but hearty, address in which he praised the Taborites and their relation to the significance of the day. His words were received with much applause. Afterward little Miss Sramek from the Opatrovna (Kindergarten) recited

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IV a poem "Ty Colors, Red and White," being followed by the Workmen's chorus, which rendered "Kdo Jste Bozi Bojovnici" (Ye Soldiers of the Lord). At the last strains of the chorus the recruits began to march into the hall, greeted by stormy applause. They assembled in the front of the auditorium. First Lieutenant Holy, of the Czechoslovak Army, spoke on the Taborites of old and those of today. Professor J. Zmrhal spoke in English, referring in a very flattering way to the speaker who followed him, Dr. Knapp, editor of the Chicago Journal, who has written many articles on the Czech nation, thus helping to spread information about it. Dr. Knapp spoke of Professor Masaryk in most appreciative terms, likening him to the famous Italian statesman, Cavour, through whose good offices England and France came to the aid of endangered Italy, and helped chase the Austrians from Northern Italy, while Garibaldi fought them in the South. He did not forget the Czechoslovaks in Siberia and in Russia, but praised their determination and courage in fighting for their ideals. These they upheld even from the very moment when they were forced to join the Austrian Army,

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

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which army they left at the first opportunity to surrender to the Russians, in whom they saw help against the age-old oppressors of their nation.

Mr. Vojta Benes informed the gathering that, according to news from Paris, Alice Masaryk was sentenced to death. This announcement caused obvious consternation. (According to later news it was "the sister of General Masaryk," Milada Jarusek, of whom we reported several days ago.)

After the Workingmen's chorus had sung the American anthem, J. T. Smiricky, organizer of the Grand Lodge, thanked the gathering, and the recruits departed for the railroad station.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1918.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WEEK

There is hardly a family in Chicago that would not buy war savings stamps. Even the poorest are in a position to support the Government in its efforts to bring this war to a victorious ending. The war savings stamps have been issued particularly for families of limited means. However, there are still many who have not bought a sufficient amount as yet. Some people may think that if they have bought one or two so-called certificates, they have already discharged themselves of their obligation. Their reasoning is, of course, wrong, and the War Savings Stamps Week will serve to set them right, and to explain how the Government relies on the support of the citizens of this country in every respect and, therefore, also in the sale of stamps.

Women will volunteer for the campaign. They will urge people to do their duty at this critical time and either to buy now, or promise to buy one or two certificates per month up to the end of this year. The Stamp Week in this city

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1918.

is to begin August 15. But the Czech settlement does not wait. It is beginning to work right away today.

The "Czech California" district will be tackled first, according to information given by Mr. Wm. K. Pflaum, one of the most ardent workers in this department. We have mentioned the "California" district repeatedly and pointed to the vigorous activities of our ladies. They have again offered their services and have organized in meetings held in Shedd Park, Lawndale Avenue and 23rd Street. Mr. O'Connell, superintendent of the Hawthorne Post Office, gave detailed information on the work which they are to do. Several ladies have begun canvassing today, selling certificates, which can, however, also be bought from mail carriers. Buyers without ready money may sign pledge cards.

A five-dollar certificate will entitle the purchaser to a badge, and a picture of General Pershing to be displayed in a window. The ladies will repeat their calls to any house which has not displayed the picture. Those who hold a book with an incomplete number of stamps may buy the supplementary number, pay an

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1918.

additional nineteen cents, and so obtain the picture of General Pershing.

Those who do not like to be called on by the ladies may buy the certificates in a bank, or in the Czech Bureau, 5542 West 26th Street, and at the following other places.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1918.

CELEBRATION IN DOUGLAS PARK

All of our girls should attend the patriotic celebration which will be held in Douglas Park at 8 P.M., this evening, by the Patriotic Service League of the Twelfth Ward. There will be music, dancing, and other entertainment. Members of the League will give exhibitions in marching, and good speakers will address the gathering. Admission is free. Take your friends along. The public at large is cordially invited to attend and advised to come early to secure a place.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1918.

STAND BEHIND OUR WARRIORS!

(Advertisement)

Our boys are facing the Huns to prevent terrors such as are being experienced on Belgian and French soil from descending upon America.

They are called on to meet the most cruel and cunning enemy ever faced by mankind.

They need guns, food, care, and ships to transport them over 3,000 miles of waters infested with U-boats.

Stand behind these boys, who risk their lives to insure your safety! Lend the Government part of the money you have saved, to enable it to provide food, clothes, and ammunition for them.

W. S. S.--War Savings Stamps issued by the United States Government.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1918.

Place your savings into United States War Savings Stamps.

Let our soldiers know that you are with them. Buy War Savings Stamps, and try to induce others to do likewise! Lend your surplus savings to the Government!

Lend to our boys over there, so that you won't have to run away before enemies over here. One Savings Stamp costs 25 cents. Interest bearing Stamps cost \$4.19 in August.

Buy from your mail carrier, or a bank or store near your home.

Donated by Denni Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Company,
1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1918.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The fourth campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds will open at an early date. It will be shorter than those which preceded it, yet a much higher amount, \$250,000,000, is the quota for Chicago. In the last campaign \$128,000,000 was subscribed. The campaign is scheduled to begin in September and close in October.

The main campaign committee for the Seventh Federal Reserve District has been named. Its chairman is Anton J. Cermak, who, at the same time, is head of the Czech campaign section. This committee met in the La Salle Hotel the day before yesterday in the presence of Mr. Charles H. Sweepe, federal director of the Seventh District campaign, and Mr. J. B. McDougal, federal governor for the campaign in the district. After the latter had outlined the campaign, Mr. Cermak assured those present that the Czechoslovaks will do everything in their power to support the United States on its road to victory.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1918.

"Our boys were the first to join the Army, and are giving an excellent account of themselves which is attracting the attention of the public. The Czechoslovaks have excelled others in patriotic sacrifice, and I am certain I speak from every Czechoslovak's heart when I assure you that our people will not disappoint the Government now. Our slogan is, 'Everything for victory!'"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1918.

/THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM/

(Editorial)

Liberty is best appreciated by a nation to which it was denied for centuries-- a nation kept in abject slavery. We Czechs and Slovaks have had a particularly harsh experience in this respect; and that is why our people in the old homeland rose in vigorous protest, and why our Czechoslovak Army is performing acts of outstanding bravery. We know that our people could not have done otherwise, for they were led by the dictates of their hearts and by their conviction. Our people perceive very accurately that the hour of redemption from century-old thralldom is here, and that in this critical time the moment of just retribution has come.

This is why our proverbial dove-like nature has turned into one of steel and rock. Our people in the motherland revolt openly, in the face of Austrian

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1918.

spears, and our Czechoslovak Army is accomplishing "historic wonders" of bravery. It is only natural that these feats win sympathy for us everywhere.

The world has always cheered an enthusiastic and sacrificing people. But when all the details of our incomparable fight for Czechoslovak independence shall have come to light--when people know the real horror of our sufferings--when they have comprehended the immense amount of work accomplished with comparatively small means--then their admiration for Czechoslovak valor will be complemented by a no less well-merited esteem. This moment is swiftly drawing near.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1918.

FROM OUR SOCIETIES

The United States Government insures its soldiers in amounts of from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. Not only that, but the Government has also taken steps to protect the soldier from losing the insurance to which he is entitled by his brotherhood.

It would be of interest to us to know to what degree the American soldier is using this protection; for we think that only a very small number are doing so. According to the law, no American soldier can be excluded from his brotherhood, nor can his insurance be cancelled. This applies for the duration of the war and one year after; but after such time the dues on the soldier's policy must be paid up lest it become invalid.

We believe that these strict regulations will not have to be applied often, because many brotherhoods are paying the dues for their soldier members.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1918.

Some of the soldiers pay themselves, while relatives pay for others. The American soldier receives higher pay than any other soldier in the world, and there is enough money left for him, even after his military insurance dues and monthly allowance for his dependents are deducted.

We have yet to hear of an instance when a Czech-American soldier was excluded from his brotherhood for non-payment of dues--and we hope it will never happen. In case a soldier should find himself in such a predicament, he should stand upon the right given him by the new law. Our Czech brotherhoods have been taking a real patriotic attitude, and are accommodating their soldiers in every way. The Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society), for instance, relieves its soldiers from the payment of all but dues on death benefits, and we are certain that other organizations treat them in an equally brotherly manner.

We should think of what is being done for our boys who joined the Czechoslovak

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Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1918.

Army, whose ranks are constantly growing. There are probably only few who do not belong to some organization or other. The United States Government does not guarantee them any insurance, and their pay is rather small, so that they may really get into trouble about their dues; and this could easily jeopardize their insurance. We do not predict that this case will arise. It is possible, however, for the soldier of the Czechoslovak Army is not taken care of as well as Uncle Sam's men.

7-31-18

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1918.

/RUMOR OF HINDENBURG'S DEATH/

(Editorial)

Rumor has it that Hindenburg had an altercation with the Kaiser, suffered a paralytic stroke, and died. It is obvious from this that the only safe way to argue with the Kaiser is to do so with a gun in hand.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

A MAP OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE

Americans are reading about our valiant Czechoslovak Army in Russia. The average American has no correct conception of where Czechoslovak lands are located. Some think that we are former subjects of Russia.

If we demand an independent state we shall have to show that our natural location is of importance to the Allies, just as is our Czechoslovak Army. We shall have to show that Austria-Hungary can neither exist without us nor against us, and that America and world democracy would commit a grievous error if they allowed themselves to be appeased by a "federalized" Austria.

We can uproot this fallacious idea by stressing the establishment of an independent democratic Czechoslovak state and proving the necessity thereof. This can be done by the use of a map of central Europe with the boundaries of Czechoslovak lands properly defined. The July number of the Bohemian Review contains such a map.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Flasatel, July 18, 1918.

OUR BOYS TO DEPART SATURDAY
(From the Czechoslovak Committee)

The enthusiasm evoked by the arrival of officers of the Czechoslovak Army in France has borne fruit in the form of numerous enlistments for voluntary service. More and more of our boys have entered our army during the last week. One group came from Nebraska last Tuesday and went sight-seeing in Chicago.

The Chicago Military Committee for the Czechoslovak Army has been exceedingly busy these days. Lieutenant Holy and Vojta Benes, school teacher, visited Racine, Wisconsin. The lieutenant, accompanied by the Reverend Vaniscak, recruited twenty-seven Slovaks in Joliet, Illinois, last Monday.

At a large meeting in Town of Lake, last Tuesday, seventeen men signed up as volunteers, after Vojta Benes, the Reverend Vaniscak, and Lieutenant Holy had

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Denni Klasatel, July 18, 1918.

addressed the meeting.

We are going to bid farewell to our Chicago boys, to those from Town of Lake, and to some from Cedar Rapids, next Saturday. There will be about fifty of them. Czech Chicago will see them off in true brotherly spirit. All these volunteers are to assemble at the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Saturday, July 20, at 7 P. M. We are requesting our ladies and businessmen to contribute some tasty morsels for the boys. This concerns especially our butchers and smoked meat dealers. The ladies might bake some cakes and make coffee. They should announce their intention of doing so at the office of the Czech National Alliance. Mr. Suchy's band will play, and Brother Linhart, the first Czechoslovak here who has become a war invalid, will address the recruits, who will then leave at about 10 P. M.

We call on our Czechoslovak public to appear in large numbers to give our boys our last greeting.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

For the Czechoslovak Committee:

F. Rubec,
V. Benes.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

(From Lieutenant Holy)

The Czechoslovak Army is a detached body under the high command of the Allied armies. It fights under its own banner against Germany and Austria-Hungary. In matters of politics it takes orders from the Czechoslovak National Council, which was recognized by the Allies, some time ago, as the provisional Czechoslovak government. A general, designated by the French government, and agreed on by the Czechoslovak National Alliance, is commander in chief of our army. Czechoslovak is the official language. The Army is composed of volunteers exclusively. They enlist for the duration of the war. The nucleus of the Czechoslovak Army was the army formed in France; it is being augmented by volunteers from America. A large Czechoslovak contingent from Russia is on its way to France where it will join the army. Detachments of Czechoslovak soldiers are fighting on the Italian front; they are an integral part of the Czechoslovak Army, which at present counts about 130,000 men.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

Uniforms are blue-gray, with dark blue caps and special Czechoslovak emblems. Soldiers draw twenty-five cents per day. Those higher up receive more. Besides this, every volunteer is paid twenty-five francs per month. No deductions for insurance, support, etc., are made from this pay.

Wounds, sickness, or death are taken care of just as with soldiers of the French Army, by invalid pension, support of survivors, etc.

It is needless to say that the independent Czechoslovak state will properly take care of its liberators.

Every Czech and Slovak in the United States is urged to join this army if he is not in duty bound by his citizenship to serve in Uncle Sam's Army. The age required is between eighteen and forty-five years, and twenty-one to thirty-one for those with only the first citizenship papers, or those in the No. 5 recruiting class.

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During the time of his service, the soldier is paid fifteen dollars for the support of his wife, and four dollars per month for each of four **minor children**, provided that such support is needed. The American Red Cross treats soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army just like American soldiers.

Return to the United States is guaranteed by law.

New volunteers may apply at one of the nearest offices of the Czechoslovak Military Committee. After a medical examination they are sent to the splendidly fitted-out Czechoslovak military camp at Stamford, near New York City, and from there to France with the next expedition. All information can be had from our offices, and from the officers of the Czechoslovak Army: First Lieutenant Holy in Chicago, Second Lieutenants Horvat in Pittsburgh, Spaniel in Omaha, and Niederle in Cleveland.

For the Military Mission of the Czechoslovak Army in the United States: Antonin Holy, first lieutenant in the 21st Regiment of Czechoslovak Sharpshooters.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

All Czechoslovak volunteers now with the Canadian or English Army will be transferred into the Czechoslovak Army.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1918.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MISSION

The Czechoslovak Army--God's own host, and crusaders of modern times--is covering itself with glory. Messages from faraway Siberia tell of the many obstacles which our army has to overcome in its hard struggle. Czech blood is being spilled for the rescue of Russia from the claws of German militarism and barbarism....Officers from that Czech army have come to the United States on a mission--to call Czechoslovak youth into the fight for the motherland, for honor, and for rights.

Czechoslovak noncitizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five may join that army. Week by week numbers of volunteers are leaving for the battlefields. Those prevented by their status as noncitizens from serving in the American Army or Navy should consider it their duty to serve the old homeland, and join the Czechoslovak Army.

Some time ago there arrived one of its first invalids, Brother Linhart. One

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of his legs is gone from below the knee. When they pitied him, he spoke like a man of honor: "Do not pity me. I am not ashamed to walk through the streets of Chicago, maimed--one legged. I would, on the contrary, be ashamed to be seen strolling here in good health. That, and only that, would make me feel ashamed." These are the words of a man!

First Lieutenant Holy, of the Czechoslovak Army, will leave for a lecture tour through the States, to further his mission.....

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1918.

LET'S DO OUR DUTY TO RETAIN OUR REPUTATION AS GOOD PATRIOTS

It is up to the Czechoslovaks to show the world that we are known, and not without good reason, as being among the most faithful patriots of this country, and that we are citizens of whose loyalty there cannot be even the remotest doubt.

Today is designated as the "War Savings Stamps Day". The whole country is astir, and many millions of dollars are expected to change hands in the purchase of War Stamps. Should we stay behind? Should it be said of us that we are lagging, although until today we have always been first in everything? Certainly not! Just as we oversubscribed our Liberty Bond quota, and as we were among the most generous of contributors for the Red Cross, so, the same token we shall score one hundred percent in the purchase of War Stamps today. Allow no one to say that he has done enough; for this is a flimsy, worthless excuse, used simply because we, here, have not really accomplished anything.

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1918.

We have not made sacrifices or suffered from lack of anything. If we bought War Bonds we have merely invested our money in the best possible way. If we buy War Stamps, we are again doing nothing more than depositing our money in a safe spot.

Those who are really making sacrifices are our boys, who are fighting in France for universal determination. We are expected to do all in our power to follow their noble example. Our soldiers expect it from us, for it will make their struggle less hard. Is there any one who would hesitate? Most decidedly not, for one must not and cannot be among the slackers.

Extensive preparations have been made for this "War Savings Stamps Day" by the Czech branch of the agitation committee. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman, and Mr. J. J. Salat, secretary, are conducting business in the offices of the Czech branch at 3342 West 26th Street. They have enlisted a number of our ladies

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1918.

who will tend to the tagging. These patriotic women will busy themselves on every corner of the streets in Czech communities all over Chicago. Other workers will form "flying squads," and go to places of business and wherever people chance to be in numbers. Still others will call at every house in our Czech wards--they will not omit a single home.

It is obvious that every phase of the drive has been taken care of and that everything should roll off smoothly.

He who buys one War Savings Stamp for \$4.17 will be given a "tag badge". Also, those who complete their "thrift stamps" up to the required amount will obtain the War Stamp and the tag.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1918.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY CONVEYED BY ITS OFFICERS

The same enthusiastic expectancy which awaited our undaunted leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, when he was scheduled to address our people, prevailed when the news spread that representatives of the Czechoslovak Army were coming to Chicago. These representatives had been previously welcomed, but the reception accorded them last night at the Pilsen Brewery Park surpassed all others. A special mass meeting was held for the occasion.

Four young officers of our army were present: First Lieutenant A. Holy, Second Lieutenants J. Horvat, Oldrich Spaniel, and Miloslav Niederle. Leaders from the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League had expected a large number of Czechs and Slovaks to attend this event, but they were astonished to see a crowd as large as the one that thronged the hall last night. Everyone was anxious to hear from the young officers who had already gone through the brunt of battles, and of whom

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each was doing his duty toward his nation. Each of them had also been a soldier in the Austrian Army. Our fellow countrymen were anxious to hear these young warriors explain the formation of the Czechoslovak Army and the purpose of their visit to this country; for they knew that Czech Americans would do their utmost to fulfill that purpose. We are fairly certain that everyone who attended the meeting was entirely satisfied, and departed with a sincere resolution to faithfully work for the cause which means liberty for our people and the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state.

Those in charge of arrangements for this meeting had originally planned to hold it in the pavilion. When this spacious hall became overcrowded, and only a part of the multitude had been accommodated, Mr. Vojta Benes suggested that the meeting be continued in the open Park. The suggestion was accepted immediately.

Mr. Benes soon announced the arrival of the guests, and at their appearance

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the throng broke into a tumultuous "Na Zdar!" (To Success!). Mr. Rubringer's band played "Marseillaise". Mr. Rubringer donated his services for the entire evening. American, Czech, and Slovak anthems and folk songs, as well as numerous fiery Sokol marches, were played throughout the affair.

The officers, our distinguished guests, were conducted to the platform by leaders from the Czech and Czech Catholic Alliances and the Slovak League, and were presented by Mr. F. Kubec, head of the county branch of the Czech National Alliance. Each of the officers was loudly acclaimed as the names were called. Mr. Kubec took the floor and pointed out that the moment was of extreme significance, for it marked the climax of the proclamation that the creation of the Czechoslovak Army is the crowning of our national patriotic efforts. The speaker pointed out that the best welcome we could accord them would be our aid in the work they are performing.

Mr. Schustek, speaking for the Slovak League, clearly showed how much our

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entire nation now depends on the Czechoslovak Army, and how absolutely necessary it is that every one of us give his fullest support. Mr. J. Straka of the Catholic Alliance spoke in a similar vein. He declared that our Czechoslovak action has reached a stage in which far-reaching reversals may occur almost overnight, and that we have to hasten if we want to take part in the great struggle for the liberation of our old homeland. He also mentioned the proposal for the founding of a Slavonic Legion in America. He again laid emphasis on our obligation to fight for the freedom that we so fervently desire. The applause that rewarded the speaker shows that his words will bear fruit in the form of increased numbers of volunteers for the Czechoslovak Army.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was played and sung, after which the next speaker, First Lieutenant Antonin Holy, was introduced. In private life he was a professor in the middle grade schools, the last grade of which leads to classical and technical universities in Austria-Hungary. He thanked the audience for the ovation which, he said, he was sure was not due him and his

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brother officers, but rather due to the Czechoslovak Army.

"When we were leaving France," the speaker continued, "they asked us to convey greetings and expressions of thanks to their American brothers, and to urge them to join us soon. The Czechoslovak Army has not risen from naught. It is the fruit of the deeds of a few heroes who were the first to shed their blood for our cause upon the battlefields in France and Russia, without even fancying what the results of their sacrifice would be. They went into the fight without guarantees; they merely wanted to demonstrate to the world that our nation is not on the side of the murderer, but on the side of the Allies, and that *its* struggle, although of a somewhat different nature, is no less the bitter..... Brothers, prove by your actions that you are going with us, forward, to the finish!" The speaker was interrupted by frequent and frenzied applause.

Lieutenant Horvat, Slovak clergyman, declared that dissensions and antagonisms among parties have lost their significance today, and that we are all united.

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"There are no differences in the Czechoslovak Army. Czechs and Slovaks stand as equals, and shoulder to shoulder, with one aim--to humble the age-old common enemy.....You in America know what liberty means. We want to build the independent Czechoslovak state upon the same principles. We are certain to accomplish this--the Allies are helping us, and God is helping us. The sooner you join us the less we fear that you might come too late....." The speaker was rewarded by wild acclaim which gave promise that enlistments in the Czechoslovak Army had received another mighty impetus.

Lieutenant Oldrich Spaniel was the next speaker. He reminded the audience of how three Czech regiments won a victory against the Germans just one year ago. They were, the speaker declared, the nucleus of the present army's strength. Lieutenant Spaniel gave a vivid picture of the battles in Russia.

"It was a significant moment when the first Czech-American volunteers arrived in France. I spoke to them; I know them. There were few of them. You could,

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of course, not send more in those times, when America was still neutral. Today, however, our program tallies with that of America, and now it is every Czechoslovak's duty to join our army. Come to us, learn to know us, and you will have grasped the meaning of our fight for liberty in which we all must persist."

Lieutenant Niederle spoke of three fronts: one in the old motherland, one in the army, and one in America. "This leads to the question of whether we, here in America, are doing as much for the cause as our men in the motherland, our representatives there, and others who are determined to place their heads upon the headsman's block." The speaker admonished his American countrymen not to forget their obligations to their nation. In regard to the military front, the speaker said that the courage with which the Czechoslovak soldier goes into the fight to defend that which is dear to all of us, is sufficient to convince us.....

Before the close of this memorable meeting, Mr. Vojta Benes urged the gathering

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1918..

to appear to the last man and woman when 150,000 members of Slavonic races are expected at the Fourth of July celebration in Douglas Park. He also urged them not to forget our women's organizations which work on gifts for soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army. The result of a collection proved that his appeal was heeded by all. Mr. Benes also informed the assembly that twelve volunteers for the Czechoslovak Army are leaving Chicago tomorrow evening, that they will be seen off by the officers, and that our people should be present in large numbers to make the occasion still more impressive. He spoke about the feelings of our people in the motherland, stating that those people would rather see their men dead than to see them come from captivity in Russia, and stay at home at a time when the Czechoslovak Army is being built up! He laid emphasis on the American Czechoslovak's duty to constantly replenish the ranks of our own army in France. Czechoslovak America has promised its leader, Professor Masaryk, to stand behind him.

The loud assent which Mr. Benes's exhortation evoked showed that Czech-America

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is sure to keep this promise. After a few parting words by Mr. Kubec, the meeting was declared closed. The officers were the center of attention. They were surprised by a special detachment of American soldiers, who are undergoing training in mechanics at the Carter H. Harrison High School. The soldiers paid them military honors. Everybody was eager to greet our heroes from the Czechoslovak Army, and everyone wanted to be their host. The officers are the guests of Mr. Hajicek, Czech banker, and were served with a genuine Czech dinner prepared under the supervision of Mr. A. Schnabl at his restaurant on Trumbull Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS

(Editorial)

Almost from the very beginning of the war, all public bodies, innumerable patriotic organizations, and individuals began to bend their energies toward the Americanization of immigrants. As long as these efforts do not transgress certain limits, no objection could be raised against them. Anyone must admit that it is the duty of every immigrant to obtain his citizenship papers as soon as possible. The citizenship will grant him the right to enjoy what citizenship has to offer, but it also imposes all the duties upon him that go with his adherence to this country. In these times, even more than before, it is imperative that the citizen be loyal to his country, that he gladly support the government, and make any sacrifice demanded by the emergency of war time.

It must be admitted that at least some of the immigrants are mindful of these obligations. They are, in the first place, the Czechs, Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Poles,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1918.

and other Slavonic nations. These peoples are always eager to show their patriotism on every occasion; their faithfulness can be fully relied on. This cannot, however, be said of the American Germans, and particularly not of the German-American press. This is the reason lying at the bottom of the antagonism shown toward the immigrants, and of the attempts made to Americanize them instantly.

Without this German disloyalty no injustice would be done to others. For instance: Governor Harding, of Iowa, recently gave orders that no language other than English may be used in churches, schools, meetings, and other public places. This order is, no doubt, aimed at the Germans, but it is kept in force also in regard to other nationalities, including the Slavonic nationalities.

Similar orders have been passed by local governments, and the sad fact remains that they hit some of the most loyal and patriotic immigrants. Patriotic organizations and many individuals approve of these severe measures, simply because

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they lack sufficient insight, discrimination, and cool judgement. It is fortunate, indeed, that not all people think alike, that the agitation has not become general, that many have been amenable to cool reasoning, and are ready to accept proofs. These people know that Americanization overnight is an impossibility. Among the latter belong the delegates in the recent convention of the National Federation of Settlements--men who have been working among immigrants for a long time and know them better than do the people who want to make Americans out of immigrants in the wink of an eye, instead of allowing the process to become completed by natural development, and thereby producing the desired results.

Graham Taylor, well-known Chicago sociologist, wrote on this problem in one of the recent numbers of the Chicago Daily News....Mr. Graham's article certainly deserves the closest attention of many Americans, especially those of Governor Harding's caliber, who are slow to acknowledge the patriotism of Czechs and other Slav nationalities in the United States, and do not discriminate

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1918.

between loyal citizens and Germans or other alien enemies.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

TENTH WARD FOR THE RED CROSS

The Czecho-Slav-American Hall was the scene of a lively meeting yesterday of workers for the Red Cross campaign. Mr. O. Kaspar presided. The mood of the gathering reflected that vigorous enterprise which guarantees success. Attorney Otto F. Ring and County Judge Thomas F. Scully were present, besides prominent citizens from the Tenth Ward.....It is to be hoped that still more ladies will enroll as workers and so help our Czech Pilsen district to win a distinguished place in the drive. Apply at the Kaspar State Bank, 19th Street and Blue Island Avenue.

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Denni Khasatel, May 15, 1918.

CONTINUE MERITORIOUS WORK
Czech Liberty Bond Campaign Section to
Become Permanent Body--Czechs Top Other
Immigrants in Subscriptions

The executive committee of the Czech section of the Third Liberty Bond Committee met last night in Mr. Schnabl's place, 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue, to render an account of the drive which they conducted together with the Slovaks. It appears that the Czechs and the Slovaks take the first place among immigrant nationalities in regard to subscriptions. Through the efforts of the Czechs almost six million dollars were subscribed in Chicago and suburbs. Taking into consideration that other nationalities are represented in much larger numbers, as for instance the Germans, this fact must be regarded as a brilliant proof of the patriotic sentiment of our people. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chief bailiff of the municipal court, acted as chairman of the meeting.

After a lavish dinner had been served to the committee, Mr. J. J. Salat,

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

secretary of the Czech section, rose to submit the eagerly anticipated financial report, which embraced the results of the activities of the workers in every subdivision of the Czech settlement.....[A list of subdivisions follows, with the amounts subscribed.]

Besides these subscriptions, the Czechs employed by the Western Electric Company, by Sears, Roebuck and Company, by the Crane Company, by the Union Stockyards, and by various tailoring, iron, steel, and real-estate concerns subscribed a total of \$1,500,000.

There were 61,473 subscribers, and \$5,758,300 was subscribed all together. These are truly gratifying results, indeed, but the United States Treasury will receive much more from the Czechs, since money is pouring into the central collecting station from Czech settlements all over the States. Small Czech villages and cities where the Czechs constitute only a very small part of the population have rendered a good account of themselves.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

Members of the Ceska Beseda (Czech Club) subscribed \$25,000; the Lawndale Masonic Lodge \$30,000; the Bohemia Lodge \$85,000; the settlement of St. Ludmila's parish \$35,000; and the settlement of St. Anezka's (St. Agnes) \$38,000. Employees of the Pilsen Brewery Company bought \$87,000 [worth of bonds] according to Mr. John Cervenka, president of that concern. The report was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Salat stated that Congressman A. J. Sabath, now in Washington, D. C., expressed great satisfaction when he received reports that the efficient work done by the Czech section had won for Czechs and Slovaks first place as bond buyers among all foreign-language nationalities here. Influential circles in Washington will, no doubt, be properly informed about our creditable work. Our Czech-American Congressman and the Czech section will see to that. The first step toward this end will be a telegram to President Wilson. Alderman John Toman in making the suggestion recommends that emphasis shall be laid in the message on the valuable work of the Czech-American press, without the persistent efforts of which our outstanding

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success in loan subscriptions could not have been achieved. Mr. J. F. Stepina supplemented the motion by proposing that mention should be made in the telegram of the fact that Czech-American journals and Slavonic-American papers in general have always maintained their loyal pro-American attitude, and that neither during the war nor before it has there appeared a single item in their columns which might be called objectionable or unpatriotic. In view of the movement promoted by certain circles to effect the total abolition of all foreign-language papers the mention of the merits of our Czech press may have a wholesome dampening effect upon the spirit of suppression.

It is proper to point out to our readers that the Czech section is considered the best and the most nearly perfect organization of its kind in Chicago, and that, as Mr. Cernak stated, the organizations of other nationalities will have to adopt its methods if they really wish to emulate the successes achieved by the Czechs.

A decision of major importance in its possible consequences was reached at

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Denní Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

yesterday's session, i. e., to make the Czech section a permanent institution, at least for the duration of the war. The Czech section has offered to the Government its services for any purpose whatsoever, and accordingly it laid the foundations [for its continuance] at yesterday's meeting. As a result of this decision, the Czech section is now, since the Third Loan drive is over, at the disposal of the Government for the Savings Stamps campaign, and it proposes to perform its duty with the same energy and ardor with which it has done so on former occasions. The means employed in this task will be ward organizations, the daily press, societies, brotherhoods, and last but not least, the papers of their specific organization, as well as columns in other publications. Just as was done during the Third Loan drive, so now again there will be a series of meetings, and in general, everything will be undertaken that may help the Czechs and the Slovaks to come out of the enterprise with first honors.

The third item of discussion was the way in which the Czech section should assert itself and give an account of itself in the impending campaign for the Red Cross. After various suggestions had been made, a system was decided on

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

in which the bulk of the populace is to be divided into groups according to occupation and then approached and canvassed by members of special committees. The latter have already been named. This method was partially put into practice yesterday in the meeting of the Czech section. The members of the committee, as a group, collected contributions for the Red Cross from themselves. Some of the amounts follow: Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, J. F. Stepina, and John A. Cervenka, \$100 each; Alderman Joseph O. Kostner and Mr. John Toman, \$50 each.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

THE TWELFTH WARD IN THE RED CROSS AND
SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE

A meeting of workers for the Red Cross and War Savings Stamps drive was held last afternoon in Mr. Anton J. Cermak's office and presided over by Mr. Cermak, chief bailiff of the municipal court and chairman of the Czech section of the American Red Cross. All precincts of the Twelfth Ward were represented. Mr. Cermak explained the purpose of the meeting in the following remarkable speech:

"Gentlemen: I have called you for a discussion of the best ways and means to be employed in the Red Cross and War Savings Stamps drive. First come the Stamps; when we finish, the Red Cross campaign will be joined by us. There is no one among you, I am sure, who does not comprehend the necessity for this work. There is no one among you who would not show his love for the homeland by doing all that is in his power. First, I should like to read to you some of the letters from our boys on the fighting front. They demonstrate

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

clearly that our soldiers are very well aware of what we are doing here in their behalf and of the joy with which we are following their activities."

Mr. Cermak read the letters, from the contents of which it is evident that our soldiers are closely informed concerning what is being done, and also that they feel proud of being thought of so much. There is a grave undertone in some of these messages, particularly when the hardships of war are mentioned. All of them, however, reflect confidence in ultimate victory for the just cause. In them all grateful mention is made of the Red Cross which gives our soldiers motherly care. Some of the letters breathe humor, such as one describing the pleasure which the soldiers derived of phonographs while they were still in training camps. The letter continues:

"Now, however, we have different music. Bullets whistle past our ears, and shrapnel plays merrily around us. By golly! It's beautiful music when a fellow gets used to it."

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

After reading [the letters], Mr. Cermak proceeded:

"This week is left for the Stamps. Well, go from house to house, from one family to another, and try to obtain a signed pledge [from each person] that he or she will buy stamps regularly for the rest of the year. Next week we shall begin to work for the biggest and noblest institution in the world, the Red Cross. We wish to point out to you that the main object will be not to acquire members but to obtain contributions from good-hearted, well-meaning people. We are sure to receive abundant contributions. Indeed, every one knows today what the Red Cross means. It is the second mother of our soldiers, the mother that follows them everywhere they go. It cares for them in the camps over here; it cares for them on the voyage across the ocean; it cares for them on the battlefield; it nurses them in hospitals; and it watches over them when they become prisoners. The Red Cross aids many soldiers' families and seeks to alleviate their sufferings. No one can fathom how badly the Red Cross is needed, or how important it is for us to support it. In Russia the soldiers are tightly bound before operations, since there are no

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1918.

anaesthetics. In German camps, again, prisoners are so badly starved that if one of them spills some soup, the rest of them rush to lick it from the floor. The Red Cross steps in in cases like this.

"If you bring these conditions before the eyes of our people, they will not skimp. Chicago needs six millions this time. Let's see to it that our people contribute the lion's share."

Judge Harry Fisher, Alderman James Bowler, and both the aldermen of the Twelfth Ward, Messrs. Joseph I. Novak and Otto Kerner, also addressed our delegates. There will be two more meetings, and a big parade will be held this week.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1918.

FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND THE RED CROSS

Lively workers have not found much time for rest after the Third Liberty Loan drive, and they are not to get it now either. We know, however, that men and women will gladly respond. The task before us during this week is the promotion of the sale of War Savings Stamps and the solicitation of Red Cross memberships and contributions. The Third Liberty Loan campaign has brought much credit to the Czechs, placing them above all other immigrant nationalities here. Our willingness to support the prosecution of the war against our age-old enemies, the Germans, has been recognized in Washington and by the American people in general.

Exactly as we have become conspicuous by our vigorous participation in the Third Liberty Loan, so now we must excel the achievements of all others in the drive for the sale of War Savings Stamps and for the benefit of that sublime humanitarian institution, the American Red Cross. There is certainly not a single Czech-American who is not, deep down in his heart, convinced that it is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1918.

absolutely necessary to support the government in every possible manner. This enormous struggle will save democracy and give liberty to the small nations, among which is our own Czech fatherland.

Should any one feel like complaining, he should instantly consider that all that we have been doing for the cause up to the present is nothing in comparison with what our boys are accomplishing on the battlefield. They shed their blood for the Starry Flag to keep the enemy from seizing upon our own land. They are dying for that most sacred and noble ideal, for which heroes ever have given their lives, the liberation of subjugated nations. What is our work when viewed beside theirs?

No one should hesitate to call on our people again and again when help is needed! This pure, patriotic people of ours is fully conscious of its obligation and ready and glad to fulfill it. Every child in America knows nowadays that this is a life-and-death struggle, and that a nation can win only when its people are determined to sacrifice everything demanded--and even more.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1918.

You are the second firing line, the second army of volunteers, who will contribute to the ultimate victory even as our boys over there, who are dying on the field of honor--on the field of glory.

All those who worked in the Third Loan drive, precinct captains and their workers, or members of organizations, or individuals, you should all report for work in this great patriotic service!

For the moment it is the sale of War Savings Stamps which is foremost. We have to admit that we have, to some extent, neglected our duty in the drive for the sale of War Savings Stamps. But we cannot afford to neglect anything or to be outdone by anybody! We must be the first in everything, and therefore--also in this matter!

All who want to work should report to the Czech Bureau, 3347 West 26th Street, near Homan Avenue (offices of Cermak and Serhant). You will receive cards, which will serve as receipts. You will call on every Czech family in the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1918.

neighborhood and try to induce every one of their members to sign a pledge to buy War Stamps regularly.

Workers of the Twelfth Ward may apply, besides the place mentioned above, at the offices of the two aldermen, Messrs. Joseph I. Novak and Otto Kerner. In the Thirty-fourth Ward you may apply to the two aldermen, Messrs. Joseph O. Kostner and John Toman. In the Tenth Ward the two aldermen are Messrs. F. Klaus and McNichols. In the Eleventh Ward Mr. Morris Sabath will take care of you.

We are addressing ourselves particularly to the chairmen and the secretaries of our organizations, who can accomplish very much by speaking to their fellow members about the Savings Stamps. How easily and efficiently this can be done is shown by an example:

The Narodni Telocvicny Klub (National Gymnastic Club), located at 1831 South Racine Avenue, has 203 members, who have unanimously resolved to sign the pledge.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1918.

This is the work of Mr. F. J. Beran, treasurer. There are 23 members in military service at that!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, May 13, 1918.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DRIVE

....In order to make the campaign more effective, the demonstrations were spread all over the city, which for this purpose had been divided into districts. One of these was the southwest district which has a large population of Czechoslovaks. Two demonstrations were held simultaneously, one in "Czech California," the other in the "Czech Plzen" (Czech Pilsen) district. In both these places our people gave a dignified account of themselves.

The Czech California event began at the south end of Douglas Park, where thousands of people crowded around the speakers' platform in spite of the rain-soaked ground. The Pilsen district affair centered around Dvorak Park, with a no less enthusiastic response from our people.

The parade preceding the gathering at Douglas Park was composed of four divisions, one of which had for its starting point Crawford Avenue and 26th Street, the second Crawford Avenue north of Twelfth Street, the third Twelfth

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

Street west of Crawford Avenue, and the fourth Ogden Avenue east of Crawford Avenue. Each of these sections had among its marchers members of many of our organizations, firemen, policemen, and above all, large numbers of our youngsters who attend school. There were also students from our Red Cross schools for nurses, veterans of the Spanish-American War, and several bands, among which the band from the Grant Park training camp, with many Czech members was conspicuous.

It may fairly well be claimed that the California parade had a preponderantly Czech character. The speakers were Messrs. F. J. Kubec, leader in the Czech National Alliance, Toll, head of the campaign district, and Schik, a soldier of Pershing's army who is here to recuperate from wounds.

The corner of Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street was the meeting point of those who celebrated at Dvorak Park. They marched on 18th Street east to Halsted Street, south to 19th Street, and west to Wood Street, whence they proceeded east to the Park. This parade was big and colorful, for besides

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

the Marine Band and soldiers, there was also a strong body of Croatian Sokols, many of our brothers the Slovaks, and children from Dvorak Park led by Director Kodl, representing by their formation the American flag. A multitude was waiting for them at the Park, where ex-Governor Richard Yates was the principal speaker. County Judge Thomas F. Scully and Mr. William K. Pflaum also spoke. The credit for this highly successful demonstration is due to businessmen and other Southwest Side workers headed by F. J. Bilek.

The sale of War Savings Stamps made very good progress. Congressman A. J. Sabath was prevented by urgent business in Washington from addressing the crowds. He sent a subscription of \$200 for stamps.....

War Savings Stamps may also be bought from any mail carrier on monthly or even weekly installments.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, May 12, 1918.

A PROUD WAR LOAN RECORD

The great success with which the Third Liberty Loan campaign met in the Chicago Tenth Ward is not merely a local achievement--it is a telling demonstration of the loyalty of the Czech populace and will cause the name of the Czech nation to be forever linked with the history of the United States.

But let us not use words; let us talk in figures. Today, after the Third Liberty Loan campaign, we know that the Tenth Ward has subscribed for a million and a half dollars' [worth of bonds].

Mr. Otto Kaspar, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Kaspar State Bank, was chairman of the committee which conducted the campaign in the Tenth Ward. He did not have much time to prepare for his work. Yet the activity developed by him and his committee made the Liberty Loan drive a veritable contest, and the places of bond sale were constantly besieged by eager buyers. No less

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

than 8599 people bought their Third Issue bonds at the Kaspar State Bank itself!.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

THE RED CROSS

More work, very important work, is waiting for us, and the help of all is needed. Anton J. Cermak has been appointed chairman of the committee which is to conduct the Red Cross campaign among Chicago Czechs. The campaign will last from May 20 to May 27.

All those who took part in the previous Liberty Bond campaign and those who want to join the ranks of the workers for the coming drive are requested to report at the offices of the Czech section at 3347 West 26th Street--Cermak and Serhant. They will be supplied with badges, literature, and everything else necessary for the work. In order to make our efforts produce splendid results, it is necessary that one or two workers operate in each block.

Anton J. Cermak, chairman

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1918.

[WAR SAVINGS STAMPS]

(Advertisement)

Week from May 11 to May 18--Illinois Should Pledge
Itself during This Time to Buy War Savings Stamps--
Now--let's join hands!

Everybody can pledge himself to buy War Savings Stamps regularly during the year 1918. Nobody is too important to buy War Savings Stamps. Nobody is too insignificant. Now, let us join hands, employer and employee, banker and bootblack, wholesale merchant and newsboy, society lady and washerwoman, student and common laborer!

All Americans, all Allies, all determined to support Uncle Sam to the limit!

We must win the war! War Savings Stamps are the most beautiful emblem of American humanitarian government. Every one of us can afford to have them.

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1918.

Any one who has not got them ought to be ashamed of himself.

Pledge--Week of May 11 to May 18

Sign a pledge to buy and to continue to buy! Promise to buy weekly and monthly a certain amount, for the whole year! Pledge yourself to buy what you can-- then keep your word!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

MERITORIOUS WORK RECOGNIZED

A meeting of members of the various committees of the Third Liberty Loan campaign was held in the Morrison Hotel, and all nationalities were represented. The Czech section was represented by Anton J. Cermak, chairman; J. J. Salat, secretary; Frank Hajicek, treasurer; John A. Cervenka, and William K. Pflaum. The Czech press was also represented.

Reports showed that 900,000 persons subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan in Chicago. Of these, 350,000 belonged to the "foreign-language" division. We Czechs may well be proud of our record, for 60,000 of our fellow countrymen have invested \$5,000,000 of their savings in the Third Liberty Loan issue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1918.

FROM OUR SOCIETIES

The question of licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages in places of entertainment and at gatherings of various sociable organizations appears to have been definitely settled. News recently came from Washington, D. C. to the effect that, after conferences with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the Federal Government has decided to prohibit the issuance of licenses, at least for the duration of the war. This is a war measure. The government wishes that it be complied with, as it is considered essential and necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. It is, therefore, imperative that every good citizen heed the order.

Many clubs, associations, etc., will, no doubt, be hard hit by the measure. With high expenses connected with the arrangement of entertainments, the very continuance of social affairs seems out of the question. Deficits will be frequent. The natural result will be a marked decrease in the number of

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1918.

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III D entertainments, and a consequent curtailment of social activities.

The taboo on the sale of alcoholic beverages does not come as a surprise, for it was rumored for weeks that the end of the bar license was in sight.

The decision of the Government is evidently the result of pressure exacted by prohibition elements. It cannot be denied, however, that those in charge of arrangements of entertainments are often to blame. Decent clubs have always conducted their affairs within the confines of the law; they are not the guilty parties. The blame is with diverse, undercover, and justly suspicioned clubs that sold liquor to soldiers and navymen, well knowing what they were doing. Police authorities should have used discrimination in issuing licences to shady elements. Orderly organizations have to suffer with others who shun the lime-light, and who should, indeed, be put out of existence.

The Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society) discussed a motion that the Society pay all dues for its members now enlisted in

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1918.

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III D military service. The origin of this proposal was a letter from Captain Fierlinger, representative of the military committee of the Czechoslovak National Council, asking that this privilege be granted to the volunteers of the Czechoslovak Army. The Narodni Hlavni Rad (National Main Order) publishes the following announcement in regard to the request:

"The National Main Order of the C.S.P.S. recommends the proposition to the consideration of the various orders, urging them to grant the benefit to all members who have enlisted as volunteers in the Czechoslovak Army or in the United States Army or Navy, and also to draftees. The main Order of the C.S.P.S. itself has no funds out of which it could pay these dues; it also cannot impose special dues upon members out of which these benefits would be paid. The various orders of the C.S.P.S. should take this burden upon themselves. They will be able to discharge this patriotic duty without seriously straining their purses. We are asking the orders to pay for soldiers wherever necessary. We also ask them to take special care of our boys in the Czechoslovak Army, and also care for their families.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1918.

CZECH DAY

A Magnificent Manifestation
Promoting The Third Liberty Loan

Czech-Americans have never forgotten their motherland, and yet they have always shown that they are good citizens of this country who can be relied on in the critical days of war as well as in times of peace. They can be relied on now when the United States needs loyal citizens more than ever. The Czech-Americans have attested to their faith on innumerable occasions, the latest being the response they gave to the call issued by the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and its foreign language committee in particular. The latter has given an opportunity to each nationality of this city to show to what extent it is interested in the welfare of its adopted country. This opportunity was hailed by the Czechs and used in full measure so that the results left no doubt as to the Czechs' sentiment.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1918.

Today, the last day of the campaign, we are in a position to announce that our patriotic efforts have borne abundant fruit. Czech Day was held in order to stimulate our people and interpret their sentiment. The activities began early in the morning. The Czech settlement was richly decorated with American and Czech colors. We have, with much satisfaction, established the fact that in the Czech settlement almost every house was decorated in one way or another, giving the neighborhood a festive appearance, and contributing very much to the spirit of the day.

The main features of Czech Day were the grandiose parade, held in the evening, and the magnificent gathering of our people in the Pilsen Brewery Park. The parade started at Crawford Avenue and 26th Street, moving along 26th Street to the park. It was composed of workers of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, soldiers in uniform, recruits in civilian clothes who left for training camps the same day, members of the recruiting commission, and sokol men, women, and children. There was, of course, plenty of music

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Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1918.

accompanying the march. The queue of the procession was formed by countless decorated automobiles. Spectators lined the sidewalks leading to the park.

A similar atmosphere pervaded the camp in Pilsen Park where numerous speakers addressed the crowd. This is the last day of the campaign, and Czechs should hurry and subscribe. They will not only show their loyalty, but will boost the campaign so that the quota can be reached; it is now deficient by about ten million dollars. This means that no one should have anything else in mind but the Liberty Loan campaign. The world is looking toward Chicago and New York. These two cities are in arrears, and it is anticipated with much anxiety that they will come up to expectations.

WPA (H) 100-376

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

TILL IT HURTS
Chicago Czechs Ready For Sacrifice
in Third Liberty Loan Drive

"Az Do Tech Hrdel a Statku!" This idiomatic phrase, coined by Professor T. G. Masaryk, is the equivalent for our "Give till it hurts!" It is the slogan of all Czech-Americans who are determined to do everything in their power to help assure victory for the United States against Germany. The Czechs gladly offer their lives and their money for the successful prosecution of the war. Czechs of this country are fully aware of the importance of the war. They are, let us put it blandly, more conscious of the significance of this struggle than the native Americans themselves.

The Czechs know that America's victory in this war is not the only issue in question. They know that the fate of small oppressed nations is at

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

stake, their liberty and right of self-determination. Among these nations is included our Czech nation. It may be small geographically, and its population may not run into large numbers, but it is great by the mental maturity of its people. It is great by its love for liberty, and it is great by its love and gratitude for this country which has drawn the sword in the interest of the Czechs also.

The Third Liberty Loan issue has met with pronounced success as far as the Czechs are concerned. This splendid showing, although not expected to such a high degree, was most conspicuous in the Seventh Federal Reserve District which comprises the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, part of Michigan, and northern Indiana. It was in this section of the country that the Czechs surpassed all expectations. This was due to the perfect organization within the Czech section for the propagation of the Third Liberty Loan, and the vigorous agitation by the various committees. The Czech section was specially authorized by the United States Government and given full power in the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

Seventh District. The remarkable progress made by the Czechs is due not only to the perfect system adopted by the Czech section, or the arduous exertion of its workers and the full co-operation of our men, women, and children, but it is primarily due to the thorough understanding by our people of the great significance of this struggle--it is the intense love of liberty and democracy for which our armies are battling, and in which they will surely be victorious. It is the beautiful traits adorning the character of our Czech people which have helped produce such unqualified results.

In mentioning the praise bestowed by non-Czechs upon us for our work, we do not imply that we ourselves are, just for that matter, satisfied with our achievements. We are out for more. We want to overshadow all other nationalities in this country. We want to stand first, even against the Germans, of whom there are five times our number. We shall be able to do this if we exert ourselves a little more. Let us state right here that

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

those of our men and women who have enrolled as workers in the Czech section have assumed a serious responsibility. They have fulfilled this duty up to the present, and are determined to continue. It was resolved, for this reason, to designate tomorrow as Czech Day. Be it well understood that this day is not one on which to celebrate, but that it should be a day of strenuous work, of agitation for the Third Liberty Loan. It shall serve to intensify the interest of our people for the campaign.

Those who have not subscribed to date should do so now. Those who have subscribed should buy more if circumstances permit them to do so. Such is the purpose of Czech Day, and it must be carried out under any circumstances. Anyone can see that the time is short for making preparations for particular festivities. There is, however, ample good will and incentive for work. What counts mostly is the confidence placed in the Czech people whose full co-operation is expected. We reported yesterday that a meeting was held last Tuesday in which a special committee was formed to take charge of the

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Denni Mlasatel, May 2, 1918.

arrangements for Czech Day. This committee set to work immediately, remaining in session throughout the night. The members had very little sleep during the night, and they began to function Wednesday morning.

The first subject discussed by the special committee was the decoration of Czech houses. Although the committee was certain of the general co-operation of the community, it sent deputations to almost all business houses on the main streets, urging them to decorate. Our Czech public is further being informed about another very important matter. The leader and idol of the Czech people, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, will arrive in Chicago next Sunday. There will be celebrations in his honor, and decorations will appear as a matter of course. Decorations may, therefore, be left on the houses from Friday to Sunday. This will help make Czech Day and Professor Masaryk's arrival really magnificent. Every effort should be made, at any rate, to flood the streets with flags, indeed, to transform them into a veritable sea of decorations. Let us not forget that hundreds of guests

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

will come to us on Czech Day, among them numerous influential men in close contact with the Federal Government. They are to witness our enthusiasm and the splendor of our celebration. He who fails to decorate on Czech Day will act directly contrary to our efforts and endeavors. Such a person surely does not exist among us and, let us hope, never will.

Those who use vehicles should not take them out on Friday unless they are decorated with the national colors, and, if feasible, fitted out with posters, slogans, and pictures advertising the Third Liberty Loan drive. It does not matter where you are sending your vehicles; if they are properly decorated they will attract public attention everywhere and so proclaim to the people of Chicago that the Czechs stand behind the drive to the last man.

Czech Day is going to be, above all, a day for our flying squads. They will begin in the morning and swiftly cover thousands of dwellings in the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

Czech settlement, seeking to obtain the largest possible number of subscriptions. There will be many Czechs who apply at their neighborhood banks and branch offices of the Czech section, and in general, wherever subscriptions are accepted. To obtain the best of results for the Third Liberty Loan drive is the purpose underlying Czech Day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Demi Hlasatel, May 1, 1918.

[SCHOOL BOARD OB DURATE ABOUT THE NAME "BISMARCK"]

(Editorial)

Some people sit on the Chicago School Board who are either fanatics or extremely dull-minded. Be that as it may, there is certainly no room for them in that body. Regardless of their degree of literacy, and their general mental level, one might fairly well expect, at least, that they would show a trace of loyalty. If our City Council were composed of really sincere Americans, they would not haggle in their meetings about the propriety of removing from a public building the name of Bismarck, that beast in human shape, whose entire life is stained with blood, and marked with oppression and injustice.

An issue such as this should be understood, at least in a country whose flower of manhood is being sent before the mouths of Prussian cannons.

WPA (H.L.A.) 3027

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II C (German)

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1918.

Some of the members of the School Board have a thick hide in this respect. Instead of heeding public opinion, these servants of the Kaiser resort to farfetched arguments. They say that if they should take action in the case of Bismarck, they might do the same with Kosciusko or Komensky, because these names are also not American names.

This attitude demonstrates not merely a limited horizon, but downright stupidity, or unexampled hypocrisy. Bismarck is known among cultured people as the "most successful criminal of the last century," while Komensky was the teacher of the nations, and Kosciusko was a Polish patriot who rendered valuable service to this republic. He who cannot see the difference, but is capable of likening Bismarck to them, is hopelessly near losing his reason. Such a man should be put in a strait jacket, instead of the school board of the second largest metropolis on the map of the United States.

We have had our fill of people whom political favoritism has shoved into responsible offices, true enough, but this case--why, it is beyond any limit.

Denni Hlsatel, May 1, 1918.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS THIRD ISSUE

(Advertisement)

"If the war costs Uncle Sam one billion dollars per month, what good does my fifty-dollar bond do? How much would it help?"--Your own comment shows a thoroughly incorrect attitude.

A German shell hits our trench. A dozen of our boys drop into the mire. Carriers come running.

"Thank Heaven!" says the lieutenant, for he remembers that one of those at home has bought a fifty-dollar bond. "Lockjaw caused by wounds killed thousands in the year of 1915, but we do not have to dread a similar fate, for each fifty-dollar bond will take care of 139 of us, if that should happen to us.".....

Everybody should buy as many Liberty bonds as possible. He should do his

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1918.

duty toward victory for our dear homeland. Apply at any Czech-American bank.

This advertisement was donated by Denni Hlasatel Printing & Publishing Company, 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 5, P. 79, May, 1918.



LIBERTY LOAN RECORD OF BOHEMIANS

Wherever there were Bohemian immigrants in every state of the Union, an organized effort was made to line up everyone for the Liberty Loan. The Bohemian newspapers were full of reports of Bohemian Liberty Loan meetings and Bohemian Liberty Loan organizations from Hoboken to Seattle. Every local branch of the Bohemian National Alliance resolved itself into a loan organization. But the greatest effort of all was made in Chicago. The Bohemian branch of the Foreign Language Division had its own press representative who filled the columns of the four local Bohemian dailies every day with the right appeal. While the final figures will not be available for some time, Felix Streyckmans, Director of the Foreign Language Division, gave out the following figures on the last day of the campaign:

Germans	-	\$2,959,650.00
Bohemians	-	2,859,500.00
Italians	- -	2,700,000.00
Jews	- - - -	2,400,000.00



The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 5, P. 79, May, 1918.

The Bohemians seem to have landed in the second place, though it is likely that the final figures will show them to be first. But it should be remembered that there are more than three times as many Germans in Chicago as Bohemians and that while there are many millionaires among the Germans, there are none among the Bohemians. The record of the Bohemian branch reflects much credit on the excellence of its organization and on the patriotism of its people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM

Some of our Czech aid societies and brotherhoods have introduced a system that will give even the poor an opportunity to buy a Liberty bond. The societies will sell Liberty bonds on the installment plan with payments as low as one dollar per week. Of course, no one can fairly expect to receive the bond before it is paid up, and therefore it will begin to bear interest when it is paid in full.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

ONE MORE WEEK OF BOND SALES
Where Are Our Rich People?

We are now entering the fourth week of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and it is highly gratifying to state that the Czechs in the seventh federal district, chiefly, of course, in Chicago and suburbs, have fully grasped the meaning of their patriotic duty to the cause of our old homeland and to the sublime principle of democracy. A few exceptions cannot spoil the total effect.

Up to last Saturday evening, the Czechs of the seventh district subscribed \$1,900,000. Taking into account the fact that subscriptions have been made since, and that no accurate reports from the country districts have arrived, it is safe to claim that the Czechs will have exceeded \$2,000,000 as their part of the investment in the Third Liberty bond issue. This certainly is an impressive figure. It could have been higher, but let us hope that it really will grow yet.

There is one more week of work left. No one should cease putting every ounce of energy into his patriotic efforts. Everyone should consider the great

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

importance of the success of this campaign, for this third loan will be a decisive factor in the pursuit of the war. No one should forget for a moment that we are fighting for a just and honest cause which is dear to every man and woman. We are fighting for the liberty of nations and oppressed peoples, among which is numbered our own Czech nation.

Is there any need more pressing and urgent? There should not be, and yet there is. It is true that most of our people are subscribing and doing the best they can--but alas, it is not true of all of them. In scanning our daily report, the "Roll of Honor," what do we find, or rather, what do we not find? The names of our prosperous and very rich countrymen are missing. They have subscribed such ridiculously small amounts that any plain workman earning scant wages would feel ashamed of them. The names of some of the well-to-do are not there at all. Both of these cases present a truly pitiful exhibition of the patriotic sentiment of some people, who on other occasions make a conspicuous showing of their loyalty and, beating their chests, proclaim, "We are what we are, and what are those below us?"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

No, gentlemen, we are going to tell you what those "below you" are, the "small fry" who are, according to your opinion, insignificant compared with you. These small people have assumed the duties of everybody in this country. They did not wait for an invitation with a club, but hastened to give their coins until it hurt in order that their efforts might win due recognition. Those poor workingmen, poor mothers and widows whose sons gave their lives or are fighting on the battlefield now just as valiantly for you as they are battling for themselves--those poor people are veritable giants in comparison with you. With all your wealth and splendor, with all your luxury and haughtiness, you cannot reach their bootstraps.

Do not, however, think that you will get away with it this time as easily as you did before. The Czech section for the Third Liberty bond issue, whose offices are at 3347 West 26th Street, near Homan Avenue, (Cermak and Serhant, realtors), keeps a close record of those who subscribed and the amounts given. These lists will be sent to the Government, so that it will be accurately informed about where to look for those "real patriots". Do not think that it

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

is a pleasure to speak to you in this manner. We would prefer to write about you differently, more favorably. But you, with your behavior and incredible stubbornness toward your duties--duties that must be fulfilled under any circumstances at this critical time--you are to blame if we speak to you in a tone to which you are certainly not accustomed.

The whole world is looking at us today. The whole world, do you hear? You surely cannot remain indifferent to the judgment passed upon us by the world and by history. Will you allow history to relate that the only ones who represented themselves in a dignified manner were the poor Czechs--and that if the Czechs did not do everything they could, it was the fault of the capitalists? Gentlemen, we are in the last week of the campaign. The eleventh hour has struck!

Hasten to make good where you have failed and do what you should have done long ago. Spare us the bitter task of having to refer to you as people who

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close their ears to the call of the homeland, who shirk their duties and shove them upon the shoulders of their poor fellow countrymen.

We expect your substantial subscriptions this week, and we are confident that they will be generous. In this last week you will have to make up for what should already have been accomplished. Brace yourselves for new activity. We shall all do the same and the results will then be something we can be proud of!

Squads will be sent out by our Czech section's headquarters to find windows that do not display the flag of the Third Liberty bond drive. Let us see to it that no such window is found in streets peopled by Czechs!

The next meeting of the Czech section will be held in the hall of Sokol Chicago on Tuesday evening, and not, as was announced earlier, in Placek's hall. It will be a very important meeting, since special arrangements will be

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discussed regarding Czech Day, which is to be the crowning effort of the Liberty bond campaign. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Chairman of the Czech section, requests the presence of all members, ladies and gentlemen.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

TO THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS OF CHICAGO

(From the Czech National Alliance, National
Alliance of Czech Catholics, and
the Slovak League)

The time has again come for us to speak--to speak so that we shall be heard all over this country. In the streets in the Czechoslovak land there walk large crowds who are clamoring for their rights. In their difficult struggle, they rely on aid from the President of this country. They rely on his longing for a just peace, one that is based upon liberty and self-determination of the nations. Our people have gone through hard days, through days of starvation, death upon battlefields and even on the gallows. Yet our people have found enough courage to go on. Hope has risen in the hearts of many thousands, whose cries reverberate through the streets of Czech towns. They shout: "Hurrah for President Wilson! We want peace, but only the peace that he is offering--a peace of the sacred right to live for all nations! We want Wilson's democratic peace!"

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

If we consider that along the whole French front, German guns are roaring, and that entire battalions of Germans hurl themselves to a terrible death only for the purpose of destroying the hopes of democratic nations--if we consider that all of this is happening at a time when Allied statesmen and leaders of their armies are declaring that this is the most critical time in the struggle and are holding back the terrible blows, waiting for the aid of our Republic--then the strength in the soul and the heart of our Czech people becomes evident. Our people do not, even during this most terrible ordeal, abandon the one man from whom it expects either life or death. Our people are calling out: "Long live Wilson!"

This call, which reverberates through the streets of Prague, has traveled over the ocean to far-away Washington and has made a deep impression everywhere.

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III H

IV What a nation, those Czechs! How much moral strength must be accumulated in them!

A strong link has been built up between this Republic and our native land, for they are tied together by similar ideals. Washington has learned to know that over there, in yon small nation that has been subjugated for ages, the world has again found a strong and dauntless protagonist of the democracy of nations. In a moment such as this, the Czech people in America must not forsake their nation or forget it in its manifestations of love and admiration for the President of our country.

We are, therefore, addressing ourselves to the Czech and Slovak people of the City of Chicago, urging them to prepare for mighty demonstrations of our loyalty to our President, who is holding up the principles of humanity and rights for all nations and considers them to be the sacred and sublime aim of this war. We are calling on the Czech and the Slovak nations, regardless of creed or convictions, to testify to their loyalty to this country which has

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inspired the world, now fighting for ideals, with such mighty moral strength and is helping it in the terrible struggle.

New tidings may reach us soon. We fear that this news from our native land would fill our eyes with tears. The month of May is drawing near. We are apprehensive of this coming May Day, for it is likely to become a day of bloodshed. Dr. Rasin [one of the revolutionary leaders in Bohemia] spoke of it when he proclaimed in the name of the Czech people that his nation is determined steadfastly to pursue the struggle for independence, and to persevere to the last beat of the Czech heart.

May Day is coming, and our people will again call for liberty and their rights. Countless voices will again proclaim loyalty and admiration for President Wilson, and confidence and firm hope in this Republic.

We want to chime in with the chorus from our bleeding motherland. We want to show America that we join it in its tears. When our brethren across the ocean

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

III H

IV shout the praises of Wilson, let our voices, here, sound not only confidence, but also grim determination to stand firmly behind the President in the fight for the high ideals with which he has emblazoned the starry flag.

In the second half of next May, the Czech and the Slovak people will hold a magnificent festival in one of the largest halls of Chicago, the Coliseum. We are inviting all Czech organizations to participate. At the same time, we wish to call the attention of the Czech public to this great demonstration of loyalty on the part of the Czech and the Slovak element. We shall issue a call to all male and female organizations to appear in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on April 30, where the arrangements will be discussed so that the festival can be organized properly. We sincerely hope that Czechs and Slovaks will take part by the thousands, so that the event will overshadow everything of its kind that has ever taken place in this city. All our singers in the city will join to represent Czechoslovak song in an impressive manner.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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III H

IV All our musicians are requested to inform us whether they are able to assist, and under what conditions. We are also asking our organizations to send us their resolutions concerning this matter.

We know that this demonstration will create wide interest in the United States, and particularly in Washington. We implore all Czechs and Slovaks in Chicago to approach the solution of this problem joyfully and with a thorough understanding of the vast importance of this event for our cause. We want to support our people and show them that we stand behind the President and his ideals, just as the entire American nation does. Czech and Slovak Chicago is sure to do everything to lend might and weight to our voice so that it will be a powerful example of our willing and sacrificing support of both our new homeland and the land of our birth.

We shall keep our public in constant contact with the progress of our efforts. We shall do this by means of publications.

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IV For the branch of the Slovak League, Andrew Schustek, Michael
Laucik; for the Czech National Alliance, Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, Vojta
Benes; for the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, Reverend J. Kestl,
F. Sindelar.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1918.

LIBERTY PARADE

(Summary)

Yesterday, April 26, was Liberty Day, having been decreed as such by President Wilson. It was designated as a day on which the people of the United States would demonstrate their loyalty to this country. If the enthusiasm and devotion shown by the countless multitudes which celebrated this day in Chicago may serve as a measure, then the people are certainly patriotic to the highest degree.....

.....One of the most attractive items in the great parade was the "Allegoric Carriage" upon which girls, representing thirty different nations, were grouped around "Liberty," posed by Mrs. F. Pressnel. The Czechs were represented in this group by Miss Anna Zikova in the colorful dress of a

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woman from our homeland. The Czechs had originally intended to ride an "Allegoric Carriage" of their own.....The guard of honor for the "Allegoric Carriage" was composed of soldiers, also representing different nations. Among them was Jan J. Strnad, a Czech-American.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 302

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

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CZECH WOMEN KEEP FAITH

IV Throng Pilsen Park at Meeting for Sale of Liberty Bonds

The impressive mass meeting of Czech women, held in behalf of the Liberty bond campaign, was telling proof of their willingness to sacrifice, for which there is a great need in this time of war. The meeting took place in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park. Women assembled there yesterday under the leadership of two well-known and active patriotic workers: Mrs. Marie Smrcek and Mrs. Marie Liska, who head the Czech ladies' group of the foreign language division of the bond campaign. The meeting demonstrated that our women stand firmly behind President Wilson and his administration. They stand up for the country, not by mere words, but with tireless activity as well. Our women appeared in overwhelming numbers such as we have never seen before in our meetings. The spacious pavilion was literally packed to capacity.

Shortly after 2 P. M., the hour at which the meeting was scheduled to open, our women, single and married, filed in. They came from all walks of life,

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

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III D which proves that our people are thoroughly permeated with patriotic
IV sentiment.

The opening of the meeting was delayed more than one full hour, because the Marine Band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station did not arrive in time. But when it appeared, finally, it was greeted with frenzied applause which did not subside until the men had taken their places and struck up the first chords of the American anthem. The multitude chimed in with spontaneous enthusiasm. Three more pieces--dashing, peppy marches--were then played by the band, which was to appear at another place later. At 4 P. M. the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" once more and departed. This finished the orchestral part of the program. A collection was made for the musicians, Mrs. Antonia Cervenka, wife of Mr. John A. Cervenka, president of the Pilsen Brewery, and accredited patriotic worker, giving the initiative to the move. It yielded forty dollars, which was sent in the form of a check to the captain of the Great Lakes section to be used for the musicians' fund, as the men themselves are not allowed to accept private remuneration of any kind.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

III H

III D Mrs. Cervenka introduced the first speaker, Mrs. Marie Smrcek, who
IV represents the ladies' Czech campaign division for the City of Chicago proper. Greeting the assembly most cordially, she appealed for the wholehearted co-operation of Czech women. She also apologized for a mistake, as a result of which the name of Mrs. Clara Klaus, a noted worker who was to address the meeting, had been omitted from the program. After an introduction, Mrs. Klaus explained in her own charming manner that it is not only incumbent upon the men, but also upon the women to give testimony of Czech patriotism and good will. She made an ardent appeal to the women to support our Government and be true to this new homeland that has become our second mother. She closed amidst turbulent acclaim.

Little Miss Sikla then recited a poem appropriate to the Red Cross campaign, for whose benefit she made a collection which netted a handsome amount.

The Reverend Frank Jedlicka spoke in flaming words which left an indelible impression on all those who were present. He reminded them of the tragedy in which our Czech soldiers were involved on the Russian battlefields. He

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

III H

III D invoked the aid of all those who may consider themselves happy, be-
IV cause they are in a position materially to help our Government that
demands no more than adaptation to present conditions and liberal
subscriptions for the Third Liberty Loan. He declared that by buying bonds,
Czech men and women insure the victorious return of our soldier boys, and
also the liberty of the soil where our cradle once stood. If our people do
their duty here at home, then no one of them, after the victorious homecoming
of our soldiers, will have to be ashamed because he could not contribute in
the same measure as our boys did, and because he could not perform as great
a sacrifice as our warriors to the great work which insures liberty for us
and posterity.

Two songs in the English language were sung by Miss Jenie Fail.

Genuine regret was expressed by the gathering after Mrs. Cervenka had taken
upon herself the task of explaining that Sarah Bernhardt, world famous French
actress who had promised to speak on this occasion, was unable to appear
because of sudden illness. A delegation had called on the artiste in the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

III H

III D Congress Hotel the morning of the meeting. They were informed that
IV she felt fatigued after the long journey to Chicago and had caught a
serious cold, so that her physician forbade her to leave her apartment
for at least one week. The actress assured the delegates that, although
she was prevented from being among the Czech people in person, her heart
would be with them. She asked that her sincere greetings be conveyed to the
Czech people, together with her conviction that ultimate victory will also
be a victory for the Czechs.

After this information, which visibly impressed the gathering but did not
alleviate its disappointment, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, introduced by Mrs. Cervenka,
took the floor. Mr. Cermak, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, is one
of the foremost workers in the Liberty bond campaigns. His address was short
and contained terse information on how and where subscriptions may be applied
for and secured. He laid particular stress on the opinion which authorities
in Washington will form of this meeting and of all the future work still to
be performed by the American Czechs. The effects of the efforts exerted by
the Czechs here in support of the United States and the Allies will be felt

WPA (LL) PROJ. 36275

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1918.

III H

III D at the final peace negotiations, when those presiding will feel

IV morally obligated not to forget the Czechs and to act for the
establishment of independence for the old Czech homeland.

This speech was followed by a song recited by Mrs. Matus, after which Mr. John A. Cervenka gave a broad view of the war and the bond campaign, and explained why it is our sacred duty to support President Wilson. The speaker presented, by way of analogy, a vivid illustration of what this war really means to us. He compared our soldiers in the field with miners who work in a pit, stricken by a catastrophic explosion, which clogs and chokes the shaft. Those above the ground must volunteer to rescue the buried ones and pull up the salvage. They must drag at the rope together, as if they were one single man. We are those volunteers who are holding up the rope upon which the fate of our country hangs--the rope is our army.

Recitations by little Miss A. Sramek and Mmes. Stoces and Cervenka closed the program.

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The absence of Sarah Bernhardt is easily understood when one considers her age, her grave malady, and the fatigue which follows long and strenuous travel.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

CZECHS FOR THE THIRD LOAN

(Editorial)

If there is one part of the population here which has a particularly urgent reason to do all that is in its power to support the United States in her pursuit of victory, it is the Czechs. For us, victory means the fulfillment of our longings, the crowning of our efforts. Victory will give us not only what the United States is battling for, but also what our brothers in the old motherland are suffering relentless persecution for, and for what they are sacrificing their material goods and even their lives.

The task now before us is to contribute to the success of the Third Liberty Loan. This duty ought to appear easy to every one of us, and everyone should fulfill it as well as individual circumstances will permit. He who ignores this obligation gives a poor demonstration of his American and Czech patriotism, and at the same time, shows that he cannot perceive what is to his own best

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

interest. Even one who has no ideals but thinks only of his own selfish purpose should hasten to invest his savings in war bonds, because they are the safest investment in the world, and because they bear $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, which is more than any bank could pay.

Let us, therefore, buy as many bonds as we can. Not only that, but let us speak to our friends and acquaintances about this on every possible occasion. Let us bend every effort toward this purpose.

The liberty and prosperity of the United States, into which we come to seek a better and happier life, is jeopardized by the possibility of victory for the Teutonic tyrants. The Czech nation is doomed to perish if it is forced to remain within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has become nothing but the footrest for Germany, whose intention it is to create a "Central Europe" in which everything would be destroyed that is not German and does not serve German purposes.

For us, this struggle is not only a matter of our liberty, but of our very life.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

Mankind's most precious goods are endangered. Can anyone, in a moment like this, hesitate to make extreme sacrifices to rescue them? There is, in fact, no sacrifice involved in the bond investment, for the money is used to everyone's best material advantage. Can any man be so shortsighted that he cannot discern the safest and most profitable investment available?

Let us reduce our expenditures for necessities and pleasures so that we can afford to buy Liberty bonds. The majority of us have been living as if we were not involved in the most terrible war the world has ever seen. We should begin to grasp the meaning of this war time and adapt our ways to it. Let us better our own selves and prepare for the purification which will be one of the natural issues of this war affecting the entire human society.

The success of the bond sales will insure victory for the arms of our Republic and its allies. The armies in which our boys are fighting have to be fitted out with arms and provided with food and clothing. This is necessary to achieve victory. Very much depends upon the food our soldiers get, what care they are

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

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given if wounded, and in what condition they will come back to us. We who live in comfort here are called on to provide the means for the armaments and the best possible care and comfort for our warriors. They are sacrificing their lives for us and for our homeland. They, in turn, do not ask any more of us than to lend money to the Government with perfect safety and good interest rates. Is it possible to find a single person unwilling to do even that little?

Articles have been appearing in some English language papers in which the Government is urged to compel new immigrants to assimilate with the American element in the shortest possible time. They demand that the immigrant forget his native land and maternal language and suddenly transform himself into an English-speaking American. The sincerity of the immigrant is being questioned on every hand. The advocates of these measures, of course, have the Germans in mind, in the first place. However, other nationalistic immigrant groups would be equally hit by the respective laws without any discrimination or exception. The immigrants will have to wrest the weapon from the hands of these jingoistic fanatics by constantly proving their loyalty to this country and

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III D

unflinchingly displaying their patriotism. Joyfully they will have to shoulder the burden which this war has placed in equal measure upon all adherents of this country. They will have to show that they have thoroughly grasped the present needs and efforts of this country.

In these ominous times, when the very foundations and the existence of the country are jeopardized, the Government is empowered to command and designate the means necessary to avert the danger. Our Government has not made use of this power as yet. It merely asks our help and rewards those who provide it with ample interest for the loan. Financiers are predicting that the Liberty bonds of the third issue, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent now, will sell immediately after the war from \$125 to \$135 dollars for the one-hundred-dollar denomination.

Our fellow countrymen in the old homeland have been forced to invest their money in enterprises which promote the war that is designed to destroy their rights and hopes forever, and they are well aware of the fact that the Austrian war bonds will never bring any returns.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

III D

How they would envy us--we who are in a position to lend money and support a war which is certain to insure liberty and free development to the Czech people, to all small nations, to mankind all over the world; and, moreover, our investment is perfectly safe and is bearing handsome interest!

Once more we want to impress you with this truth: If there is any stratum of the populace of our United States more under obligation to do everything that is within its power to help win victory for America and its allies; if there is a nationalistic group here which should put every pecuniary effort into purchasing Liberty bonds--it is we, the American Czechs. We sincerely hope that the bond campaign will be a brilliant success which will show that our patriotic duties have been comprehended and fulfilled.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1918.

PROCLAMATION

A Preliminary to the Coming Czech Women's Mass Meeting

Czech women and mothers! We are in the grip of a terrible war that has dragged our new homeland down into its vortex and makes it incumbent upon us to join in the celebration of the anniversary of America's entrance into the war against Germany. Although this celebration will not take place until next Saturday, we Czech women will glorify that memorable event in our own mass meeting in the Pilsen Brewery Park, Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

Let us show our gratitude to our President by firmly standing up for him, shoulder to shoulder, with all that is within our power, and complying faithfully and gladly with the demands of our Government.

Behold what women beyond the ocean have had to endure! They lost their supporter, their children. They are starving, they are destitute, and perhaps are afflicted

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with grave diseases without the prospect of immediate relief. They are exposed to all sorts of discomfort, yet they do not grumble.

We are now in this new homeland, which admitted us when fate toyed with us in a strange manner and compelled us to cross this vast ocean to begin a new life here. Let us examine ourselves and solemnly swear that we shall gladly and conscientiously perform all that we are able to accomplish. We shall thus show that woman's heart is in the right place when liberty and rights of mankind are at stake.

Onward, Czech women! Let us stand in serried ranks, so that when the present time will need us, we shall do our duty unflinchingly, instantly. Let us prove that, among women, there are no shilly-shalliers or slackers--these are found among men only.

We should not shirk our duty for the following reasons: First, we feel as

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1918.

mothers, and, therefore, with all those mothers who have lost, or are liable to lose, their sons. Second, we feel like sincere Czechs, who experience deep down in their hearts all the misery of our old Czech homeland, and are ready to help to smash the heavy shackles, so that liberty may spread its luster over the whole world and the nation from which we hail. Third, let us attest to our gratitude to our new homeland, not only as women, but also as citizens, by keeping ready to help wherever help is demanded.

What we have achieved we owe, for many reasons, to this land of the free. Let us, therefore, pay back honestly in the hour of need. We want to show that woman is not only man's fellow worker in the building up of a better existence, but also a real companion in the performance of civic duties. We want to show that she is not pampered, that she helps man to lay a solid foundation for the welfare of the family, and that she is a sincere and grateful daughter of the motherland, which is groaning under a yoke, and is in dire need of Czech woman's help.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1918.

Our motherland! Lend an ear to thy daughters' answer: Beloved mother, we are here. Just command, and Czech women will readily and joyfully place their powers upon the altar of the old homeland. Onward! There shall not be one Czech woman who would shirk her sacred duty by being absent next Wednesday. We shall meet again!

For the committee on resolutions,

Mrs. Antonia Cervenka.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

A BRILLIANT START

Czechs Subscribe Thousands of Dollars for Third War Loan
and Institute a Roll of Honor

Czech banks and offices were swamped with patriotic fellow countrymen, all of whom wanted to be among the first to buy Liberty bonds of the third issue and so demonstrate that they are fully conscious of the duty which they owe their new homeland, and that they are ready and willing to perform all sacrifices which the United States demands of every loyal citizen. Yesterday was the opening day of the bond campaign, and during the very first hour the members of our community exhibited a lively response.

Czech districts of Chicago and suburbs were richly decorated with American colors yesterday, for it was the anniversary of our entrance into the war. At this time our countrymen wanted openly to proclaim their allegiance to and agreement with the Government in these portentous times; they showed their sentiment by taking vigorous steps in the bond campaign.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

We have no detailed reports on the extent and intensity of subscriptions. The American State Bank took in \$12,000, and the Kašpar bank received \$10,000 for bonds during the forenoon. This, however, was only the beginning. We presume that the various offices will send lists to the Czech central committee with the names of subscribers, so that the Czech public will be kept informed on every phase of the progress of the drive.

The office of the Czech branch of the drive was opened shortly before 9 A. M. Messrs. Anton J. Čermák, chairman of the Czech branch; J. J. Salat, secretary; John A. Červenka; Jos. Bolek; and others delivered a few appropriate remarks.

The Czech branch office is located at 3347 West 26th Street. It was resolved to publish all the names of Czech subscribers in the newspapers under the heading Roll of Honor. We are flooded with an avalanche of names of subscribers and are unable, therefore, to publish all of them in today's issue. The tentative list is as follows: Václav Jelínek, \$5,000; Anton J. Čermák, \$2,500; Adolph Haver, \$1,000; Fr. Kostka, \$1,000; Judge Joseph Uhlíř, \$1,000; Alderman

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

John Toman, \$1,000; Martin Taraba, \$100; Jan Kadlec, \$200; Clara Pelikán, \$50;
J. Sirovatka \$50; etc.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1918.

CZECH SECTION FOR BOND SALES OPENS

(Summary)

The state office of the Czech section of the Third Liberty Loan opens in the offices of Čermák and Serhant, realtors, 3347 West 26th Street, at 9 A. M. today.....

.....There will be several persons in every one of the forty-seven precincts of the Twelfth Ward who will represent the Czech committee, of which Anton J. Čermák is chairman. Applications may be filed there. [Translator's note: Locations are given.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1918.

CZECH WOMEN IN THE FOREGROUND

Our women are in the front ranks in every department of work that tends to help toward ultimate victory over the Teutonic enemy. They work in this way in behalf of the campaign for the promotion of the Third Liberty Loan sales. They will, with good reason, be proud of the work they accomplish and will do honor to our entire nation.

Leaders among our women met in Placek's hall, Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street, yesterday to discuss plans for an organized campaign. The meeting was well attended, and all the ladies declared themselves willing and ready to accept any assignment, no matter how difficult or wearisome it may be.

Two women were elected to preside at the meetings, so that two of the largest Czech women's organizations could share the honor. Mrs. Marie Smrcek, president of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Czech Ladies' Unity), and Mrs. Marie Liska, president of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Sisterhood Unity), were

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1918.

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elected; Mrs. Anna Zenisek was chosen secretary. A press committee and a speakers' committee were formed. The members of the latter will visit meetings of our women's organizations and appeal for aid and co-operation in the drive.

After this necessary item of organizing had been disposed of, Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and A. J. Salat, representing the Czech section of the campaign, were introduced. The former, the chairman of the Czech committee, has done preliminary work to make the results of the third campaign still better than those of the first two campaigns. Both speakers made ardent appeals which were wholeheartedly applauded.

In accord with plans followed hitherto, the ladies will work independently while forming a part of the Czech section. The agitation for the Third Liberty Loan will officially open next Saturday.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1918.

[A CZECH'S DUTY IN THE WAR]

(Editorial)

If you want to be good Americans, true citizens of the country which you have chosen for your second homeland, you must not forget the nation from which you came and the country in which you were born. The Czech nation is now in the most critical situation of its existence. It may gain everything, but it also may lose what little has been left to it. For this reason, all those who belong to it should exert their efforts to the utmost to help our nation win what we long for and for what thousands of its true sons have already sacrificed their lives. We in America shall do our duty by contributing liberally to the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics of America. We are anticipating one of the greatest enterprises in Chicago Czech history: The Bazaar which will be held in May. Every one of our organizations and every

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1918.

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individual must give it his enthusiastic support.

Should this Bazaar not turn out as we expect, it would mean undying disgrace for us before the forum of all our fellow countrymen in America, but particularly before our people in the old country who are not frightened even by the worst persecution and gladly offer their lives for the cause. We are asked only for our surplus--for what we can possibly spare. If we do not want to part with this, we shall not be worthy of looking into the faces of decent Czechs. Are we going to let things go that far?

WPA (Hlasatel) 13

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1918.

FOR A WORTHY CAUSE

We reported some time ago on the success of the Red Cross campaign in the Thirty-fourth Ward. Today we are publishing figures which demonstrate the splendid showing made by the Twelfth Ward in that memorable Red Cross campaign before Christmas. In this connection, it will interest our readers to learn that this time, it was again the Czech element which led other nationalities in Chicago, so that we were held up as examples to all others, just as we were after the second Liberty bond campaign, and as it will be, with God's help, in the third campaign.

We have to date received full reports on the Twelfth and Thirty-fourth Wards. We gather from these that there ensued a sharp contest between the two wards in the number of members won for the Red Cross. In this noble combat, the Thirty-fourth Ward led in the number of enrolled men and women, true enough. Considering the larger population in this ward, however, we arrive at the conclusion that the Twelfth Ward has outdistanced its opponent. Nevertheless, both wards have done their duty.....

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1918.

CZECHS WORK FOR WAR BONDS

A meeting of the Czech section for the promotion of war bond sales took place in the offices of Cermak and Serhant, realtors, 3347 West 26th Street, last night. Their lively participation in the campaign convinces us that Czech interest is growing by leaps and bounds, and that the splendid showing they made in the first two campaigns will be excelled in the third. The Czech population's response in the second series brought forth such brilliant results that authorities used the Czechs as examples for all other nationalistic bodies. The system employed in the second campaign proved so effective that it will again be used.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the campaign committee, opened the meeting in which Mr. Salat, secretary, and other members of the committee presented suggestions which were thoroughly discussed.

"We must dispose of all the business immediately on hand, even if we stay until

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1918.

morning," Mr. Cermak cautioned. The meeting did last until midnight, at that.

The Reverend Vaclav Vanek and Jaroslav F. Smetanka reported on publicity. Mr. John A. Cervenka is chairman of the speakers' committee and Mr. Jos. F. Bolek is secretary. All of the committees were enlarged by the advent of new members. Mr. Cervenka declared: "In order to avoid misunderstandings, I wish to warn all those who want to be placed on my committee that I have no use for people who do not intend to work constantly and persistently. There will be a great deal of work to do, and it will have to be done. I shall not wait until I am asked to supply a speaker. I am going to keep an accurate list of all meetings to be held and shall send speakers there. All of these speakers will have to submit a weekly report showing where they spoke and, if possible, to how many people. I entreat those named to my committee to resign if they do not intend to devote all the time to the work that will be asked of them."

Mr. Cervenka's statements, of course, refer to all other committees as well; they were generally accepted in that spirit.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1918.

Messrs. Jan L. Novak and Joseph J. Janda, representing aid societies and brotherhoods, assured the meeting that their organizations will do everything in their power to co-operate with the committee. Messrs. James F. Stepina and Frank G. Hajicek, members of the bank and brokerage committee, spoke in a similar vein. The committee on lodges and associations, represented by Messrs. Jos. A. Smejkal and F. J. Adam, reported that they had sent out letters to all organizations asking them to nominate one member who would see that his unit is doing its duty during this third drive.

Members of other committees reported on work they have accomplished and accepted new duties which were assigned to them. The men were: Judge J. Z. Uhlir and Jos. A. Holpuch, the committee on schools; R. W. Dvorak and M. Straus, the committee representing businessmen who are going to arrange a propaganda parade in the near future; Messrs. Otto Kerner and John Toman, members of the committee on industries, in whose factories many meetings will be held for the Czech workers. Members from Town of Lake and Cicero also reported on their activities.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1918.

Members of the committee on exemptions declared that all those who, for various reasons, have not become soldiers will be urged to buy as many bonds as they can, and so help toward victory. Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, of the Czech National Alliance, and Reverend Kestl, of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, stated that they are about to name leaders of their organizations for every county branch in the Seventh district, to which Illinois belongs. These leaders will keep in contact with each other for better co-operation in the drive.

It was also resolved that plans for a mass meeting of our people should be formulated at the next meeting of the Czech section of the campaign.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1918.

FAREWELL TO OUR VOLUNTEERS

Another contingent of our volunteers left Chicago last Tuesday night to go to France, there to join the Czechoslovak Army. The farewell given for them by our community was exceedingly cordial, and hundreds of men and women did everything to make their last hours here as pleasant as possible.

Mr. Urban, a saloonkeeper, invited the soldiers to his place, Springfield Avenue and 26th Street, for refreshments, where genuine hospitality had been extended to volunteers prior to this occasion.

The glee club Kosy hired a band of union musicians which played at Urban's saloon and also accompanied the soldiers on their march along 26th Street to Kedzie Avenue. Mr. F. J. Krbec, president of the Czechoslovak military committee, and Mr. J. Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, spoke at Mr. Urban's tavern.

The ladies of the Slovak singing club Lipa (Linden Tree) brought smoking

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1918.

supplies. There were scenes of both deep emotion and exuberant joy.

Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, and Vojta Beneš, its organizer, with other officials of that organization, joined the parade before it came to a halt at Kedzie Avenue and 26th Street. The soldiers then stepped into automobiles and were taken to the railroad station. The vehicles had been kindly furnished by Messrs. Zeman, Kotka, Jos. Kaiser, and the Pilsen Brewing Company.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

FOR LIBERTY BOND SALES

Big Meeting of the Czech Campaign Division

All members of the Czech division of the campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds met in the clubrooms at Mr. Joseph Plaček's hall, 2547 South Kedzie Avenue, last night. Ways and means by which propaganda for the sale of war bonds could be intensified were discussed. The bonds are the third issue of Liberty war bonds, the public sale of which will open in the near future.

As you already know, a large organization has been formed in Chicago which will support the United States Government in its efforts to provide the financial means with which to carry on the program which has been forced upon it by the war. This organization works in a field divided into districts and sections according to nationalities distributed over the city.

The Czech division is by no means the smallest. It is headed by our fellow countryman, Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court. He has sent

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

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IV out invitations to all those who were active in the campaigns for the first two bond issues, and also to representatives of the press, asking their co-operation. This work is the best proof of the loyalty of the Czechs, who have always upheld the administration of our great President Wilson. Men and women from all walks of life came to this meeting to become better acquainted with each other, so as to bring forth the best results at the very time when their work will have to grow most intensive and when it will be needed most.

At a dinner given by Mr. Čermák, who was the first to speak at the meeting that followed, he expressed the hope that the enthusiastic response which the Czechs made to the first two issues they will equal, or even surpass, in the case of the Third Liberty Loan. The chairman asked the audience to make suggestions on ways in which the work might be begun to secure the highest possible efficiency. The consensus of opinion during the ensuing discussion climaxed with the resolve that the Czechs must not lag behind other groups under any conditions, and that they must be ready for sacrifices to the limit of their

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IV abilities in order to demonstrate their genuine American patriotism.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

Yesterday's meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held among us. Its keynote was intense patriotism, which gave assurance in various forms that when the time comes and the Czechs begin to work, the action will be crowned with brilliant success. Every one of the suggestions made was well taken and contained valuable points on how we could best work together.

Mr. Strickland was the first non-Czech speaker. As director of the office of the bond campaign among the immigrants of the seventh Federal Reserve Bank district, to which Illinois belongs, he is acquainted with the work accomplished by Czechs and Slovaks. He gave testimony to it which may well fill us with pride. He declared that our community showed the best results among twenty-four nationalities of Cook County when the campaign for the negotiations of the second war bond issue closed.

The second non-Czech speaker was Mr. Henry Chandler, secretary of the organization known as "Four Minute Men". He was followed by Mr. John Palandech, a

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

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IV leader among the Serbian immigrants, who spoke of the aims common to Czechs and Serbians.

Mr. Čermák, chairman, expressed regret over the fact that the Czech section has lost Mr. William Pflaum, one of its ablest speakers, who will follow a call from the American speakers' headquarters. Mr. Pflaum was present and assured the gathering of his confidence in the willingness of the Czechs to make this third campaign an unqualified success.

Mr. Čermák then read the names of all the subcommittees which had been active during the first and second campaigns. He also acknowledged with appreciation the valuable services performed by the Czech press. At the same time he announced that the number of existing subcommittees will be increased by two: One for Cicero and Berwyn and one for all Chicago, headed by officers of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1918.

VOLUNTEERS STEP FORTH

People engaged in the campaign for the sale of the third issue of Liberty war bonds have become convinced that the best results can be obtained if there is one person appointed for every block to act as a salesman, agent, and agitator. Mr. C. W. Sills, chairman of the agitation committee, issued a call to that effect, inviting men and women to enlist as volunteer solicitors.

There is no doubt but that there are many energetic and patriotic women among us who will join, so that the results of this campaign will be still more gratifying than those of the previous campaigns.

The recruiting of these volunteers must be started briskly and carried on vigorously, for April 6 has already been set as the date when the campaign will be in full swing. All volunteers will have to be properly instructed and trained before that time. They will also be supplied with all requisites and paraphernalia necessary for the work. All those who are willing to join this patriotic movement are requested to present themselves at room 407, First

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1918.

National Bank building, the office of Mr. C. N. Strotz, chairman of the ward and district organization.

The work required of the solicitors will be done in the evenings, so that it will not interfere with regular occupations. They will approach people who have not bought bonds yet and will remind them of their duty. An office is going to be opened in all districts. Bonds will also be on sale in schools and banks.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1918.

SALOONKEEPERS AND PATRIOTS

The pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park was the scene of the annual Czech saloonkeepers ball last night. This is an occasion known among us for its congenial atmosphere. The visitors enjoyed the entertainment without allowing themselves to be in the least disturbed by the threatening danger of prohibition.

Mr. William K. Pflaum solicited purchases of war-savings stamps, and was successful in selling five hundred dollars worth. County Judge Thomas Scully and Mr. Souhrada, a saloonkeeper from Racine Avenue, gave his collection a strong boost by buying a hundred dollars' worth of stamps each. Mr. Pflaum is a member of our committee for the advancement of stamp sales.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

[OUR SOLDIERS TO BE READMITTED TO AMERICA]

(Editorial)

Congressman [A. J.] Sabath has earned the gratitude of Czechs and Slovaks by his activities in Congress. He has ingratiated himself into the favor of all decent people who uphold justice and the principles for which the United States is fighting, and which, above all, must fire us Czechoslovaks with enthusiasm.

A measure which he recently proposed in the House has passed that body, and will no doubt be approved in the Senate also. It will reopen the doors of America to those of our boys who have taken out their first papers only, but who are now fighting in either the American, the English, the French, or our Czechoslovak Army. This is, of course, only right; yet even justice has often to go a long way before it wins recognition.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING

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Chicago Czechs and Slovaks in Full Agreement

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with Proclamation of Czech Parliamentarians

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In January of this year, in the historic city of Prague, Bohemia, events of monumental importance occurred. The Czech and Slovak representatives in the Austrian parliament declared themselves in a most determined manner for a completely independent Czechoslovak state. Their declaration re-echoed in large meetings of all Czechoslovak workmen's organizations which took a definite, determined stand alongside of their representatives against the Austrian government. They vowed to achieve a final victory. This fight is going to be a bloody one, judging by the reply made by the Austrian premier, who presages a relentless suppression of the movement. Everyone who is even slightly acquainted with the usual methods of the Austrian government can guess what this means. It means new persecutions--throwing our leaders into prison and dragging them upon the scaffold. Our Czech fellow countrymen in the motherland are not afraid of this threat, and it is incumbent upon all Czechoslovaks in America

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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III C to lend them as much support as possible.

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III H In order to initiate the movement to aid them, a mass meeting was
I C called by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, the Slovak League, and kindred Yugoslav organizations. It was held last night in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, Lawn-dale Avenue near 26th Street. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and a resolution was passed by means of which the attention of a large part of the American public is to be drawn to our cause, thus reaching influential circles, and even President Wilson.

Mr. Krbec, president of the Chicago district of the Czech National Alliance, opened the meeting with a survey of recent events in the motherland, weighing their possible effect upon the American public, and the attitude which President Wilson might assume. He also pointed out ways in which we Czechs and Slovaks of America should support the movement. Large enlistments in the Czechoslovak army in France is one of them. Those who cannot enlist should do their bit by

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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III C patriotic detail work at home. After this introduction, Mr. Krbec

III D presented the first speaker, Mr. Joseph Tvrzický, secretary of the

III H Czech National Alliance.

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Mr. Tvrzický presented a summary of the thoughts and attitudes of all true Czechs, and assured the audience that in spite of the length of the war, the Czechs will remain true to the traditions and principles to which they claimed allegiance at the outset of these decisive times. Regardless of some "screech owls" who hope that our nation will be satisfied with concessions which the Austrian government is offering, in spite of occasional fears, Czech representatives and the Czech people refused to accept alms and proclaimed themselves for independence, submitting their demands to the entire world, which will undoubtedly accept them.

There cannot be any question about Czechoslovak independence. The justice of it is admitted even by the Germans in Bohemia and Moravia. The proclamation by our nation is an echo from the times of John Huss. It is a moral victory

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

III C and has to be taken as such, for it dates from a moment when even
III D the Allies stood wavering in the face of a critical situation in the
III H World War, when Russia was sinking and the Bolsheviki were spelling
I C the doom of everything Slav.

In these momentous times, the Czechs have stepped forth with their demands in order to save the whole situation. This was admitted even by Dr. Seydler, Austrian premier. The Czechs not only demand an independent Czechoslovak state, but they consider it an accomplished fact. They show this by demanding full powers to vote at any conference on peace proposals.

Complete approval of the declaration of independence as promulgated in the motherland is to be expressed at this mass meeting. The American public, as well as Congress and the President, are to be informed about the results. We have long been waiting for the great event--this demonstration. Now that it has arrived, we cannot but persist in this fight to the finish, calling out in loud and clear tones, "May darkness cover him who quits--a traitor!" It

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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III C is our duty to call on American democracy to act now in the spirit
III D of the great democracy and recognize self-determination for all
III H nations.

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Mr. Tvrzický then read excerpts from the Narodní Listy (National Newspaper), quoting Czech parliamentarians and relating scenes in the Austrian parliament. We wish to advise our readers that they may find the complete article on another page of this issue; it has been edited by the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance.

The Czechoslovak state has thus become a reality. The question now is whether we stand firmly behind it. This will be answered by the results, mainly by numerous enlistments in the Czechoslovak Army and by vigorous support of it. Mr. Tvrzický's speech was rewarded by warm applause.

Mr. Schustek, district president of the Slovak League, followed. He emphasized the fact that, at first, the Allies did not pay much attention to our movement.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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This was evident from the English language press. He referred

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particularly to an editorial about us which was printed in yesterday's

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Chicago Tribune, a paper not too close to us. This article, however,

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speaks favorably of our cause, which proves that sentiment has changed

considerably. Public opinion is the deciding factor, and this will

assure our success in the same way as the Czechoslovak Army, which should mirror the whole nation. After the war, it will be the people who will dictate the peace terms. The people should therefore become our friends, and we have to win their sympathy in order to secure co-operation.

After this address, Mr. Kašpar was introduced as a salesman for war-savings stamps, and the audience was urged to buy liberally.

Dr. [Jaroslav F.] Smetanka spoke in the English language for the benefit of the English language newsmen. He substantiated the claim of the Czechoslovaks, declaring that they are a mature nation and are fully entitled to independence. Poles and Ukrainians, he said, were given a form of independence

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

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concerning which the people were denied the right to decide. The

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Czechs, on the other hand, are seeking independence through the

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representatives of the people. In this difference there is re-

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lected the determination with which Czechs fight for liberty and will keep on fighting to the last breath. We Czechs in America owe

very much to our old homeland, and as a token of acknowledgment of our debt we should join the Czechoslovak Army or work for the cause in some other useful way.

Mr. Straka spoke for the Czech Catholics. This meeting, he said, was called not only to stimulate our activities, but also to express our joy over the declaration issued by the Czech people in the old homeland and over the courage shown by our people while they stand, so to speak, under the very shadow of the gallows. They proclaimed their will with one mighty call, ignoring any differences in religious or political creeds. According to the example set by them, we should unite our ranks and so prove that Czech blood surges in our veins, that we are sons and daughters of the Czech nation. We can do this by

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

becoming apostles in the cause of Czechoslovak liberty and by spreading it among those whose sentiment is only lukewarm, and who have not learned, up to the present time, to understand that our cause concerns the whole nation. Bearing this in mind, it follows that everyone should help, thereby proving that this meeting has not been held in vain. Mr. Straka also mentioned the recent statements of Lloyd George and President Wilson. They should not disquiet us, for every nation is expected to work out its own salvation. Nor need we fear for our people abroad, for they themselves will know how to get rid of that carcass called "Austria". The speaker exhorted the assembly to be good Americans, to support the Red Cross, and to buy war bonds and savings stamps. At the peace conference, America will uphold the Czechs, and, in recognition of their patriotism, give their demands due consideration.

Mr. Kristan, former member of the Austrian parliament, spoke for the Slovenians, whose grievances are similar to those of the Czechs. He assured the gathering that there are no Austrians except their emperor and his footmen.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1913.

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III C He pointed to Trotsky, the Russian revolutionist, who has declared
III D that the question of peace cannot be left to the discretion of the
III H Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, or Austria itself.

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The audience lavished turbulent applause upon every speaker.

A resolution was passed which advances the following points: The representatives of the three countries once under the Czech crown have declared themselves for an independent Czechoslovak state.....We are in complete agreement with them....and request the right to sit in the peace conference and present our demands.....This resolution is to be conveyed to President Wilson, the Secretary of State, senators, and congressmen. The President is to be entreated kindly to remove the odium of "alien enemies" from our fellow countrymen who have voluntarily joined the United States Army.....The President is assured of our loyalty to him and to this country, our new homeland. We urge our fellow countrymen to support all war measures in every possible manner and to remain, as they have thus far, model citizens of this Republic.

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BULGARIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1918.

BAILIFF ČERMÁK HITS SLACKERS

Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, has engaged in laudable, beneficial activities, as a result of which a remarkable number of men who tried to avoid the draft have been exposed. The chief bailiff has ordered his deputies to question every man in their custody in regard to registration for military service.....Mr. Čermák will see to it that draft dodgers, after serving their jail terms, are again turned over to the proper authorities.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1918.

ALL SLAVS UNITE

(Summary)

The number of Poles, men and women, who flocked to the mass meeting in the Coliseum yesterday and filled the hall to capacity is estimated at 35,000. This huge gathering had been called by the National Polish Mission, at whose head stands Ignace J. Paderewski.....

.....

Proof that the Poles of America have grasped the need for a union of all Slavs was demonstrated by the vociferous applause with which they greeted a declaration by Paderewski, proclaiming that peace in Europe and American democracy cannot be assured unless a rampart is built by fifty-four million united Slavs, so that the ambitious plans of the Prussians will forever be prevented from becoming a reality. This rampart is to reach from the Baltic to the Adriatic Seas.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Mar. 4, 1918.

Paderewski was the main speaker. Clarence Darrow, who followed him, declared that America will support the Poles in their efforts.....Professor Jaroslav J. Emrhal spoke for the Czechs, delivering an address in the English language.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

Volunteers for the next contingent to be sent abroad will report in New York on March 14. They can obtain railroad tickets from the authorized agent of our committee on military affairs, or from the railroad agent. Volunteers who have not hitherto reported are advised to call immediately at our office, or to apply in writing for a ticket. Men who have not yet enlisted but who have decided to do so at the last minute may come to New York at their own expense. The cost of transportation will be refunded to them in New York.

The Military Office of the Czechoslovak National Council
154 Nassau Street, New York

(Signed) F. Kopecky

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1918.

"THE MARTYRDOM OF BOHEMIA"

The Chicago Daily Journal, which is numbered among our staunchest supporters, printed another article yesterday in which it declares that there can be no thought of peace if the Czechs remain under Hapsburg rule. This article is captioned "The Martyrdom of Bohemia," and says that the Czechs must be liberated because they deserve freedom.....

We should like to advise our fellow countrymen to order a copy of the Chicago Daily Journal of February 26, and to state in the order why the copy is wanted. Keep that particular article and show it to your acquaintances and their children. If you have ordered several copies, send them to your American friends. You will in this way render your nation a service which, though easy to perform, has a value not to be underestimated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

AN UNUSUAL GUEST

The Ceskoslovanský Pomocný Výbor (Czechoslovak Aid Committee) held a meeting in the Pilsen Sokol hall yesterday at which they welcomed Vladimir E. Scolba, first lieutenant in the Serbian Army. He came to Chicago with the Serbian delegates and has stayed here for some time to recruit Serbians, Croats, and Slovenians for the Serbian Army, which is in Macedonia now. These men will follow a contingent of two thousand men which left for the front recently.

Mr. Scolba paid a visit to the Czechs to thank them for the good they have done for his poor country. He also conveyed greetings from the Serbian soldiers and told about his experiences in the war.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

FROM THE BAZAAR HEADQUARTERS

(By the Czech National Alliance and the
National Alliance of Czech Catholics, Chicago)

To the Czechoslovak people: We are in the midst of the struggle. After years of suffering and resignation, after years of hope for an assured existence for our nation, there came the fury of war, which shook the very foundations [of civilization].

We have come to know our duty, and Czech America has begun its great and blessed work for our nation. Those were trying days, but they bore fruit. We gave support to Masaryk's political work and started a movement which gathered under its flag the large family of the American people, regardless of convictions or creed. Our people awoke to a new life of toil and self-effacing sacrifice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

We have built up our own army in Russia and in France. Week by week our boys are crossing the ocean to make the supreme sacrifice for their motherland and its freedom--the greatest sacrifice that man can make to his people. The Czechoslovak Army in France is also our own, the American Czechoslovaks' Army. Do not permit this army of our children to be forsaken by us. They went under our name; they went for us, thus to testify to the infinite longing of our people for liberty--to demonstrate that wherever Czechoslovak hearts beat, they throb with yearning for the freedom of their people.

The Czech people in the United States have not abandoned their boys over there. Like a firm wall which supports and gives strength to their wrath, like a healthy branch of the nation from which the leaves and the blood-colored buds of great sacrifice spring, the American Czechoslovaks will stand behind their boys in the momentous hour of noble decision--the American Czechoslovaks will not let them fight forgotten and forsaken.

Our people will continue to stand behind our boys in the armies in Russia

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denni Klasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

and France; they will strive with words and deeds for the liberty of their people. We must not forsake the banner of defiance which we so proudly raised over Czech America. Czech America will fulfill its duty up to the last moment and each day will work harder for the cause.

In these efforts Czechoslovak Chicago has already accomplished much. Our associations and lodges, our Sokols, the sacrifices made by our workmen, and the great work performed by our wide-awake women: All this yielded a rich crop of moral and financial successes. But the sun has not yet set on the last day of hard struggles. The enemy still stands up, unbroken and ready to destroy by subtle cunning the fruits of our work. The moment of victory and of rest has not yet arrived. This is why our people in Chicago will not cease their efforts. We shall pursue our aims persistently and tirelessly. The armada of our workers is going to perform deeds worthy of the work done before, in spite of misunderstandings on the part of some or grudges on the part of others.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

Let the first of these deeds be the arrangements for a great bazaar which is to excel the bazaar previously held by the Czechoslovaks of Chicago. It will be sponsored by the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and is to be held in the Pilsen Brewery Park from May 11 to May 18 of this year.

We have formed a brotherly union to fight and work. The Freethinkers and the Catholics among the Czech people in America stand in serried ranks in the struggle for a better future of their nation.

This is a time for work. We shall demonstrate this union again and again. The bazaar shall testify to it. The Czech Catholics, as well as Czech Freethinkers, are joining hands for noble support.

We are addressing ourselves to our people in the firm hope that, as in former times, they will joyfully hasten to aid us so that our work will meet with new and still greater success. We are calling on our women.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

They stood by us at the time when we laid our devoted work into the cradle of hope. They surely will be at the head of our activities in the coming days. We are entreating our ladies' societies and all the zealous women who contributed days and nights of diligent work because of their love for the land of their fathers. Come and help! Without your aid our best endeavor would merely be vain effort bearing no results!

We are again approaching our aid societies and lodges, be they Catholic or Free Thought, our workmen's organizations, our large and patriotic Sokol community, the Catholic Sokols, and all individuals and good Czech souls--all those whose love and duty urge them to work and to sacrifice for the cause of the nation. Join our ranks, help, work! We shall welcome you joyfully and shall place you where you can best show your ability and willingness to work.

Anybody and any organization intending to pitch a tent at the bazaar should apply at the bazaar office, 3242 West 36th Street, telephone Lawndale 410.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

A welcome is extended to every goodhearted person willing to contribute to the common cause.

This is a new appeal to Czech businessmen, tradesmen, farmers--we are asking for help again in the hard times which oppress all countries and all walks of life. There is, however, no way out of the obligation to sacrifice heavily. We know that the Czech businessman, tradesman, and farmer will do his bit just as joyfully as the Czech workman who depends upon an income according to his circumstances is doing. We know that the heart of the Czech merchant knows how to open itself for sacrifice to our distressed nation with as much love as the poor woman who comes to us with a small gift which her tired hands have made after a day of hard work.

We appeal to you, the branch of the Czechoslovak people! Your sacrifice, your work, and your satisfaction will last forever! Hurrah for the Czechoslovak Bazaar!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1918.

FOR OUR SOLDIER VOLUNTEERS

We started a collection recently for the creation of a fund from which tobacco will be provided for our soldiers abroad. Letters from them show that smoking material is hard to obtain.

Mr. John A. Červenka, clerk of the Probate Court, after receiving some of the letters, offered his personal services for the drive. He collected \$176.50, \$50 of which he himself donated toward the fund.

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

"HOW TO BE VICTORIOUS"

(Summary)

Ardent patriotism was exhibited by our fellow countrymen in the mass meeting held in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, last night. The meeting was called for the purpose of arousing interest in the purchase of war-savings stamps. It certainly was a complete success, for the attendance was gigantic and the people were highly satisfied. The committee for the propagation of sales for the Twelfth Ward was in charge of the arrangements. The original idea came from the Ustredni Vybor (Central Committee). The band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station furnished the music by permission of Captain W. A. Moffet. A banquet was arranged for the members of the band, who enjoyed an excellent, genuine Czech dinner catered in Joseph Mattas' restaurant, Trumbull Avenue and 26th Street. Ladies from the Czech society did the honors and served the meals, which were made possible by monetary gifts from businessmen. Besides the Navy men, some guests took part, among them Mr. Nolan and Lieutenant Haismith, who were scheduled to speak.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

Among other speakers were Messrs. Pflaum, Chairman; Otto Besserer, vice-chairman; and Dvorak, secretary of the committee; J. I. Novak, alderman of the Twelfth Ward; [A. J.] Cermak and [Joseph] Hajicek.....After the banquet the band marched to Pilsen Park, playing dashing songs and marches.

The meeting in the pavilion was initiated with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.....Mr. Julian Nolan, director of the campaign for the sale of war-savings stamps, was the main speaker. He quoted Abraham Lincoln, who once said that a people at war should not be satisfied with learning about the strength of the enemy, but should find out its own power and resources. This advice, Mr. Nolan said, should be taken by the United States now.

.....
Czech veterans of the Bohemian American Camp No. 30, U. S. N. N. marched through the hall to the accompaniment of bugles and drums. Numerous musical selections were rendered by soloists of the Marine band and others.

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Denni Khasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

Lieutenant L. M. Knismith of the Canadian Army related some of his experiences in the war.....He closed his speech with a few flattering remarks about the Czechs, thereby ingratiating himself to the audience.

Mr. John A. Cervenka, clerk of the Prob to Court and chairman of the board of directors of the Pilsen Park Brewery, exhorted the crowd, stressing the necessity for action and urging them to buy war-saving stamps. He gave a clear account of the advantages offered in the purchase of the stamps.....He also called on those not enlisted or drafted to do their bit at home and to join the Home Guards. This organization will also give good preliminary training to young men before they join the Army.

A committee was appointed by Mr. Pflaum, chairman, which is to draft a resolution expressing loyalty to the United States Government. Among the members are Anton J. Cernak, Joseph E. Walir, and Otto Kerner.

The sale of war stamps was pushed by many ladies who canvassed the hall so efficiently that the financial result of the meeting was more than satisfactory.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1918.

TO BOOST WAR-SAVING STAMPS

It seems that there is not sufficient interest and proper comprehension among our people in regard to the importance of war-saving stamps for the successful prosecution of the war and for the economic life of our country. It is necessary to inaugurate a very vigorous campaign to make our public acquainted with the purpose of these stamps and the advantages which they offer.

There was a meeting at Troy and 22nd Streets last night, in which fifty of our foremost citizens, businessmen, and professional men took part, and where plans were laid for an effective campaign among our people to boost the purchase of these stamps. Mr. Charles Pflaum, a member of the real-estate firm Pflaum & Ceska, is chairman of the Twelfth Ward branch of the committee for the sale of war-saving stamps. He presided at the meeting, while Mr. I. W. Dvorak acted as vice-chairman, and Mr. Otto Besserer as

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1918.

secretary.

Some of the most important subcommittees for the drive were constituted and their presiding officers named. Mr. Thomas Chval is chairman of the group that will visit associations and clubs and spread propaganda among members. Mr. Strauss will take care of propaganda among our businessmen. Mr. Charles Novák is chairman of the finance committee.

The main efforts will center around the big meeting which will be held in the Hilsen Brewery Park pavilion, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, next Wednesday night. Prominent speakers will deliver addresses. The band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station will play. The meeting is destined to become a magnificent patriotic demonstration of our people's will to contribute in every possible way to ultimate victory.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

SEND YOUR SOLDIER BOY TO THE THEATER--"SMILEAGE" WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE

(Advertisement)

Here is an opportunity to show your goodheartedness. Here is the way to make your brother, cousin, or good friend feel that he is not as far away from you as he thinks he is. You can prove that to help defend one's country does not mean relinquishing all the pleasant things in life.

"Smileage" means entertainment, recreation--it means a visit to the theater. Large theaters have been installed in each of the sixteen camps of the United States Army and National Guard. Each of them is full of first-class attractions. There are not only lectures, music, solo performances, and humorous programs, but also vaudeville and moving pictures. Actors, directors, and producers are giving their services for mere daily wages, at the smallest possible expense to the Government.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

Your boy can enjoy a one-dollar or two-dollar performance for only five, ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents.....If you want him to go to **the** theater, a "Smileage Book" will get him in. A "Smileage Book" with twenty coupons costs one dollar; one with one hundred coupons costs five dollars.

Buy one today and send it to your **soldier**! The certainty that you think of him will heighten his enjoyment. As soon as you think that he might need another book, send him one!

Just think how pleasant it is for you to be able to do something like this. Show the boys in khaki that their friends at home cannot forget them. Coupons are better than letters; your soldier boy is waiting. Coupon books are obtainable at the local branch offices of the "Smileage" Committee.

[Translator's note: One full page of advertising space has been donated in a series of issues by Denni Hlasatel Printing & Publishing Company, 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

TO OUR CZECHOSLOVAK VOLUNTEERS

All Czechs and Slovaks are to prepare to leave Chicago during the next few days. One expedition is scheduled to leave Tuesday, February 5, the other Monday, February 11. Those who may not have received a summons because of some oversight are requested to appear at the offices of the Czech National Alliance, 3639 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Every Czech or Slovak between the ages of 17 and 60 may enlist, whether he is a citizen of the United States or not, excepting Czechs or Slovaks who are subject to draft into the United States Army or Navy.

The volunteers' wives will receive \$14 per month; every child up to the age of 16 will receive \$4 per month.

Our boys in the Czechoslovak Army are drawing the same pay as the British soldiers in France.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

Changes of address are to be reported immediately.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1918.

TO THE SOKOLS OF OUR DISTRICT

The representatives of the heroic brotherly Serbian nation are sojourning in America! They will come to Chicago, the greatest center of Slavs outside of Europe!

A magnificent reception will be given for them on Sunday, January 27, at the Auditorium, on Wabash Avenue, at 2 P.M. The Governor of the State of Illinois will preside.

Dr. Vesic, leader of the Serbian delegation, is one of the foremost diplomats of the Allied nations. One of the members of the group is Dr. Sima Lazanic, once a professor at the University of Belgrade. Still another member is General Rasic, famous during the war with Turkey in 1912, and no less renowned in the present war. It was his regiments in particular which struck the hardest blow against the Austrian Army.

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It is our duty to appear at the reception in the largest possible numbers in order to prove that we uphold the idea of Slav solidarity, and that we are conscious of our kinship with the valiant Jugoslavs.

For the central Sokol group:

Dr. Anton Mueller, Chairman

M. Brichta, Manager

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1918.

LIBERATED CZECH LANDS

(Summary)

Yesterday's issue of the Chicago Journal stands up sincerely for independence of the Czech lands. This newspaper has **always** shown a great interest in the Czech question. This time, again, it expatiates upon it, declaring that it must become one of the main and necessary issues of the World War.

The introduction to the article deals with the declaration for independence by the Czech members of the Austrian parliament and the indignant refusal on the part of Premier Seydler, who declared that such a demand must be met with protest by every Austrian and every Austrian government.....

.....

The article closes as follows: The Czech land must be free. It is far away. We have heard but too little of it before. It is, **nonetheless**, a

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1918.

vanguard of our liberty, just as Belgium, Poland, and Alsace-Lorraine are. The Austrian government hopelessly chose the wrong path--President Wilson surely knew that it would do so--declining to accept the friendly counsel offered to her. It is now our diplomatic task to act over the head of the Austrian government. This will be done by means of propaganda and by help given to the oppressed nations, and among them, first to the Czechs.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1918.

FOR THE LIBERATION OF BOHEMIA

The Chicago office of the Treasury of the United States is sending out articles regularly giving reasons why war-saving stamps should be bought. The latest of these is captioned "The Liberty of Czech Lands" and deals exclusively with the Czech question. It reads as follows: "Americans of Czech descent--and there are many thousands in the Middle West, with one hundred thousand in Chicago alone--know how near the Czechs came to breaking up Austria twelve or fifteen years before the World War broke out....."
.....

Every Czech in America has an opportunity to strike a blow for the liberation of the old homeland. The harder he hits, the nearer the day of freedom.

The purchase of war bonds and war-saving stamps means that the oppressors who were robbing the Bohemian Crown of its lands and inborn rights will be

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1918.

defeated, and the Bohemian kingdom of old will be re-established.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

TO CZECHOSLOVAK CHICAGO

A Serbian delegation led by Dr. Vesnic will come to Chicago within the next few days. We do not have to emphasize the fact that it is the duty of the Czechoslovak branch in America to receive them in the most sincere manner, in token of the brotherhood which links us to the valiant Serbian nation and to the entire Yugoslav people. We have in common the sufferings, the aim to destroy Austria, and the desire to liberate the Czechoslovak and the Yugoslav peoples. Let us hope for victory; it will unite us inseparably!

From the very beginning of the War, the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs have been appearing together before the forum of the world. They have been fighting shoulder to shoulder on the Balkan peninsula, in the Dobrudja. They are preparing today to send their Czechoslovak and Yugoslav soldiers from America to the battlefields of France.

Like our representatives in the Austrian parliament, we represent one thought,

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

one ideal, one aim.

We have welcomed all the delegates of the Allied nations with enthusiasm and brotherly love. We are under a still greater obligation to those who are nearest to us, because theirs is the same fate and future as ours.

The Serbian mission will be welcomed next Sunday in the Auditorium, South Michigan Avenue. This will be the occasion of a great mass meeting. All Czechs and Slovaks are expected to appear in large numbers. Dr. Jaroslav Smetanka, our orator, will speak in the English language. We should demonstrate our loyalty to our own cause and that of the Yugoslav people. There never was a moment more appropriate to affirm our sentiment and ideals. America is going to be host to the Serbian mission. The international situation calls for a concerted demonstration on the part of the Slav nations that are under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian oligarchy. Let us show the required unity by a magnificent attendance next Sunday!

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

The Serbian mission is composed of Dr. Vesnic, Professor Loaznic, General Rasic, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nenadovic. In the meeting many native American friends of our nation and the Serbian nation will be present. Tickets are obtainable in the offices of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, the Czech newspapers, the American State Bank, Lawndale National and State Bank, and the following drugstores: Foucek, Honsik, Pelikan, and Jehlik.

Begin today to make preparations for the Sunday meeting in the Auditorium!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1918.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH AGAINST SPECULATORS

(Summary)

Congressman A. J. Sabath came to Chicago last Monday and is returning to Washington today. When asked about his resolution now pending before Congress, he expatiated on the motives that prompted him to submit the bill. The proposed measure demands that the President be authorized to name a commission to regulate the prices of wool and cotton.

The Congressman explained that as a result of the rising prices of the two commodities, the price of cloth shows the same tendency, for it is artificially stimulated by speculators. Because of these practices the United States Government itself had to pay fifty million dollars more for uniforms and similar other goods. Mr. Sabath pointed out that the price of cotton has quadrupled in the past four years. The Congressman's bill contains a clause which declares

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IV (Jewish)

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1918.

illegal any purchase or sale of wool or cotton which is not delivered immediately. Any violation of this law should be punished by a sentence of from one to five years in the penitentiary.....

.....
Sheep raisers in the West have formed a combine to boost wool prices, the Congressman said. He intends to submit **proofs** of this to Congress.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1918.

CZECH PEOPLE AND CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

(Summary from the Press Bureau of the Czech National
Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech
Catholics in America)

The Bohemian Review, official organ, in English, of the Czech National Alliance in America, is published in Chicago and ably edited by Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka. In the January number of its second year, the Review responds to the proclamations of two statesmen of Anglo-Saxon descent, Lloyd George and President Wilson. This article reflects perfectly the innermost sentiment of the entire Czechoslovak people in America. This emanation of the English language organ of our movement (for the liberation of Czechoslovaks) deserves all the more attention, as it will be read by a large part of the American political world.

Even across the ocean the Bohemian Review finds its place upon the desks of men in politics. All the branches of the Czech National Alliance, National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League ought to assist in the

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1918.

distribution of the article as best they can.

We are offering a translation of the second part for the information of our
fellow countrymen:.....

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

STAND UP FOR YOUR NATION

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance and the
National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America)

In a time when the whole world stands aghast at what the near future has in store for us; when the clamor of statesmen drowns the thunder of cannons; when new viewpoints are born; when the irrepressible influence of democracy is making itself felt: We, Czechs and Slovaks, follow in suspense the avalanche of rapidly changing events.

The demands of America and Great Britain as interpreted by their representatives, and the answer expected from the Central Powers--those inveterate foes of democracy--demonstrate that democracy is firmly determined to change the face of Europe entirely. This is to be done upon utterly different principles from those upon which the servants of potentates under the leadership of Metternich, the Austrian, built the Holy Alliance.

PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

Autocracy had at that time organized itself to subjugate the Poles, to oppress national entities.

It is a long way toward peace today, true enough. But today also there is felt in the diplomatic world the unknown power of democracy. Today, when statesmen voice the will of the people (in the Allied countries at least), we, the American branch of the Czechoslovak nation, are straining our eyes and gazing toward the world tribunal--toward the future universal peace conference to which our nation has addressed itself concerning our strife and our rights.

Although Lloyd George and President Wilson did not specially mention our nation, they guaranteed it the right to a free, unfettered life, even though they did not express themselves as to the form in which this should be materialized. They leave this problem, in fact, to our nation itself to defend its rights before the world's forum in a manner that will best serve its particular interests.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

In the first moments after the proclamation (George's and Wilson's), many of our good fellow citizens began to waver and seemed to have lost that fearlessness which is our heritage from our early protagonists of liberty. Many of our citizens failed to grasp the words of Cavour, eminent Italian statesman, "that the greatest danger to a nation is fear, and that a nation should not harbor any fears concerning its future".

And we have no fear of this sort! There have been many occasions for fear during these past three years. Our nation at home not only did not become panic-stricken, but progressively stiffened its struggle for independence.

From the time of the proclamation of Czech representatives in the Vienna parliament up to the present, the radicalism of our representatives, as well as those of other Slav nations, was on the ascendancy and remained unbroken even when Austria, together with Germany, exerted new pressure upon Italy with the result of an at least temporary conquest.

Our nation has a glorious tradition and a strongly developed sense of duty

WPA (ILL) Proc. 3010

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

toward itself and its future generations. It is conscious of its duty toward those who have shed their blood for it and toward those who are still volunteering for service in the Czechoslovak Army in France and even in the Third Army on the Italian front. We do not fear that such a nation would commit treason against itself, that such a nation would give up its ideal which is approaching realization now, when democracy is knocking over thrones and setting up new governments of the people and by the people.

We are convinced that our people will understand the proclamations made by statesmen in the past days and will understand that if these proclamations agreed to the independence of Poland, then this consent surely was unavoidable, for the Germans themselves gave the first impulse to the establishment of a Polish state in order to get ahead of the Allies.

The situation in the case of our nation and of the Yugoslavs is, true enough, more complicated for us and the Allies. Not one quarter of

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

Yugoslav soil, or ours, is in the hands of the Allies, except a small corner of southernmost Serbia. Neither Great Britain nor America has a single soldier on German or Austrian ground.

We know, therefore, that Austria will not be crushed by force from the outside, but that the final blow must come from within the monarchy. And independence also does not spring up overnight, but is the result of a great struggle and fight, in which the contestants must not let any scruples lead them to relax their efforts.

The unification of Italy was achieved after several decades; the independence of Hungary was the result of fights carried on in the political arena, on the battlefields, and on barricades for fully twenty years. The same applies to the independence of Poland.

Our nation, after three hundred years of oppression, and its Slovak branch, which has been subjugated for one thousand years, have learned patience and

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

self-denial enough to carry on the fight today when democracy is on the road to victory. We will continue in the struggle for three years, five years, ten years, and longer, if necessary.

We, the living Czechoslovak branch, have had our share of blood sacrifice during the past few months, contributing to the attainment of ultimate victory in the battle against autocracy. We must stand and shall stand by our nation, by its strength, its character, and its patience, in all times of ordeal.

We clung to our nation during the entire existence of the American branch of Czechoslovaks. We adhered to it in the first three years of the war. We all are going to stand up for it as long as it is not liberated. Stand up for your nation!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 502/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

FROM THE LITTLE BEES

Czechoslovak women, your old homeland calls for you! Your brothers in the Czechoslovak Army are looking to you--will you help them? The Vcelky (Little Bees/a ladies' auxiliary of the Czech National Alliance/) have promised to give comfort to our dear warriors, to help them to victory and the liberation of our beloved old homeland.

Our valiant soldiers are going into the horrors of war by their own volition and for love of the old country. They will bring back to us the palm of victory and liberty for our nation.

And we women? Is it not, indeed, the duty of all mothers, wives, sisters, and fiancées to contribute to success by their work? How much easier will our soldiers bear all the sufferings in war if they know that all the women in all of America stand by them!....

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How they will bless the Little Bees who saved the life of many a soldier! The consciousness of doing good gives us strength so that we do not feel tired. With how much joy we get together, how the eyes of every one of us sparkle, and how everyone is fortified by the knowledge that she is working for the homeland!

The Little Bees are the Czech women's armada. Not one single Czechoslovak woman should be missing from our hive. Just as bees gather honey for their queen mother, we, also, are willing to perform any service for our dear mother, our beloved homeland. That is the slogan of the Little Bees, and I believe that no mother will fail to join us.

Branches of the Little Bees are being organized at any place where the hearts of noble women beat. Nevertheless, many women have not enrolled as yet. This time is so critical that everything but highly important tasks should be put aside and postponed. Those men who are lucky enough not to be called for military service should go ahead and form a home defense

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with us. If all of them will march shoulder to shoulder with us as if they were one man, and will contribute by their deeds and not just by words, written or spoken, we shall be able to produce immense results. The whole world will know about us. The whole world will then speak of us as a nation worthy of liberty, because we are always ready to make any sacrifice at the altar of the old homeland.

Woe unto us if we let this opportunity pass! I believe that we shall do our duty. Onward to our beehive, and victory must come to us!

For the "Czech California" branch of the Little Bees of the Czech National Alliance.

Signed, Anna J. Novakova, President.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE IN AMERICA

(From the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America)

In view of the latest political developments, we deem it necessary to define our attitude publicly. This war, which was designed to sweep some nations off the surface of the globe and to enslave others, has suddenly turned into a fight for the freedom of nations. Small and subjugated nations, which had hitherto been looked down upon as pariahs in the community of nations, awoke to the recognition of their rights and their significance in human society.

In the midst of the peal of cannon which was meant to be their death knell, they arose before the world and proclaimed the principles of freedom of nations--principles which will go down in history as the harbingers of a new era.

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There will be no peace until nations are free to decide their destinies. In order to make this war result in a permanent and auspicious peace and not one which would germinate into another still more horrible war, equality must be established among the nations. No nation exists that is too small to be free.

Such was the appeal of the nations to the conscience of the world. Our nation also rose and took its place before the forum of the world. Our people were gagged in the old homeland, but our country spoke out through the deeds of its sons upon the battlefields. It spoke through the voice of the immigrants whose colonies are scattered over every part of the world and who thus became the delegates of our people to other nations.

The Czech issue has become an international problem. Unless it is solved, there can be no just peace. This has been our contention, and we have presented proof. By a fair solution of the Czechoslovak question, which is a

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part of the problem of small nations, one of the main causes of international strife will be removed. Therefore, it is in the interest of international security to liberate the Czech people.

It is natural that in advancing this program we have won the sympathies of all democratic forces in the world. The enemies of Austria-Hungary have become our friends. We had one common aim--the demolition of Austria. We felt that wherever the slogan "Democracy must be secured!" was sounded, that was the place where we could find friends, because what we demand for our own nation is something fundamental, which all men require.

Notwithstanding all the friendship shown us by the democratic world, we were nevertheless conscious of this, that liberty for the Czech nation cannot be won by begging or weeping; that it cannot be bought; and that it must not be given as a favor--but that we will have to fight for it, win it, and that we have to prove our right to it by making sacrifices. We have to demonstrate

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that the independence of our nation is the result of hard work.

Yes, we have placed and are placing our hopes in aid from our friends, but for a fundamental guarantee of success we have searched and are searching in the soul of the Czech people themselves.

Therefore, in spite of all ridicule and suspicion, we have continued and shall continue to follow our path. Our organization was dubbed "the bad fortune of the Czechoslovak nation....because it aggravates the condition of those fellow-countrymen who live under the government of the Austrian Eagle." But we knew that what we are doing is the emanation of the hope and efforts which are burning in the soul of millions who live in Czech and Slovak lands--millions whose hands were shackled and over whom the depressing atmosphere of prison hovered.

And when from the East there came the great light of freedom; when in holy

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Russia there rose the gigantic, victorious wave of democracy which rejuvenated the world by its spirit; when under its effects even conditions in the land of our birth were eased, and our nation could breathe and speak more freely: then our nation spoke through the mouths of representatives of all walks of life and all parties; our nation spoke as a people speaks which is determined to die for its liberty.

We want liberty! "We, ourselves, want to determine the course of our life! We want our own free and democratic state!" And hundreds of thousands of Czech and Slovak prisoners who were forced to serve in the Austro-Hungarian Army and were taken by the Allies are calling for arms to fight for an independent and free Czechoslovak state.

The foundations upon which we shall proceed to build the cathedral of freedom are laid!

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Czechoslovak democracy has spoken daringly and resolutely to the entire world, just as a nation which is closing accounts with itself on what has been stifling its development for centuries speaks. Democracy has won the Czechoslovak people, and the moment will also come when democracy materializes.

And for this reason we are determined to follow our ideal persistently. Czech democracy will not be lost and will not perish, even if the fortunes of war should turn. Democracy lives and grows in the soul of the people. It sprang from the beautiful courage of Czech volunteers who go to war again to fight for freedom, after having gone through the hell-fire of battles. Democracy will act even there, where it will raise its victorious banner, and where the flag of the oppressive Hapsburg governments still waves today. He who would destroy Czech liberty would have to annihilate the Czech nation!

We are not becoming dispirited! We are not losing faith, even if statesmen

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and diplomats in whose aid we placed hope do not remember us, particularly when they make official proclamations concerning Austria. Our problem is and will be vital. We would have to lose faith in ourselves--be it but for a second--before we would waver. Only he is lost who has lost faith in himself.

We certainly feel strengthened by the speeches of Lloyd George and President Wilson, who spoke magnificently about the rights of self-determination of small nations. From these messages there emerges only one result: It convinces us of the necessity for more intensive, daring, and substantial work. We are not battling for the freedom of the Czechoslovak nation alone. We shall fight so that the world can see and know that liberty for the world also means the liberty of the land of our birth.

The world must become convinced of this by our sincerity. Our actions will have to reflect evidence of our bold determination to prosecute our aims over

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the head of the whole world.

Sluggishness and weakness therefore must not be the governing spirit of today; but, on the contrary, strength and courage which grow out of consciousness of the rights we are demanding must lead us onward. Our liberty shall not and must not be a gift of mercy, for freedom given as a favor is no freedom. Only weaklings build their castles upon mercy and lose faith in their cause whenever fortune changes its fickle sympathy. The world belongs to the strong, and the real soldier proves his quality when the situation is most serious. He does not lose discipline. He does not lose faith. He does not lose pluck. He does not lose the will to win. We hope that the Czechs in this country were not born from a nation of weaklings. We believe in our people, in their courage, in their love, in their sincerity!

One hundred thousand Czechoslovak volunteers, who once had been recruited into the Austrian Army [and are now fighting in the Czechoslovak and Allied armies],

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represent a stronger support of our cause than if the whole world stood behind us and we simply kept quiet.

And for this reason, each Czechoslovak volunteer represents one of the pillars upon which our liberated nation will stand. And by the same token, every Czechoslovak volunteer means a nail in the coffin for Austrian thralldom. Upon the Czechoslovak army, that army of action, and not upon promises, be they ever so glittering, will the future of the nation be based. The sympathies of the world for our cause will grow in proportion to the power of the demonstrations of this suffering and sacrificing nation.

Thus today we know only one aim: Onward into the contest for the liberty of the nation! Therefore we know only one right--the right to an independent life. We know, indeed, that there is not force enough in the world to stem the breaking of the shackles and prevent the resurrection of our nation if its determination is sanctified by the longing of millions who raised the

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banner of liberty and democracy before the eyes of the world. We, too, stride under this banner. We know that we are marching toward victory, because we have gained mastery over ourselves.

For the Czech National Alliance: Dr. L. J. Fisher, president; Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary. For the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America: Reverend I. Kestl, president; F. Sindelar, secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1918.

ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE
Czech Volunteers Leave To Join Czechoslovak Army

Yesterday, in our office, we received Vojta Beneš, ardent, patriotic worker, and organizer of the Czech National Alliance. With him was a group of strong young men, all bubbling over with vigor, whom he introduced as enthusiasts who had just enlisted in the Czechoslovak Army. They were an additional contingent to the Czechoslovak Army which has been acknowledged by the French government, and which was granted the status of a compact military unit to fight as such with the Allied Armies. Most of them came from Omaha, Nebraska, where they had gathered from various districts, and had been organized by Mr. Tuma. These volunteers, twelve in number, were escorted to Chicago by Cenek Kostelník, where they will be joined by men from other districts. Thirty other volunteers who preceded them left Chicago yesterday.

The men did not stay here long, but left last night at 11 P. M. Others will meet them in New York, and the expedition, the largest up to today, will sail

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abroad to do military service under the command of the French government, and to help win victory for democracy.

We wish to see them return in the same health and spirit.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

TO THE WOMEN OF CICERO

We are addressing ourselves to all those who have a tender heart. Women, all of you, come and help! You can feel with a feminine heart what our heroes have to endure in the trenches for our downtrodden old homeland, the memory of which cannot be obliterated. We are convinced that there are many among you who can help mitigate the soldiers' sufferings. If our boys can face death, it would be a sad state of affairs if women were afraid of a little exertion. Women's hands, be they ever so weak, can accomplish much good.

Do not be tardy! Increase the membership of the Vcelky (Little Bees), that organization of diligent women. On this occasion we wish to express our gratitude to all donors for the lovely gifts sent in to date. We implore those who cannot donate their services to make some monetary contribution. Those who wish to join the Little Bees may apply at Mrs. Moravicka's, 5411 West 24th Street.

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Some of the donors and their contributions are: Sokol Karel Jonas, \$10; the Ladies' Society, Mir Cechie (The Peace of Czech Lands), \$9.05; the Union of Czech-American Women, Rozkvet Svobody (The Bloom of Liberty), \$6.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

[ALIENS WHO SEEK EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE]

(Editorial)

All our fellow countrymen who are not citizens, and who on that ground ask for exemption from military service, are, thereby, proclaiming themselves to be "alien enemies". They ought to think the matter over very thoroughly before deciding to take the step. By asking exemption they announce themselves as belonging to the "undesirable element", as people who consider the United States to be a country just good enough for making money. They show that they would not make any sacrifices for the preservation of existing conditions or for their betterment.

These people testify that they are nothing more than greedy egoists and parasites. They should not be astonished if this country seeks to get rid of them at the earliest opportunity. People of that caliber place the interest of their insignificant ego above that of the American people. They place their

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interest above that of the Czech people from which they issued, and also above that of all mankind to whom victory over the Teutons will mean a blessing.

Much has been written and babbled among our people about our Czech and American consciousness. This is the time for a showdown. May the proof be a splendid success which will do us honor and fill us with joy. May it not bring shame upon us, and cast deep gloom over our minds!

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WAR SAVING STAMPS

(Advertisement)

Our country is engaged in a war which must be won. The thing most needed to attain this victory is money, which must be supplied by the people of this country. In order to have this money to provide us a loan to the Government, you must save. This money draws interest and, at the same time, you are assured the greatest possible security.

.....

Full page advertisement donated by Denní Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Company, 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1917.

TWO CZECH LEADERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED

(Summary)

Captain Zdeněk Firlinger of the staff of the Czechoslovak Army, and Jan Janček, Slovak writer and news editor, came to Chicago last week. They are delegates of the Russian branch of the Czechoslovak National Council. They will confer with our leaders on the extension and further organization of the Czechoslovak Army.

Last Saturday they were welcomed by a multitude of Czechs and Slovaks at a meeting held at the Sokol Chicago Hall. Although the week-end is not a favorable time for demonstrations of this kind, the hall was packed. We have to acknowledge that our brothers, the Slovaks, were in the majority.

Mr. F. J. Kubec opened the meeting. Then Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, expressed the gratitude of the Czechoslovaks

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to the sister republic of France for the great political advantages that accrue to us from the creation of the Czechoslovak Army, which France permits to fight alongside her own forces in France. This Czechoslovak Army will guarantee us independent political standing, and at the peace conference of the Allies and the United States it will strengthen our claim to self-determination as a Czechoslovak state.

The speaker stressed the duty of the Czechoslovaks in America to see to it that the size of that Army be ever increased. He expressed his confidence that the presence of the two distinguished visitors will materially help enlistment.

Captain Firlinger, who is a young man, then took the floor. On the uniform of his army he wore the cross conferred upon him for bravery in action. His striking personality evoked great applause. Greetings from our brothers in Russia and expressions of joy because so many American Czechoslovaks are doing their duty formed the introduction of his message. The spirit of the

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American Czechoslovaks, he continued, is especially refreshing now, when Russia, of which so much has been expected, is undergoing a crucial political and economic test. The American Czechoslovaks, the speaker declared, deserve wholehearted thanks from the fighters in Russia. The latter have suffered unexpected reverses, true enough, but they firmly believe in the ultimate success of their arms and in an overwhelming victory of the Slavs.

When the war broke out, Mr. Firlinger said, the Czechs felt instinctively that they could not fight their Russian brothers.....

When Firlinger left, the Czechoslovak Army had about thirty thousand men in eight regiments. It had its own artillery and all necessary technical equipment. By creating this Army, the speaker pointed out, we have given distinct proof that we are against Austria, and that we want to live. Serbians and Rumanians joined this Army. The Czechs and Slovaks are, however, to be credited with having conceived the original idea of its creation. The Army is supported by the "national head tax", which is self-imposed by the

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Czechoslovaks. This tax is gladly paid even by the Czechoslovak soldier himself, who is thus made conscious of doing his duty, and is convinced that his sacrifice is not in vain.....

Captain Firlinger's address was enthusiastic, and the audience responded with frenzied applause. We regret, however, that he did not go into detail about the courageous deeds of our Czechoslovak volunteers in the battles of Zborov and Tarnopol, because these deeds belong to the most brilliant chapters in the history of the entire international struggle. Also, had Captain Firlinger given us a truer picture of the actual conditions in Russia, he doubtless would have far better ingratiated himself with his audience.

Mr. Jan Janček, the next speaker, was received with equal ardor. He represents the type of intelligent Slovak who speaks with a pinch of humor even when relating his sad experiences as a prisoner of war. He has been through all phases of the war so far.....He described conditions in Austria-Hungary before the beginning of the World War.....after the mobilization, the Slovaks felt

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as the Czechs had, that they would not shoot the Russians.....

The audience, by its applause, expressed complete accord with the speakers.

Mr. Rubringer's band played patriotic airs, and the enthusiasm reached a high pitch when Mr. Tvrzický read a resolution that expressed sympathy and loyalty to the sister republic of France. The resolution is to be sent to Washington and from there to the French government. It reads:

"Czechs and Slovaks of Chicago, at a meeting called by the Czechoslovak Committee on Military Affairs, unanimously passed the following resolution, which we beg you to present to the Government of the Republic of France:

" 'Czechs and Slovaks in the United States joyfully perform their duty in expressing to the sister republic of France our deep and loyal gratitude for so generously permitting us to shoulder arms with the most glorious army of all times and on a soil most sacred to mankind.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1917.

" 'In the great battle of democracy, at the head of which stands France, in the struggle of light against the world of darkness, we cannot remain in slavish obscurity. The flaming torch that France threw into Teutonic serfdom illuminates the heart of Europe, our Czechoslovak lands. Its glare travels over the ocean and augurs a better future for the oppressed nations.

" 'Czechs and Slovaks have participated in the great struggle actively from the very beginning of the war, and if France will make it possible for them joyfully to demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of democracy, they promise eagerly to do their duty on the front, and here across the ocean as well.

" 'By recognizing the Czechoslovak Army France has demonstrated to the world her historic adherence to right and justice, and her indomitable loyalty to democracy.

" 'France will mean a second homeland to our fighters, and the soil drenched with their blood will forever be sacred to our nation.

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" 'We love democratic France. We love France, the protector of the rights of small nations, the great mother of the oppressed.

" 'Glory to France, who led the nations, clearing the road for the freedom of citizens, and who today is blazing the path to liberty for the nations! Undying fame to her valiant army and to the entirety of the French people! Liberty for Alsace-Lorraine, liberty to the Czechoslovak nation, liberty to all the nations groaning under the Teutonic-Magyar yoke! ' "

This manifesto is signed by Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance; F. J. Kubeč, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Military Affairs; Captain Firlinger, representing the Czechoslovak Army; Jan Janček, representing the Czechoslovaks in Russia; and Andrew Schustek, president of the Chicago branch of the Slovak League.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1917.

UNMASK THE MAGYARS

(Editorial)

While we Czechs welcome the entrance of the United States into the war against Austria - Hungary, our brothers, the Slovaks, rejoice at the good tidings just as much as we. This is evident from an address delivered by Mr. Jamarik at a mass demonstration held recently in the Pilsen Brewery Park.

The American people know of the raving Teutons and of their murderous deeds. They learn of them daily through the press. Yet the American public has been very tolerant toward the Magyars. There are still too many people here who consider them to be "a chivalrous nation". People who are acquainted with the rotten conditions in Austria - Hungary must have felt their stomachs turn at hearing with what exaggerated politeness and even fawning the Hungarian magnate Count Apponyi was received during his visit to the United States. "The Bloody Count" was hailed as the incarnate angel of peace and an exalted

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protagonist of democracy.

By their actions, the interpreters of public opinion and "spokesmen of the people" gave a glaring exhibition of their limited knowledge. Certainly, if there is in Europe a nation that is devoid of all humane feeling and that has perpetrated hideous crimes, then the Magyars are to be mentioned first. Their country is the realm of hell-fire. The revolution in 1848 threw into their lap much more than was rightfully theirs. Selfishness was victorious that time and the Magyars knew how to take advantage of those conditions. They did it in their own cunning and subtle manner. The nation that craves freedom only in order to be able only to subjugate and to oppress other nations and that accomplishes this by every means, no matter how bloody, must be called selfish.

All that Americans know of the Magyars dates back to the year 1848, the year of their revolution. Everything that concerns the true character of these Huns is proverbially "all Greek" to Americans. We hope that more may

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be learned of these people now that war has been declared. The people of the United States have to be informed, in order to learn that the Magyars are to blame for all that was pernicious in the dual monarchy in the first place. They worked together with the Germans and were the strongest pillar of the houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern. If the Americans could gain an insight into the pages of terror and misery that the Slovaks had to endure under the Magyar yoke, they would regard that "chivalrous nation" differently. They would arrive at the conclusion that the Germans are wronged when they are described as human beasts whose misdeeds cannot be outdone by any other nation.

Information of this kind should be furnished by Czechs, Slovaks, and all Slavs in general, and it should comprise even the most minute details. The time to do this is more propitious now than it ever will be again.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1917.

THE UNITED AMATEURS

The dramatic branch of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs is continuing its performances for the benefit of our soldiers in France.

The first battalion of the Czechoslovak Army is complete and fitted out. Three expeditions of American Czechs and Slovaks have arrived in France.

The hearts of those boys are in the American homes of the Czechs and Slovaks. We who are here in security often let our thoughts wander across the ocean, especially now when Christmastime is here. When we enjoy our entertainments we should feel that our mirth and merriment will so bring a ray of happiness to our soldiers in France. Among the social affairs arranged for the benefit of our soldiers the theatrical performances of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs are outstanding and should be well patronized by our people.

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SOLDIERS EXPRESS THEIR GRATITUDE

Patriotic Czech women who meet in Dvořák Park several times a week to sew and knit for our soldiers are receiving many letters of thanks from our boys. Even the smallest gift is gratefully received and eagerly accepted by the boys.

Mrs. M. Vyhnánek recently received from Camp Grant a letter in which a soldier elaborately expressed his delight at receiving a pair of warm stockings.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

ECHO OF ENTHUSIASM
DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY

A large meeting of Czechoslovaks was held in the Pilsen Brewery Park, Albany Avenue and 26th Street, last night. Its sponsors were the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League. Its purpose was twofold. First, it served to demonstrate our irreconcilable opposition to the Government of Austria; and second, to proclaim our loyalty to America, which has declared war on decayed Austria. We know what this means. It means the strengthening of our efforts to liberate our old homeland and to create an independent Czechoslovak state. This aim will be attained sooner or later, and the United States is helping us in that direction to a remarkable extent. It is evident from President Wilson's proclamation that this country has joined in the great struggle, with the liberation of the small nations in view. The Czechoslovaks are, therefore, included, for they are no less oppressed than others.

The evening was devoted to the delivery of flaming speeches. Mr. Fr. J.

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Kubec, head of the district branch of the Czech National Alliance, opened the meeting. He introduced the first speaker, Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, whose address took about forty-five minutes. Mr. Tvrzicky declared that the declaration of war against Austria was the result of three years' activity in foreign affairs carried on by the Czechoslovaks. They may look with gratification upon the fact that a nation of one hundred millions has finally gone the way that had been shown them by the Slav nationalities three and a quarter years ago. This proves that what we felt years ago is now also felt by others. It is our duty to stand up firmly for President Wilson. In this we shall be fortified not only by our American patriotism, but also by the craving for retribution against the Hapsburgs, who have perpetrated the most shameful crimes against us for hundreds of years. The speaker emphasized the importance of the national tax [self-imposed by organizations and individuals of Czechoslovak descent]. The Czechoslovak Army in France needs means for its subsistence. The speaker further mentioned the President's proclamation, which is extremely favorable to our cause, although as an

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historic document it is forced, for good reasons, to leave out some details which we should like to read into it. Mr. Tvrzicky spoke in a highly appreciative tone of the Italian Army. The Italians, like us, **want** the destruction of Austria, and their army will accomplish this if they are given proper support by the Allies and the United States.

Mr. Morton Johnson, an officer of the Alliance of Work and Democracy, pointed to the activities and attitude of certain politicians who cater to pro-Germans and pacifists in order to win election votes. He was fervently applauded.

The Belgian consul, Dr. Cyril Vermaeren, was then presented as the official representative of Belgium by Dr. J. F. Smetanka. Dr. Vermaeren was enthusiastically greeted, and Rubringer's band played the Belgian anthem while the audience stood at attention.

The Reverend F. Jodlicka, priest, patriot, and one of our foremost speakers,

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spoke of the early Americans as a shining example. They succeeded not only in building up a memorable document of independence, but by their unexampled courage, they have been able to preserve it to this day, a priceless gift to future generations. The speaker urged solidarity in action, for we all must be guided by one common purpose now and in the future, until the moment comes which we so eagerly anticipate--the negotiating of the peace treaty. He declared that the Czechoslovaks will have President Wilson as their spokesman. The Holy Father will also support them, as was promised to a Czech group on their visit to the delegate of the Holy See in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Albert Mamates, president of the Slovak League, was to be the speaker for our brothers, the Slovaks. He could not appear, however, and Mr. Paul Jamarik of Pittsburgh took his place. He instantly won the sympathy of the audience when he began to picture the sufferings endured by the Slovaks under the rule of the rabid Magyars, who learned everything useful and worth knowing from the Slovaks and are repaying them with persecution. The same ingratitude toward the Slovaks was shown by the faith-

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less Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, whom they once helped against the Magyars, hoping that they [the Slovaks] would be rewarded with at least partial freedom. Instead, the treacherous monarch delivered them into the hands of the Magyars. Fear was expressed recently that some elements here would try to shield the Magyars and represent them as a chivalrous nation. However, such attempts proved futile the minute war was declared. America already knows the "Dutchmen". Now America will begin to know the Austrians and the Hungarians, their allies, the "gentlemen". These members of the "chivalrous nation" have denied the Slovaks every means of education. They have even robbed them of their most modest intellectual possession--their native language. As Slavs, we are united by common ideals. We have to stand and fight or else be doomed--and this is why this war has brought us nearer to each other than ever before. The speaker's fervent appeal was received with tumultuous acclaim.

A no less fervent address was delivered by Dr. George Leontic, a Croatian and former student at Prague, who speaks the Czech language very well.

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He declared that Austria rules under the slogan Viribus Unitis, which means, "With United Efforts". It has nonetheless always tried to irritate the Slav nations and to disintegrate them in order to remove any possible danger. The Jugoslavs, also, are longing for liberty. They want a Jugoslav state and are therefore attached to the Czechs and Slovaks by ties of sincerest friendship.

The last speaker of the evening was Attorney Charles Pergler of Washington, D.C. He brought reliable information about the friendly sentiment entertained by influential Government circles toward the demands of the Czechoslovaks. He was assured that these demands will be given due prominence at the peace conference. The speaker also explained that the President's proclamation should not be interpreted incorrectly, since the President is too well known as a staunch protector of the small nations.

A resolution was passed which best shows our attitude as sincere Americans, as a politically mature people. It voices our demands and will be submitted to the President.

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"To the President of the United States:

"The meeting of Czechs and Slovaks called by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war against Austria, has passed this manifesto addressed to you, the President of this great Republic and the moral leader of the united democracies of the entire world.

"The Americans of Czechoslovak descent and Czechs and Slovaks of the United States reiterate their vow of loyalty to the President, the United States, and to the great cause of the united democracies of the world.

"For hundreds of years the Czechoslovak nation has refused to be a slave of the German-Magyar oligarchy. For hundreds of years it has been carrying on its fight by legal means.

"Today that same nation is not only rebelling against the tyrants, but it

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is also fighting for complete independence. The Czechs have refused to let the Austrian Emperor be crowned King of Bohemia. Czech representatives and the people themselves have refused to deal with the Vienna Government. They did not accept the promise of that government that independence will be granted to them, because the only forum to decide upon this century-old issue is the conference which will write the articles of peace after the World War.

"The Czechs and Slovaks have manifested their loyalty by taking up arms against the German-Magyar armies and by battling on all fronts on the side of the Allies in order to prove their sincerity and devotion to democratic principles.

"The United States, under your masterly guidance, declared war on Austria, and so proved its adherence to the cause of democracy. America has taken the lead in the struggle which is also our struggle. We promise joyfully to sacrifice all we possess to help toward ultimate victory.

"Long live the President of our glorious and ever-victorious Republic!"

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The representatives of the Allied nations were sent telegrams in which assurance was given of the Czechoslovaks' devotion to the common cause.

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

PRESIDENT PLEASED BY TELEGRAM

The moment President Wilson had proclaimed the decision of Congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary, the Czech National Alliance took steps to protect Czechs in America, noncitizens, who, it was feared, might be classified as alien enemies, since their status was, theoretically, still that of Austrian subjects. The Alliance, through Dr. Ludwic Fisher its president, sent a telegram to President Wilson in which it asked protection for the Czech non-citizens, at the same time assuring him of the loyalty of the Czech-Americans.

It was answered by Mr. J. P. Tumulty, personal secretary of the President, in terms of most friendly feeling. It reads as follows:

"Dear Dr. Fisher: The President requests me to acknowledge receipt of the telegram sent by you yesterday, and to convey the sentiment of his deep-felt joy which your communication brought him.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

IV (Jewish)

"Your telegram breathes the sentiment of noblest patriotism. It is new proof of your dependability in this portentous, serious time.

"I am instructed to give you the assurance that the President will do all in his power to see just and magnanimous treatment accorded to those who may by right be considered standing outside of this struggle.

"Sincerely yours,
"J. P. Tumulty."

The Czech National Alliance also supplied Congressman Sabath with information to be used in behalf of Czech-American noncitizens.

Mr. Karel Pergler, vice-president of the Czech National Alliance, intervened in this matter in Washington, D. C., with good prospects.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

FOR AMERICA AND A FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For the Liberation of the Oppressed Nations Under Austria-Hungary

Tomorrow must become a day of paramount importance in the history of the Czechoslovaks in America. All Czechs and Slovaks are expected to take part in the mass meeting which will be held in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion. They will give testimony to their hopes and efforts and openly proclaim their sentiment as foes of Austria-Hungary, its dynasty, and the German-Magyar clique that rules there. The Czechoslovaks will declare themselves a nation which could not be beaten into submission, even after three years of persecution. They will swear that they are determined to win their liberty and independence at the point of the sword!

We shall meet again as we did in June, 1914, when we received the information about the ultimatum prepared by Austria and directed against Serbia. On that occasion we protested against the attack on our small brother nation. Tomorrow we shall hail the great republic of America, aligned with the foes of Austria.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

They will--there can be no doubt about that--destroy Austria, remap Central Europe into free and independent states, and remove the dynasties of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

We could not answer either before the tribunal of history or before our own consciences if we failed to proclaim loudly our intention to fight Austria until a victory is won for rights and justice over century-old oppression and injustice. We owe this to ourselves. Let us not think that what America now knows about us is sufficient, or that we have given America enough information about our efforts.

Influential political and financial circles in America have learned of our efforts, true enough. This is due to the activity of the Czech National Alliance. We must, however, try to widen our acquaintances and deepen the information about us by perpetual propaganda. This should be done at the earliest possible date.

Some people are of the opinion that the President omitted to mention the Czechs in his proclamation. Diplomats often decline to reveal the ultimate aims of

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their actions. Too much disclosed information might aid the enemy and obstruct the prosecution of the war. The President used judgment and prudence in his proclamation in not making special mention of our cause. However, he will not object if we voice our sentiment and advance our claims in a mighty demonstration in which we take a stand against Austria, demanding its dissolution and complete independence for our old homeland, in accordance with the program of our people in Czechoslovak lands.

The time has arrived when we are in a position openly to take a stand against Austria and its dynasty, and to attack the German-Magyar clique in the most relentless manner.

The demonstration is due to our nation as well as America. Only by united action can we attract the attention of America and put up an effective claim for our demands.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

[TWO KINDS OF CZECHS]

(Editorial)

Any man with an ounce of reason would doubt that there are still some people to be found who are Czechs--for they know only the Czech language--yet think that their homeland was not the kingdom of Bohemia, but the monarchy of Austria. Their souls, full of the slave spirit, have not freed themselves of the shackles, though they have been enjoying American liberty for many years. These Czechs are giving proof of this even now, at the time of the declaration of war against Austria.

Those people are molesting us with anonymous letters in which they claim that war against Austria is tantamount to war against our own Czech people. Their browbeaten minds are not capable of taking a loftier stand. There is no way of helping that sort of people; they are hopeless cases.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

DOES THE PRESIDENT WANT TO PRESERVE
THE UNITY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY?

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance
and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

The proclamation of war on Austria-Hungary issued recently by President Wilson has gladdened the hearts of everyone who has grasped the immense importance of this diplomatic step. It has given us new hopes and has instilled greater determination into the Czechoslovak people. One part of the proclamation of the great protagonist of democracy was not comprehended. It is the passage in which the President declares--as he did in the proclamation of war on Germany--"that the United States has no intention of destroying the national entity of states".

We are extremely glad to have established as a fact that the leading government circles in Washington do not interpret the words of the President as a

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denial of the rights to liberty of the small nations which are oppressed now and demand complete independence and freedom. It was not at all the President's intention to say that he would leave Austria-Hungary unimpaired, and still less that he would guarantee its entity.

What he wanted to declare was simply that all the nations will have to decide their own destinies; in other words, that the nations will have to govern their futures by means of their own strength. He meant to say that the nations will have to put in their claims and stand up for them with determination and make every effort possible to see them realized without waiting for outside help.

Briefly, the small nations will have to press their demands with their own force in an energetic manner.

This attitude is quite natural and in full accord with the Czech foreign policy and program of agitation.

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We may, with satisfaction, dwell quietly upon the fact that our government circles have acknowledged our demands as being just. This is proved by the permission given to us for the creation of a Czechoslovak Army which is to fight on the side of the Allies. We have thus been given an opportunity to fight for our cause and to demonstrate the ability of the Czechoslovak nation to determine its own fate and to act according to its own will.

The attitude which the President assumes is best reflected in an article in the December, 1917, issue of The Bohemian Review, the official organ of the Czech National Alliance. It is printed in the English language and published in Chicago. [Translator's Note: In the Denní Hlasatel the article is in the Czech language.]

"Czechs Hail War Against Austria"

"It was bound to come. The President did his utmost to avoid war with Austria, just as he had tried for two years to avoid it with Germany. All was in vain.

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The rulers of Germany had no regard for the conscience of the world. They attacked America, forcing our President to take the step. And now the rulers of Austria, not heeding the warning by the President to separate from Germany, sold out body and soul to the German demon. These militarists and agitators of Vienna and Budapest have finally convinced President Wilson that they will not reform until they have had a sound thrashing.

"Citizens of Czech descent are exuberant over the decision of the President and its speedy ratification by Congress.....The President is an optimist in his confidence in human nature; he still believes that the evildoer may be directed to the right path. We, however, who know the stubbornness and astounding subtlety of the Austrian generals and the Magyar magnates, the real overlords of the Dual Monarchy; we who were brought up in Austria cannot share the President's opinion that Austria could be weaned from Germany.

"We are now sure that these present rulers cannot save their thrones. The Austrian Government is our enemy now, and America will deal only with the

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representatives of the various nations that live in Austria.

"It is significant that the President distinguishes between the "German nation" and the "Austrian nations". This little grammatical differentiation and the careful weighing of the essence of the President's memorable proclamation is dear to the Czechs, who at first were astounded by the words, 'We do not wish to rearrange or to destroy the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy in any way.'

"The President says nothing about wishing to preserve that unnatural dynastic state. He only declines to imply that America is fighting to disrupt that state, or for any other reason save for the liberty of nations, great or small, and to insure their right to self-determination. The President undoubtedly knows that if no coercion were used by the Austrian Government, the various nations ruled by it would choose an entirely different mode of existence. The Czechs, if given the choice, will live under the republican system."

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This is the attitude taken by the official organ of the Czech National Alliance. Time will prove that its judgment is right, for it is certain that the United States will not hesitate to recognize the demands of the Czech nation. America cannot but approve of the Czechoslovak political program which demands, and will demand, an independent Czechoslovak state.

America will extend its helping hand to us in the pursuit of this aim. The Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League will, from the very start, make every effort to keep the United States mindful of its pledge. Of course, every individual will be bound to work toward the realization of the great task before us and America.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1917.

LET US SHOW OUR LOYALTY

The Senate of the United States has voted for America's entrance into war against Austria. The House of Representatives will, no doubt, also vote, either unanimously or with an overwhelming majority, for war. This will prove that the peoples of this country are united in the war against the Government of Austria-Hungary. There is among them not one national group which would welcome this declaration of war against Austria with more joy than the American Czechoslovaks.

Every one of us is acquainted with the fact that the Government in Washington is well aware of, and informed on, our loyalty to this Republic. For this latter reason the glad news is reported from Washington that immigrants of our nationality will, in spite of the declaration of war against Austria (whose subjects they had been), be treated with some indulgence.

It is, of course, incumbent upon us to show our full accord with the

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declaration against Austria, and we ought to do this right from the beginning. We should, at the same time, demand that, as a result of a victorious war, all the nationalities now under the Austro-Hungarian thumb be liberated and freed from the yoke of the German-Magyar governments.

From the very start we have taken an irreconcilable attitude toward Austria and its dynasty. For the sake of democracy, which we have been defending for centuries; for the sake of our own people and its martyrs, we are duty-bound to call upon the world to pass judgment on the actions of two would-be dominant peoples who will not give our nations liberty unless we can win it for ourselves.

The first indication of our victory was the proclamation of the Allied nations that liberty will be secured for the Czechoslovak people and for other nations now under Austria-Hungary.

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America is entering the war with Italy, which has the same aims as we, i.e., the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. We must acknowledge our obligation to give Italy our moral support for the time being, until we shall be able to place units of the Czechoslovak Army, now in France, at the disposal of the Italians on their front.

We have to declare publicly that we consider America's entrance into the war as the initial action in the dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy.

This is the reason why the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League are sending out a call for a mass meeting which is to be held Tuesday, December 11, in the Pilsen Park Brewery. Representatives of the Jugoslavs, Italians, Rumanians, Poles, and other nations will deliver addresses. Invitations have been issued to representatives of the Allied nations and to prominent American friends of our cause.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1917.

Our voice must be heard in the chief American cities and on the other side of the ocean. It is the duty of the Czechs and Slovaks to be present at the meeting to the last man and woman!

There will be a parade from the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs; and our volunteers will participate.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1917.

[CITIZENSHIP PAPERS]

(Editorial)

The declaration of war has caused great discomfort to a large number of former Austrian subjects who, for one reason or an other, have omitted to take steps to become citizens. We have repeatedly emphasized the importance of the naturalization papers. The entire Czech-American press has always been pointing out to its readers that it is the sacred duty of every Czech here in this country to become an American citizen. When the war broke out, we redoubled our efforts to induce our fellow countrymen to renounce Austria, and there should not be a single person who has failed to take out the papers if he is entitled to them.

In general, our appeal did not remain unheeded. Those who refused to lend an ear to it will probably, in due time, have to take the consequences of their negligence or lack of foresight.

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Every noncitizen born in Austria will be classified as an enemy alien and will become subject to the same regulations that govern the sojourn of German-born noncitizens. He will have to register. He will be barred from certain places where he might obstruct the war activities of the United States, or otherwise damage the cause.

Although it is likely that certain war measures enforced against alien enemies may be applied against Slav noncitizens in a somewhat moderated form, a determined intervention and a direct appeal to the President to remedy the predicament of those concerned will probably be necessary. The American press has given some hints in this respect, and Senator J. H. Lewis is doing his best in this direction.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

[WILSON'S PROCLAMATION]

(Editorial)

President Wilson said: "We do not want to reduce or change the Austrian monarchy in the least." These words will no doubt be greeted with extreme satisfaction in Vienna as well as in Budapest. The question remains as to how these words are compatible with the principle for which the World War is being prosecuted by us.

The aim of the War is the liberation of all the nations, which, of course, includes the smaller ones as well. We tremble with terror when we think of the President's words "....it does not concern us how the Austrians arrange their own living."

Who is meant by Austrians? They are Germans and Magyars who have been ruling in Austria for more than half a century. Whose lives will they try to regulate?

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Not only their own, but those of the subjugated nations as well--the Czechs, Poles, Jugoslavs, Italians, Rumanians, and others. We believe that the President's words have a meaning different from this.

The words must have a different meaning--we firmly believe! President Wilson is too progressive a man, indeed, to permit a thing such as this.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

(From the Czech National Alliance, Chicago.)

The ringing voice of our President is soaring above the thunder of guns, above the storm of war. Your voice has declared war on the German-Magyar caste which rules in Central Europe, oppressing our nation and others. This caste, in Austria-Hungary, has found that it can rule over the small nations only with the aid of the German armies. Austria-Hungary has renounced its own independence and is given over to Germany in the interest of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Just as Abraham Lincoln's voice called for a government of the people, your voice is imparting strength to millions of subjugated men and women who are, however, determined to protect their ancient, inalienable rights. These millions feel encouraged by the progress of democracy, headed by the President of this great and glorious Republic.

As Americans of Czech descent, we doubly feel the power in your decision, and we are convinced that the entrance of the United States into the war

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against Austria-Hungary marks a propitious turning point in this tragedy of mankind. It is impossible for a democracy like America to lose a war against autocracy. Democracy is going to be victorious under your leadership, for truth, rights and justice are bound to win.

We rejoice over America's entrance into the war, for we know that it means an immense strengthening of the cause of our sympathizers and allies in the heart of Europe--it means help to the Czechoslovak people in their unequal struggle against the tyrants.

We welcome America's entrance into the war, because from this moment on, the cause of the liberation of small nations is won, whatever turn action on the battlefield may take.

We are convinced that you, Mr. President, will accept our just request and give it your kind consideration, for you have been fair to those who were loyal to you, to the American Government, and to the sublime ideals of

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democracy which guide your actions. We entreat you in the name of all citizens of Czechoslovak descent to support our request by the weight and influence of your high office. We request that Czechoslovaks who have not been able to obtain American citizenship papers, though they had the best of intentions of doing so, be given the same consideration that is accorded to them in England, France, Canada, and Russia. It was upon special request by the Czech National Alliance that these countries made an exception of Czechoslovak noncitizens.

There are thousands of members of the Czech National Alliance in the United States Army now who could not become citizens, no matter how willing they are because they are not entitled to the papers yet. These very same men were among the most eager to follow your call, in which you reminded us to do our duty which we owe to this Republic and to democracy. All Czechoslovak citizens of this country join in submitting this request to you--that Czechoslovak noncitizens be classified not as "alien enemies," but as "friendly foreigners". We vouch for their loyalty and promise in their name that they

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will double their efforts to prove that they are fulfilling their patriotic duties just as conscientiously as any American citizen.

The Czech and Slovak immigrants have never enjoyed the protection of a consulate, and, in fact, relinquished such protection immediately at the outbreak of the war. They stand alone and beg the Government of the United States and its great President to grant them shelter and security in this country.

The Czech National Alliance promises that all its members will prove to be worthy of magnanimous consideration by the President of the United States. In their defensive struggle against Austria-Hungary, they are guided by the beacon symbolizing love, work, and honesty.

Signed: Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher,
President of the Czech National Alliance, Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

A POWERFUL DEMONSTRATION
Parade and Meeting Attract Thousands

If there were any who had the slightest doubts about the friendly feelings of the Chicago Czechs for the Allied nations, or about Czech loyalty to the United States, their misgivings or suspicions were allayed and converted into confidence by the parade which led through the streets of the "Czech California" district and the subsequent meeting held in the auditorium of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, South Lawndale Avenue and West 26th Street, yesterday. The spirit of genuine patriotism was so strongly manifested that it made the heart of everyone who witnessed the events throb with emotion.

The Auxiliary, composed of citizens of the Thirty-fourth and Twelfth Wards, was the sponsor of these two patriotic demonstrations, the purpose of which was primarily to show to our Chicago Czech boys who enlisted last Wednesday for service in Uncle Sam's Army that they will be remembered, encouraged, and aided whenever help is needed. The Auxiliary succeeded in this, for

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many soldiers were given furloughs and thus could participate in the festivities. They had taken part in the great parade held in the city last Saturday. Members of the Auxiliary, including Alderman John Toman, Anton Vaněk, Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the municipal court, and Judge Otto Kerner, had appealed to the military authorities to grant the soldiers a furlough for Sunday so that they could be present at yesterday's (Sunday's) manifestation. The request was granted and, in addition, a military band was placed at the disposal of the Chicago Czechs. Officers of the United States Army joined the marching columns headed by Colonel Chas. R. Howland.

The marchers started from the home of Sokol Chicago. The parade began at 2 P. M. led by a squad of mounted police and a group of policemen from the Lawndale Avenue station under the personal command of Captain Ptáček. Mr. Otto Pelikán was marshal. He was followed by Boy Scouts with their commander, J. A. Sokol. Then came the band of an artillery regiment called The Czech, because it consists mostly of soldiers of Czech descent. The Pomocné

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Občanské Výbory (Citizens' Auxiliary Committees) of the Twelfth and Thirty-fourth Wards were next, headed by their chairmen, Anton J. Čermák and V. Jelínek. The recruiting commission for the 27th and 83rd divisions was led by Messrs. Baumruck, Anton Vaňek, A. Rezím and Dr. Zábokrtský. They were joined by such leaders in our civic life as Alderman John Toman, Judge Otto Kerner, Mr. Novák, and Judge Joseph Uhlíř of the municipal court.

The hub of the parade was formed by the soldiers with Colonel Charles R. Howland and other officers of the United States Army. They and the other soldiers had come from the military training camp at Rockford, Illinois; they all had taken part in the parade held in the downtown district yesterday.

The marching columns did not have to worry about how to attract the attention of the people. The men were wildly acclaimed by the throngs who lined the sidewalks or watched from their houses. This assured our soldiers that they will not be forgotten when they face the enemy to fight for world democracy. They are leaving, but they take with them the heartfelt wishes of millions of

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Americans for victory and a happy return. There were about two hundred to two hundred and fifty soldiers who were hailed by the throngs. Men waved their hats, and women waved their handkerchiefs or lifted up their children so that they might wave. Our brave men marched on with a firm military step befitting a soldier. They appeared undisturbed by the loud demonstrations of friendship and good will, yet their hearts must have been filled with strong emotions and their memories overflowing with thoughts they would never forget.

The scenes of enthusiastic welcome were repeated in every stage of the parade, whether on Kedzie Avenue, 22nd Street, Whipple Street, 25th or 26th Streets, Central Park Avenue, 28th Street, Crawford Avenue, or 26th Street again. The march as far as 42nd Street was omitted, because the furloughs of some of the soldiers were limited.

The parade came to a halt at the home of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. There a large crowd had assembled even before the parade began, and the auditorium was filled

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to the last place. As a safety measure the police locked the doors, in accordance with the city ordinance. Thousands tried to enter but had to content themselves with standing outside. However, due regard was shown to one part of the participants in the parade, for reservations had been made for them. At 3 P.M. our soldiers entered the hall while the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" filled the air. They were, however, compelled to leave immediately afterward, to the utmost regret of everybody, for duty bade them leave Chicago for Camp Rockford, and the military band left with them. The welcome extended to our soldiers had thus in reality become a farewell.

The business proper of the program was then begun. Mr. V. Jelinek, chairman of the Auxiliary committee of the Thirty-fourth Ward, presided, and introduced the first speaker, Colonel Howland of the United States Army, who expressed his desire to be regarded as a soldier rather than a speaker. A stormy welcome was given this sincere friend of the Czechs. In terse sentences, characteristic of the stern commanding officer, he declared that

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he was glad of the fact that the majority of the men in the military unit commanded by him were Czech. His men, he declared, are soldiers, body and soul, whose hearts beat for America, the Allies, the Czechs, and the Poles. They will help to liberate the small nations and will accomplish this by their loyalty to this country, which has become their new homeland either by their own selection or by that of their parents. Colonel Howland openly declared himself to be a representative of the American Army who sincerely stands for the liberation of the small nations, particularly of the Czechs and Poles, whom he knows as people of the right sentiment, undaunted and deserving of liberty. The time may be near, he said, when he and his men will face the enemy upon the battlefields of France. No one of his soldiers dreads that moment but, on the contrary, every one is eagerly anticipating it, if for no other reason than to return victorious very soon.

These few words had a magic effect upon the audience. Everybody, particularly mothers and wives, was convinced that the Colonel was a stern leader of his soldiers, true enough, but a good friend nonetheless. He was acclaimed

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with great ardor when he and the rest of the army officers were leaving the hall early, in order to be in Camp Rockford on time.

There were three young army officers of Czech descent who were given a place of honor among the guests and Chicago Czech leaders. They were First Lieutenant George Engelthaler, Second Lieutenant Ed. Ptáček, son of Police Captain Ptáček of the Lawndale Avenue station, and Second Lieutenant A. Lang. All the officers were the guests of the Česká Beseda (Czech Circle) yesterday noon.

Lieutenant Perigord of the French Army was introduced. He related some of his experiences on the battlefields. He described the sufferings that France had to endure, and he declared that his country is ready to hand over to America the banner of liberty--to America, the stronger, mightier country, which will carry the emblem of freedom for the Czechs, Poles, and other Slav nations that are under the heel of Austria today. He called attention to German propaganda which is attempting to impede the war activities of the

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Allies. The armies that America is building up now will guarantee not only ultimate victory, but lasting peace as well. He consoled the mothers and wives of those soldiers who will return no more, and assured them that the heroes' graves will be under the tender care of French wives and mothers. The French guest spoke with great ardor, and when leaving was honored with wild applause.

The next speaker, Clarence Darrow, attorney at law, was welcomed so loudly that it was obvious he was well known to the multitude. He declared that it was unnecessary to expound to a Czech audience the significance of this war, and he expressed the desire to see all of America take the same attitude. He was pro-Ally long before the United States declared war. He was well informed of Czech regiments in the Austrian Army and their going over to the side of the Allies. He also knew of many cases in which Czech courage was given full credit for its contributions to victory. The Czechs, he said, can be found on every front in Allied military units. While politicians in our United States were still counting German votes, the Czechs

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were sending their sons into the Canadian Army to fight for the liberation of their subjugated people. The Czechs all battle shoulder to shoulder-- Catholic, Freethinker, and Protestant; they struggle for a better future, for the liberation of the body and soul of mankind.

Mr. Jaroslav Smetanka spoke only a few words because of the lateness of the hour. The manifestation was an event which will be remembered by Chicago Czechs for a long time.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1917.

THE CZECH-FRENCH EVENING
Representatives of the Valiant French Nation
Welcomed by Czechoslovaks

(Summary)

The pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park was filled to capacity by an enthusiastic multitude last night. Czechs and Slovaks were hosts to representatives of the heroic French nation, from whom they heard how the fondest hopes and most cherished aspirations of the oppressed are winning sympathy in places of the highest authority and influence. They came to learn that the plan for the creation of an independent Czechoslovak state is being given serious consideration.

Mr. Marcel Knecht, representative of the French National Council, and Abbé Souris, field chaplain in the French Army, were the guests. They are both sincere friends of the Czechoslovaks, and particularly closely acquainted with Czech Sokols. The ardor with which they were acclaimed proved that

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yesterday's mass meeting was but another link in the long chain of Czecho-French relations.

It was 8:45 P.M. when the French patriots entered the densely crowded pavilion. They were accompanied by leaders of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. They were greeted by the strains of the "Marseillaise," played by Rubringer's Band. The multitude pressed toward the platform where the guests stood amid thunderous applause.

After the acclaim had subsided, Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, presented Messrs. Knecht and Souris as our rare and highly esteemed guests and precious friends of the Czechoslovaks. He emphasized the fact that our people owe them a great debt for having so efficiently brought our hopes and aspirations, with respect to the liberation of our old homeland, to the attention and consideration of the world forum.

Dr. Fisher dwelt upon an historic reminiscence: He spoke of the time of the general rally which was held at Prague by all Slavonic gymnastic organizations

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from Slavonic and foreign lands. There was a spontaneous demonstration in the square in front of the city hall of Prague. It was at the same place where, three hundred years ago, the Czech people received a cruel blow--and there our old glory flamed up again. Among the many foreign guests it was the French group that was conspicuous by its numbers. There was no World War that time, and nobody knew yet that a people of six millions would rise from the German flood like a solitary island and fight for what little liberty it desires to obtain. We were not known; our enemies placed all sorts of obstacles before us. While we beat our skulls against a wall, the rest of the world knew nothing about us.

The speaker continued, pointing to France as the first country to embrace our country with sympathy--our forsaken country, which its own poets counselled "not to trust in anyone because we have not one friend in this wide world". It was France, that great, new, strong republic, proudly conscious of its might, which stemmed the tide of the Germanic hordes on the banks of the Marne, at a time when the latter were sneaking in like snakes to sink their venomous fangs into that country's very heart. This same France was the

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first to emphasize our demands. Therefore, we in America also hasten to bring our sacrifice under the leadership of the Stars and Stripes, while our men are fighting upon the soil of France to bring to a realization the prophetic slogan of our great national bard, Svatopluk Cech: "Na Lebky Katu...." (Smite the skulls of the henchmen.....) These last words, as well as the entire brief address by Dr. Fisher, inspired the crowd with enthusiasm.

Mr. Knecht, introduced by Dr. Fisher, took the platform. Although he has a pronounced French accent, he used good grammar, so that he was easily understood. He was interrupted by bursts of applause. He expressed regret at not being able to speak to us in our own melodic language, and he offered this explanation in a very sympathetic manner. The Czechs, he said, have been studying the French language eagerly and learning it so quickly that the French, seeing that things were made so easy for them, simply settled down comfortably and did not cultivate the Czech language. The speaker hinted here at the great popularity among Czechs of the French language, which a strong percentage of our people speak almost as well as the German language, the latter having been forced down our throats in the public schools.

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The purpose of Mr. Knecht's coming to us was indicated in the speaker's first words: To convey to us the greetings of the entire French Republic. This declaration evoked stormy acclaim. Mr. Knecht assured us that the French are very well informed about us. They know our history, he said, and our struggle with the savage enemy of all mankind--the beastly Germans, who wonder why, after centuries of efforts, they could not crush us.

Our French guest related his experiences gained during his travels in the northwestern states of the Union. He found all the Czechs doing their duty by attending patriotic meetings, etc. The French visitors were received with manifestations of good will and rising enthusiasm. The speaker carried away the impression that the American people are wholeheartedly for the cause and determined to stand by the Stars and Stripes. Even some states that were doubtful a few months ago, since they are densely populated by the German element, have, by degrees, changed their minds and finally proclaimed themselves to be on the side of the democracies.

The speaker brought German propaganda into the limelight. One of the

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favorite arguments of the rabid pro-Germans is that France is weakening rapidly, and that she is bled white by now as a result of losses in this war. Mr. Knecht refuted this contention in a very apt manner. France could muster only one and a half million men at the beginning of the War. Yet now, while there are innumerable widows all over the country, his government has at least two and a half million men under arms--all of them determined to see the enemy conquered. At the beginning of the war, France was able to manufacture ammunition for only 1,500 cannon shots per day. At present, he said, his country can produce 2,500,000 missiles. This is due to the fact that new plants have been erected in locations where none existed before, while at the beginning of the War most of the French plants were located inside the present German lines.....

.....

Mr. Knecht reminded the audience in enthusiastic terms of the visit paid to France by the Czech Sokol societies, and of the brotherly associations perpetuated between the two nations for many years. He assured us that common sufferings will strengthen the ties existing between the Czechs and

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the French. He paid homage to Professor T. G. Masaryk and Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, Czech leaders; he also spoke highly of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces. The latter, he mentioned, traces his ancestry from the same country as the speaker himself--Alsace-Lorraine.

The "Marseillaise" was played at the close of Mr. Knecht's address. The Reverend Jedlička, well-known priest and patriot, mounted the speakers' platform. He evoked great enthusiasm with the very first words of his speech by stating that none of the French delegates who have paid us a visit so far was able to come as near to our hearts as Mr. Knecht, and that none has succeeded in presenting as clear a picture of the history of this War which, indeed, is identical with the history of France itself. The speaker advised Czechs and Slovaks to take the French people as an example. He admonished his countrymen to forget dissention in opinion and to unite as the French people did, in order that we may see Czechoslovakia rise again in new glory. Thorough concord is absolutely necessary. The only way to arrive at this end

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Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 1, 1917.

is to gag slandering mouths that try to impede our noble efforts. Whoever disagrees may well be taken for an agent of the Kaiser. The audience responded most heartily to the speaker's fiery appeal.

Abbé Souris, in the uniform of a field chaplain of the French Army and decorated with several medals for bravery under fire, was the last speaker. He used the French language, which is familiar to several of the Czechs who were present. These men gave the cue for the applause which frequently rewarded the speaker. Mr. J. Pšenka later interpreted the French guest's address. He also greeted the Frenchmen in their native language, thanking them for their visit, and assuring them of the high esteem and heartfelt sympathy of the Czechoslovaks for the French nation and its representatives.

Our French guests received a sincere welcome from our community, and they made no attempt to conceal their own emotion over the turbulent acclaim which followed them everywhere.

Numerous members of our own "Little Bees" spread their benevolent propaganda

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1917.

in the pavilion. These ladies solicited monetary contributions, from which they buy sewing material to produce sweaters, socks, and other necessary articles for the Czechoslovak soldiers now fighting in France.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1917.

POSITION OF CZECHS IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

It was announced a few days ago that no more naturalization papers will be given to Austrian subjects.

We suppose that there is a considerable number of Czechs in this country who have not been able to obtain their second papers because they are not yet entitled to them. This has not been used against them so far, although some have failed to obtain their papers because of sheer negligence.

However, things may change materially if war should be declared against Austria, for in that case Czechs might be classified as alien enemies, because Czechoslovak land is still under Austro-Hungarian rule. They would have the same status as German immigrants without citizenship papers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1917.

Hence the question arises as to what attitude Congress will assume toward Slav nations who are friends of the Allies and this country. Senator J. H. Lewis recently declared anent this issue that due regard must be accorded the Czechs, since there cannot be any possible doubt about their friendly attitude toward America. Their pronounced loyalty may not, however, guarantee against the chance of their being counted among the enemies.

It will be only just to make an exception with Czechs, Slovaks, and other friendly Slav nations. For the time being, war has not been declared against Austria, since President Wilson sees no reason for such action at the present time.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1917.

CZECH GROCERS AID OUR VOLUNTEERS

(Summary)

"In these days when civilization and humanitarianism are engaged in a decisive combat with Teutonic barbarism and violence as it was practised in the Middle Ages, the help of every one of us is needed. Hundreds of thousands of sons and fathers are compelled to leave their families to aid in the defense of our country, which is menaced by a cruel enemy."....

The Mezinarodni Spolek Groceristu (International Grocers' Association) has taken the initiative by appropriating two hundred dollars for Christmas gifts to be distributed among the soldiers. There are many Czechs in this organization, and they are urging the Czech public to bring contributions to the following Czech stores.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1917.

CZECHS AND SLOVAKS TO WELCOME OUR FRENCH GUEST

(Summary)

Sokol uniforms and picturesque Czech, Slovak, and Moravian costumes will lend a colorful aspect to the mass meeting at which Mr. Marcel Knecht, representative of the French Government, will be welcomed by Chicago Czechs and Slovaks in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park Friday evening. This will be another event of great importance. It will be given world-wide publicity. Not only the Czech, Slovak, and American press will give it abundant space, but Allied papers, particularly the French, will devote extensive editorial comments to it.

Mr. Knecht has come to our country to make close contact between France and America for the purpose of furthering co-operation in the pursuit of our aim, i. e., ultimate victory in the World War. Our guest is a sincere friend of the Czech nation and a close acquaintance of Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, vice-

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1917.

president of the Czechoslovak National Council (of which Professor T. G. Masaryk is the president)..... Mr. Knecht's visit here is of immense importance for the cause of liberation of the Czech people.

The idea for this rally came from the Czech National Alliance, which extended the invitation to Mr. Knecht. He will appear as a speaker in several Czech and Slovak communities of America.....

Mr. Knecht will speak in English.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1917.

WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND THAT SLAV NATION

(Summary of Editorial)

"Reports reached us a few months ago that the Polish block of the Austrian Parliament refused to vote for the war budget of the Monarchy. In the first shock of pleasant surprise we wrote in this column, commenting joyfully on the action of the Poles, for it meant undisguised opposition to the Austrian Government. It showed us that the Poles have finally assumed a definite attitude in the present struggle of nations.

"However, the events following proved that our rejoicing was premature. News arrived from Vienna to the effect that the Polish block rescinded its decision and is determined to vote for the war budget. This is in return for some concessions made by the Austrian Government in regard to the Polish population of the Austrian province Galizia. This latter decision

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1917.

saved the face of the Austrian Government. A refusal by the Poles would have shown the world that the majority of the population under the Monarchy is actually opposed to the government. It was Representative Daszynski, Socialist, who betrayed the Poles into the agreement with the Austrian Government.

"How the Germans reward the Poles in the meantime for their acquiescence is glaringly illustrated by the following article from Frederick Wolcott, American newspaperman. It depicts the sufferings of the Poles in unmistakable terms.....

.....
"Lo and behold the Germans--that same nation to whom the Poles are offering aid and comfort! It is the same nation for whom the Polish premier, Kucharzewski, is about to organize a Polish army against the Allies, and,

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no less, against the United States, which is wasting so much useless sympathy on the Poles. Such is the behavior of the Polish premier, who, being a professor of history, ought to be among the first to expose the real enemy of the Polish nation. 'To understand is to excuse,' says a French proverb. We, however, shall never forgive the Poles, for the simple reason that we cannot grasp the sense in their actions."

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1917.

TWO PATRIOTIC MEETINGS

(Summary)

The auditorium of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, and the large hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, South Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, will serve to accommodate the throngs which are expected at two meetings next Sunday. At each of them Paul Perigold, lieutenant in the French Army, will be introduced and welcomed as the hero of many battles. He is a former Catholic priest, who exchanged the cassock for the uniform of a private in the French Army and was promoted for feats of extraordinary bravery.....

Members of two preliminary committees met in the offices of Anton J. Cermak, chief bailiff of the municipal court, who is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting in the Twelfth Ward, while Mr. Vaclav Jelinek is in charge of the gathering in the Thirty-fourth Ward. Captain A. Poole of the United States Army represented our Czech volunteers. Parades will be held before each meeting.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1917.

Clarence Darrow, attorney at law, and Colonel Chas. R. Howland, commander of our Czechoslovak volunteers' camp, are scheduled to speak.

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1917.

DONNI HLASATEL IS THANKED

Mrs. Wm. G. McAdoo, wife of the secretary of the United States Treasury, has sent a letter to the publishers of the Donni Hlasatel, in which she expresses her appreciation for the work done by that Chicago Czech paper in behalf of the Second Liberty Loan. Enclosed was a final report on the total subscription, which reached the figure \$4,617,532,300, or fifty-four per cent more than the quota of three billion dollars.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1917.

[A NOBLE CAUSE]

(Editorial)

Rivers of Czech blood have been shed already. Much of this was spilled on the wrong side--in the service of the most vicious enemy of the Czech people. A large amount of it, true enough, has been sacrificed for the best interests of our people and mankind as well.

Nevertheless, the blood that sons of the Czech nation had to shed, even against their own better convictions, has not flowed in vain. It will produce new resistance against the German tyrants and murderers, and so help toward the ultimate liberation of our people.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

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CHICAGO BIDS FAREWELL TO CZECHOSLOVAK VOLUNTEERS

I K

IV We are convinced that the present time will change the history of the world, for we see indications to that effect almost every day. Events are occurring which will have great influence upon the future.

One such event was the farewell program for the departing Czechoslovak volunteers, who feel deep in their hearts that this is the time when we must sacrifice our material belongings--even our lives--if we want to accomplish what every Czech and Slovak, no matter where he may live, holds to be his fondest wish. From earliest youth, when he began to realize that things were once different in the old homeland and that Czechs and Slovaks were free men whose fate could not be governed by anyone but themselves, the Czech and Slovak yearned for freedom. He yearned again to be the son of our nation, a nation keeping abreast with others and progressing toward the destiny allotted to it by fate, not by Germany.

Our readers have been informed by previous reports that the French Government

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

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III H has permitted the newly-created Czechoslovak Army to fight alongside the Allied armies against our common enemy, and that the same
I K permission was granted to the Poles. The nations now groaning under the yoke of Austrian and German arbitrary rule will thus be
IV able to contribute directly to the efforts made for the liberation of the small nations, whose independence is one of the points in the peace program of the Allied nations.

The Czechoslovak National Council has been working for the formation of such a Czechoslovak Army. There are thousands of Slavs who, while in the Austro-Hungarian and German armies, were taken prisoner by the Allies and are now interned as such. They are eager to join the Allied forces. The eyes of the Allied military authorities naturally turned towards the Czechs and Slovaks in America, expecting that these branches would also contribute to the contingent of the Czechoslovak Army.

The Allies were not disappointed, for the moment Dr. Milan R. Stefanik,

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

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III H Slovak patriot and leader, appeared in America as a special envoy
I K of the Allies and informed Czech-America that the Czechoslovak
IV Army was in the process of developing, and that the United States
Government permitted the recruiting of men here, young men began
to enlist in large numbers. They all longed to fight the rabid foe of the
Slavic race shoulder to shoulder with the undaunted French soldiers.

The time is drawing near. It is not possible to decide today upon the day
when our boys will actually depart from Chicago. Before this time the
United Amateurs of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs gave a performance, the proceeds of
which will be distributed among our volunteers for France.

This theatrical performance became a farewell program which will linger in
the memory of those present for a long time. The auditorium was packed with
friends of the volunteers. Every seat was taken, and many had to content
themselves with standing room. They did not mind a little discomfort, for
they were conscious of the great sacrifices which others are going to make
for the patriotic cause.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

III B 2

III H After a musical introduction rendered by the orchestra, Mr. Joseph

I K Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, spoke on the

IV significance of the gathering. He commended the readiness of the
volunteers and urged other men to join them. The enthusiasm evoked
by his words was in evidence throughout the evening.

The United Amateurs were next on the program. They gave a one-act play written by Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky and taken from his experiences in Serbia while he was a member of an auxiliary expedition into the war area in the Balkan states. The name of the play is "Hej Slovane" (Onward, Ye Slavs!). The background for the action is based upon the sentiment of Slav officers of the Austrian Army during the invasion of Serbia. Three Slav officers, a Czech, a Croatian, and a Slovak are depicted; there is also an Austrian colonel. All four are quartered in the house of a Serbian physician who had given his services to his own nation; his wife had accompanied him as a war nurse. Only their sick little boy was left behind. Deep-rooted repulsion against fighting their Serbian brothers bursts from the conversation of the three Slav officers, re-

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III H flecting the struggle within their own consciences. The climax
I K is reached when the Austrian colonel, resenting the patriotic feel-
IV ing of the Serbian boy, prepares to beat him down. The three
 Slav officers shoot the colonel and desert to the Serbian forces,
taking with them numerous sympathetic Czech and Slovak soldiers.

The acting was good, and as the amateurs played with warm Czech and Slovak feeling, the effect upon the audience was overwhelming. The role of colonel of the Seventy-third Austrian Infantry regiment was not one to be desired. Mr. V. Roucka gulped it down and presented it in the very manner that best fitted the spirit of the play. Messrs. Jos. R. Krejci, R. Novotny, and Otto Horacek found themselves perfectly at home in the characters of the three Slav officers. The fourteen-year-old son of the Serbian physician was played by a girl, Bozena Zidlicky; the role could not have been in better hands. The audience applauded the high points of the play with genuine patriotic ardor.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

III B 2

III H Mrs. Antonia Cervenka addressed the Czech and Slovak volunteers,
I K reminding them of the importance of the step which they are about
IV to take, and urging them on to heroic action. She also turned to
other men and women in the gathering. She admonished them to do
everything in their power for the cause, and at the same time never to forget the volunteers whose patriotic inspiration compels them to offer their lives. She concluded by displaying the Czech and American colors. This evoked thunderous applause.

Mrs. Novak, introduced by the preceding speaker, urged our women to organize into an auxiliary which would take care of the needs of the soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army in France.

The second part of the program was begun with a battle song, "Vyzva" (The Call), the words of which were penned by Vojta Benes, organizer of the Czech National Alliance. It was sung by Mrs. Slavka Krejci, assisted by twelve

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

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III H other ladies, half of whom were dressed as male Sokols while the
I K other half wore female Sokol dress. The performance made a visibly
IV deep impression. The last verse of the song was sung before a
Statue of Liberty.

The strains of the song were still echoing through the hall when the Cesko-Delnicky Pevecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Chorus) with its director, Mr. Houdek, took the stage and sang two Czech songs and one Slovak one. They were rewarded by vociferous applause.

The "March of the Czechoslovak Army" was then played by the Rubringer band, under the direction of Mr. Cerny, composer of the music. The volunteers paraded through the hall and the emotion of the crowd reached a high pitch. It looked as if everyone of the spectators had to restrain himself from joining the marchers. The climax of the evening was reached when the volunteers assembled upon the stage and stood in rapt attention while Mrs. Stulfa, speaking for the Czech and Slovak women of Chicago, addressed the group and presented the volunteers with a flag bearing the words "United We Shall

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

III B 2

III H Conquer". It was the work of Mrs. J. Turzicky. It was handed to

I K Mr. Kuber, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee, who expressed

IV the thanks of the volunteers and then entrusted the banner to Vaclav
Cipra, ensign-bearer.

The dedication was clothed in the following words: "Take this banner and battle courageously under it for the liberty of our enslaved old homeland; bring it victoriously to our Mother, Prague; carry it through Czech and Slovak lands as the symbol of the love which the American Czechs and Slovaks harbor for the motherland."

Ensign-bearer Cipra, speaking for the volunteers, promised undaunted action which will sanctify the banner so as to make it a revered historic relic. He also entreated Czech women to co-operate and help furnish the articles so much needed by the soldiers. He also addressed those who are detained from military service and urged them to "do their bit" in their own way, especially by financial aid.

(LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

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III H Mr. Sustek spoke to the Slovaks and established a wholehearted con-
I K tact with the volunteers. The chorus then sang "V Boj" (On! Into
IV the battle!).

The "Marseillaise" and "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), Czech national anthem, were sung by Mr. J. R. Krejci, baritone. An apotheosis of Slovak volunteers serving in the various Allied armies, and also of Slovak girls rendering homage before a Statue of Liberty, closed the memorable evening to the strains of the "March of the Czechoslovak Army".

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

TO CZECH-AMERICAN SOKOLS

(From the Officers of the Sokol Community in America)

Brothers: We live in a time when every man, woman, and even every child is called on to make sacrifices in order that this war into which our Republic was drawn against its will may end with a victory for humanity and justice; in order that this violent, repulsive militarism which has driven the whole world into hell-fire and destruction be forever downed.

It is now generally admitted that world-wide peace can be secured only by a victory for the Allies, and it is the duty of everyone to work with all his power toward this end. No sacrifice must seem too great for us.

The Sokol organizations also are going through a harassing trial. We are anticipating with great joy the victory which will bring independence to our nation; but Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, who was sent to us by the Allied war council, declared that if we are eager to win liberty for our old homeland, we shall

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

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have to show that we are worthy of such a boon. He declared that our own dignity would not permit us merely to look at the struggle from afar, to let men of other nations fight and shed their blood, and then to appear as claimants of the fruits of their victory. Our brothers from the prison camps have already spoken. After terrible suffering they have joined the Allied ranks and now face misery for a second time in the fight for freedom of the old homeland. At the same time, however, they are turning toward America, longing and wondering how the Sokols in America will stand up for our cause.

And here, Brothers, let us remember the words uttered by Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, at a memorable meeting in Chicago. He spoke about the patriotic duties of the Sokol organizations:

"I am addressing myself especially to you, brother Sokols, who have brought the great teachings from the suffocating atmosphere of Austrian tyranny so that they may shine with new brilliancy; that they may begin to blossom again; that

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

III D

III H they may speak the word at a time when several millions of our Czech
IV brothers and sisters are waiting in suspense to hear what the Sokols
in America, the heirs of the teachings of Tyrs, will answer in this
crucial hour. Remember what Tyrs professed fifty years ago; how he shaped
the program for the activities of the Sokols in the future:

"'Not the glorious history, not the constant allusions to it, but a healthy,
vigorous present--a present rich in sacrifices of its sons--alone insures a
better future for a nation.'

"Thus taught Tyrs in the sixties of the last century and these words, my brothers,
have not lost their validity and meaning for the Sokols. We should, indeed,
keep them persistently in mind, especially at this portentous time. Remember
also how often Tyrs referred to the magnificent examples in ancient Greek
history, in those times when Hellas was sure of its liberty because of the
mighty chests and courage of her sons. Remember that Tyrs's ideals strove to
uplift the sons of his beloved nation so that they might reach a similar level

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

III D

III H of harmony of their physical and mental powers; that he endeavored
IV to teach the youth of his nation what self-denial means; and that
self-interest should count for naught--and the nation and **its welfare**
for everything.

The spirit of Tyrs is revived--the same Tyrs who in the year 1866 asked permission for his comrades and himself to help stem the tide of the German hordes that was driving through the passes of the mountains to invade Bohemia--that spirit is coming back to see whether we have preserved Sokol ideals in our hearts; those true, conscious, and united Sokol ideals--or whether we are mere flag-waving would-be heroes who are not worthy even to utter the name of our dear departed leader."

This is what the president of the Czech National Alliance said of the duties incumbent upon the Sokols in America at present.

Brothers: We agree with every word pronounced by that speaker relating to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

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duties of the Sokols today. We do not belong to those who, while

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carried away by enthusiasm, close their eyes to reality; who do not

want to face the numerous obstacles which confront the endeavor of

the Sokols in America, obstacles which may cuase the Sokols to fulfill the hopes placed in them to a somewhat lesser degree than is expected of them.

One reason for this is that the flower of our Sokol members joined the Allied forces even before war was declared here. Those young men who were left joined the American Army and Navy as volunteers at the first appeal by President Wilson. Finally, those who did not join as volunteers were drafted, while others are awaiting the call to arms. The interest of the Sokols in America bids us mention this condition. This is done so that people will not be misled and pass harsh judgment upon us if we should not be able to send young men into the newly-created Czechoslovak Army in the numbers expected of us.

But, Brothers, there are many among us who are exempted from active military service because of age. There are many who are under no familial obligations. Some have not become citizens of the United States and so are not subject to

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

III D

III H compulsory service in this country. To all these persons we direct

IV our appeal, expecting them to show that Sokols do not talk, but do
their duty. Signed: J. Cermak, president; Cyril Popelka, secretary;

V. Vonasek, manager.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

[THOMPSON BUYS BONDS]

(Editorial)

The people of Chicago are really beginning to believe that Mayor Thompson has reformed. He has bought \$5,000 worth of Liberty bonds, which is more than could have been expected of him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

[BILLY SUNDAY WILL ARRIVE]

(Editorial)

Billy Sunday is going to pay Chicago a visit which, it is estimated, will cost \$150,000. A very large number of Liberty bonds which would do more good to the Government and the people could be bought for that amount of money.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

A MESSAGE TO THE CZECH VOLUNTEERS IN FRANCE
(By Twenty-three Czechoslovak Volunteers)

To the Czech volunteers in the Canadian army somewhere in France:

Brothers! We felt deeply moved when we read how you have shed your blood for our beloved red and white flag. There was a mass meeting of Czechs and Slovaks in Chicago in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs yesterday, October 14. Two distinguished guests spoke: Dr. Milan Rastislav Stefanik, vice-president of the Czechoslovak National Council, and Count De Montal, colonel in the aviation corps of the French army. Everyone present rose to honor the memory of Anton Nedelka, a member of the Sokol societies who gave his life for the cause of liberty and fought as a volunteer in France. One hundred men stepped upon the stage, offering themselves for service in the newly created Czechoslovak army to fight for the independence of Czechoslovak lands. You may have heard the glad news that the Government of the United States has given permission to Czechoslovaks in America to unite into an independent



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

Czechoslovak army which is to go to France and fight under the command of their own officers. Before long we shall join and embrace you. We shall see you again!



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

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FROM THE CZECH ARTISTS' CLUB

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There was a farewell party for members of the Czech Artists' Club who have enlisted for service in the Army. One of these, E. J. Freund, a violin virtuoso, is in the Rockford, Illinois training camp already. Others soon to depart are the actor Dvorak and the painter Vytlacil.

A letter from E. St. Vraz, the traveler, was received by the Club wherein the wishes for a happy return, good health, and laurels of victory for the volunteers are voiced.

Wishes for the volunteers, as expressed by the Artists' Club's secretary, Mr. Horlivy, took on a humorous note: "Mr. Dvorak" means "Mr. Polite" in English, and "Mr. Vytlacil" means "The Gentleman Who Squeezed Something, Or Somebody, Out". Mr. Dvorak had to promise that when he meets the Germans he will be "Mr. Im-Polite," whereas Mr. Vytlacil assured the Club members that



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II A 3 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

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III D he will do honor to his name when he meets the Germans and actually

IV "Squeeze Them Out".

Mr. Vytlačil, the painter, had only recently received a call to become a professor at the Art Institute of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Because of his enlistment, however, he had to decline the offer. The Club hopes that he will meet with the same success in the Army as he has had as an artist.

Karel Horky, the writer and poet, was heartily welcomed in the Club last Wednesday. Dr. J. Salaba Vojan, president, pointed to the merits of Horky's work, and expressed the wish that the poet would soon become an active worker of the Club and make Chicago his permanent abode.

In a communication from the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, the Artists' Club is requested to act as counsel and aid in the selection of certain decorations which are to be used at the Cemetery. The Club members gladly promised to do this.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1917.

FROM DVORAK PARK

Our boys are working hard to train themselves to be fit when the moment comes to fight for the freedom of America and for the liberation of our brothers in Czechoslovak lands. It is certain that within a short time these boys may be exposed to ice-cold weather somewhere in France, and we shall feel sorry for them. This will not help them, but nevertheless we should try to make their lot as bearable as possible.

In what manner can this be done? If we send them sweaters, warm gloves, and socks, they will feel greatly relieved.

The director of Dvorak Park is sending out an appeal to all women, married or single, to take part in the sewing parties which are to be held in the Park building. There will be a gathering in the Park tomorrow, Sunday, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of discussing arrangements for this humanitarian work. All that is necessary for the realization of the idea is just a little good will.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1917.

Mr. Va'clav Kodl, manager of the Park, asked Mr. Wm. Kaspar, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American State Bank, for help in procuring wool and other sewing material. Mr. Kaspar is a veteran of the Civil War. He commended the project for aiding the soldiers and promised to furnish the necessary equipment.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1917.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS--CZECH SHARE IN BOND SALE

The executive committee of the Czech division for the increase of Liberty bond sales held its meeting in the hall of Sokol Chicago, 24th Street and South Kedzie Avenue, last Monday. Mr. Anton J. Cermak presided. In spite of the rainy weather, the attendance was large. The reports of the individual workers and teams were highly encouraging and demonstrated the feverish zeal with which the workers went about their task. It is expected that final accounts will show that the amount expended by Chicago Czechs will exceed one million dollars for the Second Liberty Loan, the same amount as for the First Liberty Loan.

These two million dollars demonstrate that the Czechs stand in first place among other nationalities of Chicago.

[A list of firms, organizations and individuals who bought bonds follows.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1917.

[CZECH SOLDIERS]

(Editorial)

The sight of our Czech soldiers leaving for the training camps has filled our hearts with great joy. Our boys joined the ranks willingly, even after the introduction of compulsory service.

However, we deeply regret that we are compelled to report some cases of desertion from the Army, and that there were Czechs among the slackers.. We wish that they would shed their Czech names along with their uniforms. We are ashamed of them--that is all we have to say.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1917.

CZECH LODGES PUSH BOND SALE

(Summary)

The Czech committee which was organized some days ago for the purpose of boosting the sale of bonds for the Second Liberty Loan, sent out its members to stimulate interest among individuals, business houses, lodges, and clubs in the Czech districts of Chicago. Those men submitted the first report on the results of their survey to the committee in a recent session. The report was very favorable, stating that not one organization, whether it be a building and loan, brotherhood, aid society, or glee club, refused to invest at least part of its funds in the Loan.

The Česko-Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society) took the lion's share in these transactions, and the credit for this progress is attributed to Mr. Joseph A. Šmejkal who zealously visited the



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1917.

meetings of the various lodges of this aid society, urging the officers and members to buy the bonds. The amounts range from \$100 to \$1,000.....

Three Czech ladies' societies bought bonds for \$800, according to reports received up to today.

Three Czech Odd Fellows lodges bought bonds together for \$3,800; two Masonic lodges bought bonds together for \$1,000; three Catholic associations invested \$1,550.

Czech business firms responded as follows: Employees of Bursík & Krupka, \$650; California Manufacturing Company, \$2,300; People's Fuel and Supply Company, \$1,000; 26th Street Businessmen's Association, \$2,000; City Sanitary Dairy, \$2,500.

Messrs. John L. Novák and Joseph J. Janda announced a total subscription



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1917.

of \$10,900 from nineteen Czech building and loan associations.

Judge Jos. Uhlíř and Mr. Joseph Holpuch reported on a meeting which was called by them and attended by 1,500 principals and school teachers, all of whom promised to co-operate by explaining to school children the advantages offered in the bond issue, thus indirectly inducing the parents to buy bonds.

There is no doubt that all Czechs thoroughly understand the importance of the bonds for the preservation of liberty here and the attainment of independence for the old homeland.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS!

(Editorial)

We earnestly urge our readers to purchase Liberty bonds wherever and whenever financial conditions permit. We are engaged in a war that asks us to send not only the flower of our youth into battle against a relentless enemy who uses every means to attain his goal, i.e., the domination over the whole world; but the war also asks us to stake all our worldly possessions on the issue of victory.

Our army must be supplied with everything useful and necessary, such as ammunition and clothing. It must also be kept trim and strong in order to be capable of overwhelming the enemy.

It is also our duty to help the Allied armies which are exhausted after a three year struggle. If we do not help them, they may be compelled to conclude a peace incompatible with honor, and leave America to fight for herself.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L He who would refuse the money for bonds now might have to pay regular contributions to the Kaiser plus an enormous war indemnity.

Every one of us, whether rich or poor, has one interest--that of defeating the Germans decisively and arriving at a peace that would once and for all do away with the danger of German militarism and Prussian autocracy. Those insignificant individuals who are receiving higher wages here than are paid anywhere in the world would lose every advantage if the Kaiser should be the victor. For the Germans think primarily of gaining control of the world's business so that they can flood the markets with their merchandise; they want to force the goods of the English, French, and Americans from the market; they want to render any competition impossible.

A German victory would reduce the American workman to dire poverty. It would deprive him of his means of livelihood, and those workers who might remain would have to work for starvation wages.



The farmer of the United States, whose life is envied by farmers all over the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L world, would sink to a low level along with the entire United States.

If the workers had to take a pittance of a wage, they would be unable to pay a decent price for the victuals supplied by the farmers, who would find themselves in a worse condition than they were twenty-five years ago.

Prosperous merchants, manufacturers, well-paid professionals, and other people of means should gather all their liquid assets and turn them over to the Government by the purchase of Liberty bonds to help assure victory, for defeat would spell disaster for them. While these people now enjoy wealth and comfort, they would soon become destitute and sink to the level of the poorest proletarian, and even further to the condition of the most miserable among the wretched.

People should also consider that the United States simply must have the money and must acquire it by means of bonds or taxation. Many millions of persons do not have to pay taxes; however, this would change the moment Uncle Sam was unable to borrow money from his own citizens. Everybody would then have to pay high direct and indirect taxes. Prices would soar until



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L we would hardly be able to keep from starving. If we lend money to the Government, it will not have to resort to high taxation.

We Czechs have been offered prosperity and the opportunity to arrive at a dignified station in life by our new homeland. We come from a nation whose independence is one of the aims which the United States is pursuing in this war. Therefore we should be particularly willing to sacrifice, and perform our patriotic duties in every way; and one of these is to buy Liberty bonds. If the Teutons win the war, the Czech nation will be doomed, condemned to annihilation. On the other hand, a victory for the United States and the Allies will bring liberty to the Czech nation; victory will give it prosperity and will guarantee its independence for all time. Every memory of our early years, our devotion to the dear old motherland should urge us to buy bonds and thus help to bring victory over the Germans.

The immigrant citizen is accorded the same rights and the same advantages as those which the Constitution and the laws of the United States secured for the



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L native citizen. Now it is up to the immigrant citizen to prove that he is willing to meet the requirements and fulfill the duties which this portentous time of war imposes upon him. The immigrant is now the cynosure of all the American people. The results of their observations will govern the future attitude of America toward him. Let us Czechs endeavor to render America's judgment of our behavior a most favorable one. We shall then be in a position to point proudly to this record when the time comes to repulse the attacks by the know-nothings, of whom there is no dearth at any time.

Subscribing to bonds cannot even be considered a sacrifice. It merely means the safest and most reasonable investment of money. Some of our fellow countrymen eye this time with suspicion. They fear unstability and the loss of their savings. We are receiving inquiries about the safest way to invest money, whether it should be put in private or Postal Savings banks. We recommend the purchase of Liberty bonds, for they offer the greatest security, just the same as the Postal Savings banks. The war bonds are backed by the entire American nation with its immense wealth, and they bear four per cent



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L interest, while the private banks offer three and the Postal Savings bank only two per cent.

In decadent old Austria, four and five per cent interest was paid, but a general state bankruptcy was already expected before the war. Yet people invested their savings in state properties; they reasoned that in case of failure, they would save at least something, while in a private bank they would lose everything. There is absolutely no possibility of a bankruptcy of the United States Government or of her failure to pay. Our government might as well borrow ten or twenty times as much money as it has now, for it will always be able to offer collateral. The United States is the richest country in the world; the Treasury holds fully two thirds of the gold that circulates over the globe. The whole world would have to declare itself bankrupt before any such emergency could arise in the United States. In case of a world bankruptcy, Germany and Austria would be drawn into the whirlpool and would thus be unable to continue the war.

We Czechs have assumed the proper attitude from the very beginning of the war



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1917.

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I L in discerning instantly that a defeat of the Teutons is to the interest of the United States and the whole world in general. We saw instantly that the entrance of the United States into the war assured a victory for the Allies. We have to continue reiterating our attitude not by words only, but by deeds as well, thus helping toward ultimate victory. For this reason, every Czech in America must produce visible proof of ownership of a Liberty bond. America may and must demand that every citizen submit evidence in the form of a Liberty bond that he is a good American patriot. He who does not prove his attitude by fighting in the Army or Navy must attest to his patriotic feeling by buying a bond. We feel certain that there is not a single Czech in America who would not offer this evidence if his circumstances permitted him to do so-- be it even in the smallest possible measure.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

SLAVS CARRIED AWAY BY PATRIOTIC SPIRIT
Enormous Crowds Meet in Behalf of Creation of a
Czechoslovak Army for France

The auditorium of Sokol Havlíček Tyrš, Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, was filled by the largest crowd in its history yesterday afternoon. At the same time it welcomed two distinguished and sympathetic guests, Dr. Milan Rastislav Štefáník, one of the greatest sons of downtrodden Slovakia, who was sent out to inform the world of the plight and the just demands of his country; and Count Demotal, colonel in the French Army and military attaché in Washington, D. C., who is representing our friends and brothers, the French nation, to whom the Czechs and the Slovaks have ever been attached by ties of sincerest friendship. Their visit supports a purpose which is certain to be of monumental importance for the Czechoslovak cause. Štefáník and Demotal appeared before the largest crowd that ever thronged any of our Czech Chicago halls. These men came to plead for the creation of a Czechoslovak army as a compact unit. The nucleus of this army, which already exists, is the result of untiring work by that old gentlemen, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, in



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

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IV collaboration with the Česko-Slovenská Národní Rada (Czecho-Slovak National Council). This army is expected to give substantial weight to the common demands of the Slavonic peoples when the terms of peace will be discussed.

At yesterday's meeting, with the consent of the Government in Washington, the first firm foundations were laid for the recruiting of the army. The Česko-Slovenský Výbor (Czecho-Slovak Committee), sponsor of the movement, is composed of representatives of the Czech National Alliance, the Slovak League, and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.

When the two distinguished guests were ushered in by leaders of the Czech National Alliance, and the band played the "Marseillaise," the patriotic commotion defied description.

The platform was decorated with the colors of the Allied nations. A large picture frame was very aptly placed on the stage with the photographs of the thirty-two members of Havlíček-Tyrš who were the first to enlist for



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IV service and are now fighting on various fronts. Among them was the likeness of that enthusiastic patriot, Anton Nedělka, who was the first to give his life for the cause of humanity.

Both Dr. Štefáník and Colonel Demotal wore the uniforms of officers in the Flying Corps of the French Army. Štefáník's chest glittered with four medals which he had won by his daring exploits in the French Army. Both guests were given the place of honor in the center of the platform.

Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, first greeted Colonel Demotal, introducing him as the official representative of the Republic of France. The Colonel came, Dr. Fisher stated, to attest to the Franco-Czech solidarity which has been sanctified by the blood of Czech soldiers upon the battlefields of France.

Dr. Štefáník was introduced to the tumultuously jubilant multitude as a member of the Slovak group whom every Czech would begrudge our brothers, the Slovaks, if he had not demonstrated a thousand times that his heart



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

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IV beats equally for all the Slav nations.

Dr. Štefáník then took the platform, first speaking in the Slovak language, but continuing in faultless Bohemian. In spite of his unassuming way and the absence of oratorical phrases in the delivery of his address, the audience was moved. This was repeatedly demonstrated by the loud applause of the audience.

The speaker outlined the purposes which brought him to the United States. He has come as a representative of the Czechoslovak National Council to obtain permission from the United States Government to build an independent Czechoslovak army which would give every Slav the opportunity to do his duty. He stressed the fact that the time in which we now live is too critical for hollow phrases. We must state our demands frankly, and we must learn what is expected of us. It is necessary that the situation of our people at home and in foreign countries be analyzed.



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

IV What are our aims at home? The speaker proposed this question and answered it. Our aim at home is to make the masses and the individuals conscious of their nationality; to organize them; and to remove all obstacles which might involve danger. One of the preliminary requirements must be the unification of all Czechoslovak political parties, whatever their nature may be. If a nation is to be independent, its members must first make some moral progress; for, he who is a scoundrel in private life will do mischief in public and national life also. There cannot be any misgivings about our people at home. They have unanimously accepted Professor T. G. Masaryk's program which is based upon complete liberty. We have lived through enough slavery, and no more compromises with Germans or Magyars are possible.

Those of our people who live beyond the borders of our old homeland have before them the task of organization.

At this point Štefáník described the progress made in organizing, the chief result of which was the creation of the Czechoslovak National Council which

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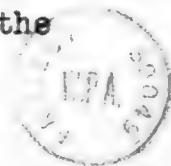
Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

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IV is to become the supreme forum of all Slavic nations, regardless of the difference in language.

It is to the sole credit of Masaryk, Dr. Edward Beneš, and other inspired leaders that the whole world knows about the aims of the Slavs today, i.e., that the independence of a Czechoslovak state be established at the peace conference.

True enough, Czechoslovak independence has not been formally announced as a condition of peace by the Allies, as was the liberation of Belgium and Serbia. However, Czechoslovak independence will become a reality if the Slavs will do their duty. The main responsibility for this work rests upon the shoulders of the Slavs in America. Their first duty, the speaker declared, consists of voluntary submission to discipline and a judicious distribution of the work at hand. The second duty demands the regular payment of the contributions needed for the prosecution of our aims. The contributions are levied in the form of a national tax.



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

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IV Dr. Štefáník acknowledged the many gifts that have been sent by America, but he said that the burden of payment was not justly apportioned among the contributors. As it happens in other cases, it was one part of the people who paid, only to make up for the indolence of others who were lax in the fulfillment of their patriotic duties. If every Slav in America did his duty by placing only five cents a day upon the altar of the motherland, the enormous amount of one hundred and fifty million francs could be collected every year. No one would become impoverished by such a procedure, Štefáník assured the audience, and an immense quantity of work could be accomplished.

A third duty is incumbent upon the Slavs in America, and that is, Štefáník pointed out, organization for military service. Many courageous fighters came from our midst, but that is not enough. Systematic progress is also needed here. He who relies upon the other fellow to win liberty for him is simply not worthy of it. Our task today is primarily to win liberty, and all the details can be taken care of later.



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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

I E

IV The United States Government has given its consent to the creation of a Czechoslovak army, and this body will have to assert itself upon the battlefields in Europe. A Czechoslovak fighting unit with its own banner will be the safest guarantee that the victory for the Allies will also be a victory for our cause. We have already made many sacrifices, but if we should slacken our efforts at the decisive moment and show that we did not know how to appreciate the great advantage given to us by the governments of the Allied countries as a result of the persistent work of Masaryk and his collaborators--then we would brand our own foreheads with the mark of cowardice.

Štefáník closed his fiery address by an appeal to the Czechoslovak women. He urged them not to place obstacles in the way of their men who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the patriotic cause, but on the contrary, to support them in all possible ways, following the slogan: "We are not going to bring slaves into the world any more, but children of a free nation."





BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

IV "Hej Slované" (Onward, all you Slavs!), Czech national anthem, was sung by the multitude in a long outburst of patriotic ardor.

Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher then began his address by declaring that from the very first moment of the war, there could not have been any doubt about what side the Czechs and other Slavs would take. But our people knew that they could not be given liberty, even by the Allies, unless they win it by their own hands. This furnished the impulse for the formation of a Czechoslovak legion; this also caused the people in the old country to proclaim their demands for independence through their representatives in the Austrian parliament. Thus today the whole world knows that we are not, and do not want to be Austrians, and that the Czechoslovak problem must be solved by the peace treaty. This solution, however, must be brought about by our fighting.

The Czechoslovak National Council has made every effort toward the establishment of the Czechoslovak army, which should become an efficient cog in the gigantic wheel of the international struggle and work for the Allies.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

I E

IV This has been granted to us. What will our attitude be? Our boys have gone through the hell-fire of many a bloody battle, and they are again joining the forces. All of our settlements overseas have joined the movement, and we Czechoslovaks in America are called upon to follow their example. It is up to every Czechoslovak who is not burdened with care for his family to prove that his patriotism is honest and sincere.

Tumultuous applause greeted Dr. Fisher when he declared in a loud voice that he would consider himself a pitiful example of a Czech patriot if he himself did not practice what he preaches to others. The speaker then turned to Dr. Štefáník and requested him to announce to Professor Masaryk that he, Dr. Fisher, is the first to offer his services to the Czechoslovak army, and that he is ready to give his life for the old motherland. He closed with an appeal to the Sokol societies to be true to the teachings of Tyrš, and to form a group of volunteers to fight upon French soil.

The strains of "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Home) played by the band and



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

IV sung by every man and woman, mingled with the tumultuous applause which followed Dr. Fisher's address.

The audience was pleasantly surprised by Colonel Demotal, the next speaker. Everyone was expecting to hear him speak in French, his native tongue. Instead, he spoke in fluent English, although he has a pronounced French accent. After mentioning the courage of the French Army and the devotedness of French women, he greeted the Czechs and Slovaks as friends of his nation and as standard-bearers of common ideals. He reached out for Dr. Štefáník's hand while thousands of voices shouted "Vive La France!"

"Awaken in the name of justice, awaken in the name of liberty!" These were the parting words of the speaker. The "Marseillaise" was played while the Colonel was loudly acclaimed.

Karel Pergler, the next speaker, made reference to the proclamation of independence of the Czechs and Slovaks, which was issued by their representatives

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

I E

IV in the Austrian parliament. Mr. Pergler pointed to the fact that even the Czech Socialists have joined the independence movement, and he urged all able-bodied Czechoslovak Socialists to enlist in the army.

After this address the leaders left for the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion, where the Czechoslovak Catholics were holding a large festival. Mr. Joseph Tvrzický, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, remained and closed the meeting with a short address. The business of signing up for the army was then attended to. The number of volunteers is growing rapidly.

The United States Government is looking favorably upon the formation of the new army. Secretary of War Baker issued an appeal to the Slav population to build up an army. Yesterday's meeting proved that the Czechoslovaks will heed these appeals.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

TO ALL SINCERE CZECHS

There never was a time more portentous than the present when the liberty and independence of our dear nation is at stake. Who would not feel attached to his nation? Let us observe how people of other nationalities make sacrifices in order to see their old homelands liberated. And how about ourselves? Should we remain inactive and wait patiently to see what fate has in store for us? Certainly not! We have to do something. How should it be done? By **joining the Czech National Alliance**. In our community there are many thousands of good sincere Czechs. It is to them that we are addressing ourselves:

Become members of our district of the Czech National Alliance and work with us for our beloved old homeland. This is an epoch weighted with historical significance. Our boys are shedding their blood on every front on the side of the Allies. They are giving themselves for the cause of liberty. What about us who stay at home?



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

There is surely no one among us who would dodge work. Many of our people have indeed proved their willingness and love for the old homeland. The Czech "California" district has done good work since its creation, but there is more work awaiting it. We are counting upon the good will of all Czechs.

The Sokol Slavoj branch of the Czech National Alliance has donated a considerable number of building lots to the Czech "California" district of the Czech National Alliance. These lots will be sold to members of the Czech National Alliance for the benefit of that organization. Booklets giving individuals title to the lots may be purchased from Mrs. A. Mayer, Chicago Dairy Company, 3948 West 16th Street, from 9 to 5 P. M., or at the home of Mrs. Helen Celba, 2523 West 22nd Street, every evening. The membership card of the Czech National Alliance must be presented before the purchase can be made. Another enterprise is the raffle of a piano, for which tickets are obtainable from Mrs. Anna Novak, 4002 West 22nd Street.

Meetings of the district organization are held every second and fourth Monday at Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

[PATRIOTIC MEETINGS]

(Editorial)

People with sluggish patriotic sentiment can get warmed up in a meeting like the one that was held in the Coliseum, or the one which is to be held today in the auditorium of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

CZECHS ON THE BRITISH FRONT

(Summary from the Press Bureau of the Czech
National Alliance and the National
Alliance of Czech Catholics, Chicago)

Letters sent from the front relate how the Canadians, among whom there are many Chicago Czechs, crossed the firing line for the first time.....

.....



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1917.

THE SECOND WAR LOAN
Czech Catholics For Action

(Summary)

A meeting of the representatives of all the Catholic organizations was held in the Czech-American Auditorium, West 18th Street, last night. The purpose was to instill enthusiasm into all Chicago Czech Catholics and stir them into action in behalf of the Second Liberty Loan, which should become an important concern of every true and patriotic Czech. The idea to call the meeting originated with Mr. F. J. Adam, grand secretary of the Roman Catholic First Central Union. He conceived the idea of concerted Catholic action within a day or two after the official announcement of the new bond issue.

At the meeting there were represented: Catholic Foresters, Catholic Workingmen, Catholic Sokol societies, the Union of American Women, the women's branch of Catholic Foresters, and the Czech Catholic press (by Mr. Val. Kohlbek).



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1917.

Mr. Adam and Mr. Straka were the principal speakers. Both pointed repeatedly to the necessity of doing one's duty..... Messrs. Kopecky of the Lawndale State Bank and W. F. Kosobud of the American State Bank also spoke.....



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1917.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

(Summary of Editorial)

"It is an old saying that there are three things needed to carry on a war: money, then again money, and finally money. We all can see today that this is true. For the second time Uncle Sam is asking us to lend him money. The new Liberty Loan is a demand for money so that the enormous expenses for the Army and Navy can be defrayed. The Liberty bond is a direct promise by the United States Government to pay back the money in gold after a certain time....."

.....

[Translator's note: Detailed explanations about the advantages and security offered in the Liberty bonds are given.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE
Czechoslovak Chicago Should Show Its Preparedness



The Czechoslovak nation in our old homeland has made the step from manifestations and declarations to direct action. Up to the present the Czechoslovaks have shown armed resistance only beyond the borders of the Dual Monarchy. They have been fighting in units or individually on various fronts on the side of the Allied nations. They were stationed on all fronts where war was being waged and fought under foreign command.

There were uprisings in Czechoslovak lands last August which united all strata of the people, especially the working class. The Czechoslovak brigade fought for the Allies. All of these elements will now be directed by the Cesko-Slovenska Narodni Rada (Czechoslovak National Council), thus forming one great body with which to confront the Austro-German coalition.

All Czechoslovaks, whether in Europe, in America, or various colonies all over the world, have become convinced that our people must be recognized as an

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.



independent people with the same rights as others have. Only then will we win the necessary position before the forum of the world at the time when the powers begin to discuss the conditions of peace and the question of the independence of our old homeland.

Until that moment Czechoslovaks must show that they have always been ready to sacrifice their property and their lives for the cause.

The Czechoslovak National Council has issued a proclamation for a general mobilization of all our people. The duties of the Czechoslovak people are before us, clear and obvious!

There was a mass meeting of the Czechoslovaks in New York at which the mayor of that city, the representative of the French government, Franklin Bouillon, and Dr. Milan R. Stefanik [a Slovak], representative of the Czechoslovak National Council, spoke. It is up to Czechoslovak Chicago to attest to its loyalty to the cause of the old homeland. The Czechoslovak Committee (representatives of the Czech

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

IV

National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League) and the Czech and Slovak Sokol societies are calling on all true Czechs and Slovaks to appear at the mass meeting which will be held on October 14, 1917, in the auditorium of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, 2619 South Lawn-dale Avenue. Dr. Milan Rastislav Stefanik, Slovak commander of an aeronautic division of the French army and vice-president of the Czechoslovak National Council, will speak. Other speakers will be: Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, chairman of the executive committee of the Czech National Alliance; Karel Pergler, vice-chairman of the central committee of the Czech National Alliance and director of the Slav Press Bureau in New York; Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the central committee of the Czech National Alliance. They will speak on the struggle for independence of Czechoslovak lands; on the Czech army in France; and on the duties of the Czechs and Slovaks of America.

Czechs and Slovaks! The decisive moment for the liberation of Czech and Slovak lands is drawing near. Our people, groaning under century-old bondage, have taken up arms to fight together with other enslaved small nations who



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

are struggling for liberation from German-Hungarian tyranny. They will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Allies, loyal, undaunted fighters for their rights and for democracy and justice.



This must become a fight to the bitter end! It must be carried on determinedly and courageously. Let our mass meeting show that all Czechs and Slovaks stand up loyally for the principle of democracy. Let this meeting show that the maturity attained by political education of the Czechoslovaks in the United States, will warrant the protection which our liberated nation will secure for democracy, and that Czecho-Moravia and Slovakia will be the staunchest strongholds of democracy!

Therefore, let the meeting become a telling proof of our devotion to the cause of a united Czechoslovak nation. Let the meeting show that Czechoslovak Chicago is the largest trans-oceanic colony, not only in number, but in sentiment as well!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

[WAR PROFITEERS]

(Editorial)

Among the human hyenas we may count those who try to get rich from the war. They want to profit by the misery of their fellow beings, indeed, by the distress of the whole nation. This is the worst sin, the most dastardly crime imaginable. Although other delinquents are punished, these evil-doers escape unchastened. If other people would look upon these individuals with disdain and would refuse to associate with them, perhaps that would partly satisfy the demands of justice.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

[WAR BONDS]

(Editorial)

The mere babbling of patriotic phrases does not count now. Do not believe a man who tells you that he is a true Czech but does not contribute to our cause. If a man brags about his American patriotism but does not buy a single bond, even though he is financially able to do so, he is nothing but a bag of lies.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1917.

[A DUTY TO OUR BOYS]

(Editorial)

Let us not forget our boys in the training camps. Let us write to them as often as possible. Nothing can give them more joy than word from home. The letters should contain news that will cheer them up. Send them good news only, even if you must force yourself to do so.

Our old proverb, "Military life is a gay life," may be true to a certain extent; yet it is necessary to keep our boys in as pleasant a mood as possible.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

A SHINING EXAMPLE OF PATRIOTISM

The Czech picture card club Letem-Svetem (Round the World) has only three hundred members and \$200 in the treasury, yet it appropriated \$150 for the purchase of Liberty bonds. The members pay only ten cents per month in dues, but everyone pledged to buy one bond. The sum of the individual purchases will thus amount to \$15,000. Mr. J. Pavloff, the president of the club, was one of the speakers for the war loan.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1917.

CZECHS DO THEIR DUTY

Organize to Push Sale of War Bonds

(Summary)

There was a meeting held in the hall of the Lawndale National Bank, Lawndale and Turner Avenues, last night, in which some of our foremost Chicago Czech fellow citizens took part. An organization was formed to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds and prove that Czechs are real American patriots, determined to see the United States victorious over the rabid Germans. The meeting was called by Anton J. Čermák who represents the Czechs in the committee composed of men of immigrant stock. This group will push the bond sales among the immigrants in Chicago. After Mr. Čermák's explanation of the purpose of the meeting, various committees were appointed. The executive committee consists of Joseph A. Holpuch, chairman, and Messrs. Karel Janovský, Rudolph Schlesinger, Otto Kerner, Frank Petru, Charles B. Pavlíček, Frank Adam, Christian R. Walleck, Joseph O. Kostner, V. Štěpina, Joseph Uhlíř, judge of the municipal court, Joseph Triner, J. Adelman, John Jedlan, and Štorkan. The speakers' committee is



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1917.

under the direction of Mr. W. K. Pflaum and Mr. Joseph Bolek. Messrs. John L. Novák and Joseph Jandu are heading the committee which is to urge our Czech aid societies and other monetary institutions to invest part of their funds in the Liberty Loan. Aldermen O. Kerner and John Toman are the directing minds of the committee which will approach Czech industrialists. The publicity committee is headed by Reverend V. Vaněk, chairman, and Dr. Jar. F. Smetanka, secretary. Other members are A. J. Havránek for the Denní Hlasatel, Mr. Krásný for Svornost, Mr. Kraus for Národ, and Mr. Novak for Spravedlnost. A committee which is to work particularly on the South Side, in the district called Town of Lake, consists of Messrs. Charles Janovský, V. Čálek, and R. Schlesinger. Messrs. Štepina and F. G. Hájiček and their committee will work among bankers and their clients. Orders, lodges, clubs, aid and other societies will be addressed by members of a committee of which Joseph Šmejkal is the chairman and Frank Adam, secretary; other members are Mr. Pavlíček, Joseph Straka, V. Bašta, Dr. Pecival, Dr. Anton Mueller, and Anton J. Čermák. Czech shopkeepers will be visited by Messrs. Dvořák and Strauss and their committee. School children will be instructed in how to inform their parents about the advantages offered



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1917.

by the Liberty Loan. This will be done by a committee consisting of Messrs. Uhlíř, Holpuch, Král, Nigrin, Luňák, Fučík, and Professor Jar. Zmrhal.

A "flying squadron" of twelve men will be formed; this group will work from house to house. Only especially lively and energetic people should belong to this group, for a great deal depends upon their accomplishments. The campaign ends October 27, leaving only about three weeks to reach the quota.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1917.

TO INCREASE BOND SALES

(Summary)

The purchase of the new War Bonds is progressing slowly.....It will be necessary to stir the people into livelier activity.....The immigrant committee for the promotion of bond sales is meeting in the Rookery Building. Anton J. Cermak represents the Czechs.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1917.

SOKOLS BUY BONDS

(Summary)

The Sokol Slavsky was one of the first to apply for war bonds. In the last meeting a motion was passed to buy \$1,500 worth. An amount of \$50 was appropriated for the wounded soldiers in France, and every member was ordered to join the Red Cross.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1917.

SAVING FOOD

(Summary of Editorial)

"The National Food Administration has begun a campaign to mobilize the entire population of this country for the purpose of conserving food, in order that it may be adequately supplied to the United States Army and Navy and also to the Allied nations."....Every American will be asked to join a voluntary national organization whose aim is to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.....There are no laws which regulate the consumption of food--that would mean autocracy. Every good American should join voluntarily.....



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1917.

[WARRIORS FOR THE CAUSE]

(Editorial)

Almost every member of the Beseda (Club) Frič who is not bound to serve in Uncle Sam's Army or Navy will join the French Army in order to help in the conquest of that murderer, the German. This is an example of the purest and most sacrificing patriotism. If these members joined the United States Army, they would not be sure that they would meet the Teuton face to face, for some military units will have to remain in this country. If, on the other hand, they join the Czech Army in France, they will have a chance to fight and to die for what is most sacred to every Czech heart and for what our new homeland is fighting. The Beseda Frič has accomplished very much in these times for the Czech people, Czech soldiers, and Czech prisoners. This club is now crowning its work in the most splendid manner. Oh, how we wish that there were more such sturdy lads among Chicago Czechs to enlist for France, since they are not bound to serve in Uncle Sam's Army! We wish that there were hundreds and thousands of them!



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1917.

[OUR WARTIME DUTIES]

(Editorial)

Everyone must be in his place; everyone must do his duty. The child, the boy and girl, the husband and wife, old man and old woman: each must stand up in this critical time and take upon himself the burden which the just war we are pursuing now has placed upon our shoulders. Everyone must work for an early and complete victory. Even the most convinced protagonist of peace must take part in this patriotic work, for only when all the American people step in as one man and exert their powers, only then this terrible war will end and peace will reign. Today we should not speak of peace, but of war and victory only. When we have won the war and attained victory, we will have a peace which will be a boon for all humanity. It will be a permanent peace, founded upon the principles of liberty and the rights of all peoples.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1917.

[LIBERTY BONDS]

(Editorial)

Every dollar spent for the War Loan will be another log of wood for the stake upon which German militarism, Prussian autocracy, and Prussian spirit will be burned so that they cannot menace the world any longer. Every dollar will perform the most meritorious work. Do not, therefore, allow a single dollar at your disposal to remain idle and thus be kept from its laudable destination.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1917.

ALDERMAN KOSTNER A CAPTAIN

(Summary)

Joseph O. Kostner, alderman of the predominantly Czech Thirty-fourth Ward, was sworn in as captain in the United States Army yesterday morning. Federal Judge Alshuler administered the oath. Alderman Kostner's excellent knowledge of military drill brought about his appointment to the Army from Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kostner is going to discharge his aldermanic duties until the time when he is called for actual service, which is expected to be in about one month. For a time his colleague, Alderman John Toman, will take over his duties. Mr. Kostner intends to send in his resignation as alderman somewhat later so that his successor may have time enough to make preparations for the election.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1917.

FOR THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

(Summary)

Representatives of foreign language groups gathered in the Sherman Hotel last night to discuss the ways and means for the opening of a campaign to stimulate the sale of the new war bonds. Newspapermen and heads of various societies and clubs were predominant.....A committee was formed from all nationalistic groups (Anton J. Cermak representing the Czechs) which will work out the details.

....We are certain that all Czechs will take an active interest in this action.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1917.

WHAT IS ASKED OF US BY OUR PEOPLE
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance)

(Summary)

"We can say today with absolute certainty that the magnificent movement for Czech independence which has spread through all strata of the Czech people and has dealt a telling blow to Austria-Hungary would not have been possible if the Czechoslovak Council led by Prof. T. G. Masaryk and aided effectively by the confidence, work, and sacrifices of Czech and Slovak immigrants had not, in that memorable note of January 10, 1917, won the solemn promise from the Allies--the promise of the liberation of Czech lands.".....

The question of what we can do to bring victory within our reach is answered in the words of Doctor Kramář who was imprisoned by Austria for his patri-



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1917.

otic convictions: "We must sacrifice our peace and our lives for our principles." Professor Masaryk said recently, "Our duty demands the recruiting of as many Czechoslovak soldiers and as big an army as possible.".....



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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1917.

ONWARD TO THE COLISEUM

(Summary)

A huge mass meeting is going to be held at the Coliseum tonight. A large number of the people of this city will be there to protest against the pro-German tendencies of the present city administration.....Our great Republic is at war for the rights of the small nations.....

All Czechs and Slovaks should appear;....our women should come in national costumes.....We Czechs and Slovaks are being relied upon to do our duty, just like other nationalities.....Our sentiment is known, yet we should attest to it again tonight.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1917.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Editorial--Summary)

New government bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than before will be issued within a short time. They will be assessed as personal property. Small investments are not touched by this taxation so that the man of smaller means is going to profit by the higher interest rates.....

The last issue of war bonds was oversubscribed so that many were unable to purchase them. The American people stand behind the government; they are ready for sacrifices and the fulfillment of their duties. Buying bonds is one of them.



Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1917.

SHORTSIGHTED STATESMANSHIP

(Editorial--Summary)



The demand of the National Defense Council made upon President Wilson that he also declare war upon Austria and its allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, is timely. The reasons the Council is advancing are irrefutable and are in complete accord with what we think necessary to abolish completely the dual-monarchy and its system of bureaucracies, militarism, arbitrariness, and tyranny.....

It is a little-known fact, but one of the utmost concern to us, that the possibility of a separate peace between the Allies and Austria is hovering menacingly above us; and the fact that a peace has not been concluded up to this time is to be ascribed solely to the blindness and stupidity of Austrian leaders who are still reluctant to grasp the opportunity.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1917.



This separate peace would be tantamount to a silent admission that the Allies' war aims are directed only toward the removal of Germany as a dangerous competitor in commerce and not toward the establishment of democracy.....

In the note which President Wilson sent in answer to the Pope's peace proposals, there is a passage which may well enough disturb the peace of mind of the small nations, for it speaks of 'the undesirability of dividing the state'. If Austria is meant, then the danger of its preservation is becoming increasingly acute, commensurate with the growing influence of the United States in the Allied council.....The National Defense Council's warning comes at the proper time.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1917.

CZECH SOLDIERS

(Editorial--Summary)

Thousands of Czech families will soon have to part with their sons. We feel the painful throb in a mother's heart....but her son is going to fight for a cause dear to Czechs and Americans alike. Just let her think of Czech mothers in the old homeland who must sacrifice their sons and see them slaughtered for the benefit of Austria, which is bent upon murdering and destroying our people.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1917.

/PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST GERMANY/

(Editorial)

The ideas which guided President Wilson in his proclamation against Germany, and which he emphasized in his answer to the Pope's peace proposals, do not represent simply a performance of official routine business. They are documents to which a great historic significance will be attached. Nobody can read Lincoln's Gettysburg address without feeling deeply moved. The manly attitude taken by President Wilson will evoke the same emotions. Wilson's greatness as peace-president becomes towering now in wartime.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1917.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1917.

[A CALL FOR HELP]

(Editorial)

Moaning cries for help are reaching us from our Czech brethren who are fighting in the ranks of the French army, in whose service they enlisted as volunteers to prove their attachment for the French nation, and to help destroy the murderers of our nation, the Germans. The majority of the Czech legionnaires are dead now. But those men fell, convinced that their dear old motherland would be liberated. They might be considered lucky in comparison to those who were wounded only, and are now exposed to direst misery. Not being French citizens, and not considered soldiers of the regular French Army, they are not entitled to state aid. Even had France tried to come to their succor, the French republic could not do so, as it had the enormous problem on hand of taking care of its own men. There are many Czech families in France who have lost their breadwinners on the battlefields. These poor fellow-countrymen are now destitute, and



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1917.

need quick and effective relief. Who ought to be the first to extend a helping hand to them if not the Czechs in the United States!

We have heard many of our fellow-countrymen say that they would be willing to contribute if direct aid were needed for our soldiers. They reiterated their assurance when they were approached by the Czech National Alliance, which is in charge of the relief movement. Those people have an opportunity now to help the most deserving and the best sons of our nation, those who have become the most pitied after they had fought for the interests of mankind. Come to their aid quickly, and with all in your power!



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1917.

CZECHS IN THE ARMY

(Summary)

At this time when the recruiting stations are completing their work, a report regarding the stations located in predominantly Czech districts may be opportune.

Recruiting division number eighty-three is almost exclusively managed by Czech-Americans. The chairman of its recruiting commission is Anton Vaňek, well-known businessman living in the district called Czech California. The clerk, Anton Razim, and the physician, Doctor Zábokrtský, also are Czechs. Three assisting physicians belong to the same nationality. The division covers the southern part of the Twenty-Fourth Ward, which was to yield 306 men to the Army as the first quota. These were drawn from 1,690 registered men. Of the



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1917.

first 600 men examined, 114 were found fit; none of them asked exemption .
. . . . Of the total number of men called before the commission, seven
per cent claimed exemption.



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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

FROM SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS
by
J. R. Jirgl, Secretary

In order to defend our honor and good reputation, we wish to inform the Czech public about the most recent events in regard to our boys who volunteered for service in the United States fighting force.

Private individuals have received letters lately in which Czech volunteers who do not belong to our organization make accusations against volunteers who are members of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. In these violent attacks those men use language unfit to print. As we fear that the slurs contained in these letters might damage our reputation and place our organization in a distinctly unfavorable light, we entreat the Czech public to give the issue some thought and reduce the accusations to their proper value. It is our intention to present an outline of the apparent causes which aroused the wrath of the writers of said letters:



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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

In our sincere effort to make life in the Army more endurable, we decided to arrange a theatrical performance on May 20 of this year, the proceeds of which were to benefit our boys. What has been done in this direction up to the present was possible only through the goodheartedness of our people.

A committee was hard at work publicizing the event. The cast consisted of amateur actors who willingly lent their time and energy to the good cause. They were given the thanks of the committee; the latter then published an account of the financial results of the performance, which netted eighty-three dollars. Judging from this figure, one may form an opinion about the size of the audience. It was pitifully small and consisted almost exclusively of members of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs organization. They had come gladly to do their bit for thirty-five volunteers who were members of our organization, who were among the first to take up arms for Uncle Sam; and most of whom were without relatives or friends to remember them. We decided to spend the proceeds for the benefit of our members only, because the other



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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

organizations did not respond to our worthy cause. There were organizations that refused to buy even one single ticket, and individuals did not make any better showing.

Added to the small proceeds of the theatrical performance were a few pennies contributed by friends, so that each of the thirty-five volunteers received two dollars and fifty cents. As the authorized writer of these lines, I declare that this is no time for petty grievances to be vented in insulting letters. It is to be hoped that the baseless accusations will cease, and that our boys will march in perfect accord towards their goal.



Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

FROM THE BESEDA FRESL

The Narodni Socialisticka Delnicka Beseda Fresl (National Socialist Workingmen's Club Fresl) is deeply interested in the mental recreation provided for our boys in camps or trenches. Every sheet of news or page of literature is eagerly accepted and greatly appreciated by soldiers far away from their homes. The Czech public is requested to leave newspapers, magazines, or books, already perused by them, in these substations: Andelova Kavarna (Andel's Cafe), 1651 Blue Island Avenue; Anton Podlipny, 1829 South Throop Street; Frank Masa, 1834 South May Street; and others.



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1917.

[MEATLESS DAYS]

(Editorial)

It is constantly being recommended to the people that they refrain from eating meat on two days each week. This is based on the fact that the measure would bring about lower food prices. If only Congress would set aside two days for sessions to act, and not to talk, there would be a great improvement. The people would await the arrival of food control and other important laws more patiently.

Meatless days will arrive, however, long before the moment when congressmen have grasped the fact that they are sent to Washington not to excel exclusively in talking.



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1917.

/HOME GARDENS/

(Editorial)

The agitation to induce people to grow vegetables on empty patches of land around their houses has met with unqualified success. This system has been recommended by the United States Government chiefly as a war measure. It offers more advantages to the people than were originally expected. Working in the fresh air is a healthful occupation, especially for townspeople. The amount of money saved by this home industry is estimated to be many millions of dollars. A Government commission places the value of these home gardens at \$350,000,000. Beside the savings of the home gardeners, the general public profits by the enforced reduction of vegetable prices.



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Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1917.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP

(From the Press Bureau of the
Czech National Alliance and the
National Alliance of Czech
Catholics, Chicago, Illinois.)

(Summary)

"Since the outbreak of the revolution in Russia, censorship in Austria has slackened in rigor, although not conspicuously. The proclamation of the Czech men of letters, and the energetic protests from the Czech members of the Austrian Parliament, have instilled new confidence and spirit of self-assertion into the Czech people and the Czech press. The result is the frequent publication of news items which formerly would not have had the slightest chance to appear in print. The author of a story of the kind published only recently would have trembled in fear of punishment for



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Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1917.

merely having written it, not to speak of having it printed. One newspaper editor, in a recent issue, ridiculed with unmitigated diabolic humor the Germanizing efforts of the Austrian government.



Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1917.

/GERMANS AND THE WAR/

(Summarized editorial)

The Germans started the war just three years ago. They did it for two reasons: first, to Germanize entire Central Europe, and second, to open trade routes to Asia. German nationalism and capitalism alike immediately started out with a terrible massacre, the end of which is not yet in sight. The Germans made a wrong guess, for they shall not reach either of their two goals. The war has awakened the national sentiments of the Slavonic people in Austria, even of those who had seemed resigned and beaten down. The Germans and the Hungarians are now attempting to keep the system of their unsound rule intact, a vain effort even if Austria should survive. Mammon, the idol of the Germans, will also be poorly served, for most countries have assumed a hostile attitude toward the Germans on account of the atrocities committed. It will take a long time for the hostile countries to enter into friendly business relations with the Germans again. The doors of all countries will be closed to the Germans, and their goods will be boycotted. German offers shall be rejected, even



Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1917.

if their articles are thrown on the market at prices lower than a coolie would ask. The German businessman was once welcome; after our experiences in the war, however, he shall be looked down upon as a spy, and every means shall be employed to get rid of him.

During this war, the Allied countries have learned the methods by which German industry gained possession of the world's markets; they will be in a position successfully to compete after peace has been declared. German culture, German science--all this has lost its value during the war, for it has been found to be nothing but gold foil covering the worst barbarism.

Taking all this into consideration, Germany is sure to lose the war even if her militarism should save her from utter defeat. Instead of power, glory, and wealth, the Germans shall reap only disdain and sufferings.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 25, 1917.

[DUTIES OF IMMIGRANTS]

(Editorial)

Immigrants in America have always striven for equal rights with the native Americans. Equal rights call for equal obligations and duties. For this reason, immigrants must be ready to make the sacrifices the war demands of them as well as of the other inhabitants of this country. If they conspired to shirk these duties, or even to give aid and comfort to the enemy, they would automatically hand a weapon to him which he would wield for a long time, even after the war.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 25, 1917.

AUSTRIAN BESTIALITY

From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance and the
Alliance of Czech Catholics

(Summary)

"Four main protests from Czech representatives in the Austrian parliament penetrated into countries beyond the borders of the Dual Monarchy. They were aimed at the horrible butchering and torturing of Czechs antagonistic to the Austrian government, and of all other victims of Austrian bestiality....."

Many more interpellations were filed by Czech representatives in Parliament. Only the protests alluded to above, with atrocities mentioned in detail, were printed in the Vienna papers, from whence they found their way into the Czech press. Others, going into minute detail, were not



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BOLSHAKOV

Denní Hlasatel, July 23, 1917.

allowed to appear in print.

The details of the protests demonstrate to what limits of inhumanity the Austrian government can go, and how it is seconded in its ravings by His Majesty, Emperor Carl. Austria has lost the right to exist.



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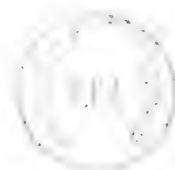
Denní Hlasatel, July 24, 1917.

EVERYONE SHOULD KEEP HIS PLACE

(Summarized editorial)

In such critical times as these, it is absolutely necessary that everyone be mindful of his duty, that everyone take the place assigned to him, so that a victorious result may bring us a lasting peace. In the first place, this concerns all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, who are, by act of Congress, to enter the United States Army and Navy, to defeat the enemy.....

Uncle Sam is now taking determined action in the most important preparations. A gigantic draft has been established, from which our men drew numbers last Friday; this will automatically place them on the list of recruits.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 24, 1917.

The establishment of this draft is a historical event of great importance, for this system of recruiting eliminates the question of wealth, and leaves the fate of hundreds of thousands of men in the hands of pure chance. It has been used in other countries, at times, but nowhere has it achieved such magnitude as it has in the United States.

The business of the draft was carried out under the strictest supervision of our government officials, and in the most just, indiscriminating manner. Not the slightest suspicion could arise, of any advantage offered to certain select classes of the people.....

It would not correspond with the true state of affairs if we contended that every man among those who drew a number from the first two thousand is elated over the chance immediately to serve in Uncle Sam's army. The first registrations have already made it clear that large numbers of men



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Denní Hlasatel, July 24, 1917.

are putting in claims for exemption. In general, however, everyone seems satisfied by the certainty of either being one of the first in the Army, or not; in the latter case, he may remain in his present sphere somewhat longer.

It would be advisable for objectors to ask themselves twice if their health might really suffer by service in the Army, or if their dependents would be deprived of their breadwinners. In doing so they would reveal their true convictions in regard to genuine American patriotism.....

For a long time, America fought with tooth and nail against becoming a militarized power. There was no possibility of dodging the issue. Duties toward mankind and toward America itself loomed up as compelling forces. Our country would not suffer the unheard-of crimes perpetrated by the Germans to go unpunished. It could not tolerate a Prussia



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Denní Hlasatel, July 24, 1917.

triumphant. It must do everything to down Prussian militarism and put an end to the terrible massacre.....We shall have a strong army; at home, however, everyone is expected to contribute to the good cause. We mean farmers, workmen, businessmen, all of whom should help, so that the strength of the United States shall be visible to the entire world, and, consequently, respected and even feared.

The peace which will result from our efforts shall surely be worth the sacrifices made by us.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 23, 1917.

NO PEACE POSSIBLE WITH AUSTRIA

From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance and the
Alliance of Czech Catholics, with Headquarters in Chicago

(Summary)

"The day of May 30, 1917, will forever be remembered as the day on which the Czech members of the Austrian Parliament, after three years of silence, put into words what our nation had felt since the beginning of the World War. The Parliament shook under the impact of the turbulent manifestations of the Czech and Slovak representatives. The Prime Minister made vain attempts to dissuade Representative Stašek from demanding Czech state rights, which demand the re-establishment of the Czech state in union with Slovakia. All the Czech representatives joined in the call, unflinching, unafraid of threats. The stern declaration by the Prime Minister that the clamor of the Czechs was tantamount to treason, proved



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Denní Hlasatel, July 23, 1917.

equally futile."

Scenes in Czech cities during the uprising, and general conditions in Austria are described.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denní Hlasatel, July 10, 1917.

[CIVILIANS' RECORD VS PATRIOTIC DUTY]

(Editorial--Summary)

Captain Kenney, United States Army, chief recruiting officer of the Chicago area, was indignant about a suggestion made by Josef Siman, warden of the Bridewell. The latter proposes to set free those inmates who are willing to enlist for service in the Army or Navy.

There are two ways to look at this question. Many a young man was unfortunate enough to land in the "Workhouse" to atone for a minor offense. We can see no harm in his presence in the Army. On the other hand, it might mean a salubrious experience for some worse offender to go through the rigorous drills and regulations of the military service. The service is the main thing, the soldier's civilian record is of secondary importance. Several judges of the Municipal and Criminal Courts have made it a practice



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Denní Hlasatel, July 10, 1917.

to let off defendants if they promised to enlist.

One man, who joined the Navy in the manner described above, lost his life in Vera Cruz. His body was brought back with an imposing display of military pomp. Civilian authorities took part in the funeral. Nobody bothered about the dead man's record.



Denni Masatel, July 4, 1917.

[OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY]

(Editorial)

Those contributing to the Red Cross should not think they are bestowing a favor, or giving alms. Every gift constitutes only a proof that we have fulfilled a patriotic duty.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 1, 1917.

NO CZECH OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC THIS YEAR

In consideration of the portentous problems facing our nation the annual Czech Old Settlers' picnic will be dispensed with this year.

A contribution of \$25 for the Czech branch of the American Red Cross was voted instead.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

WHAT AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP MEANS TO THE CZECH MAN
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National
Alliance, Chicago.)

(Summary)

(Mr. Karel [Charles] Pergler, director of the Slovanská Tisková Kancelář [The Slavonic Press Bureau], journalist by profession, devotes his spare time to correspondence in behalf of the Czech National Alliance, of which he is a representative. The Slavonic Press Bureau is maintained jointly by the Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League. Mr. Pergler delivered an address in the English language before a native American audience in New York recently. We present the translation from the English into the Czech.)

"What does American citizenship mean to the Czech? Surely it does not imply the complete severance of all spiritual ties that bind him to the



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

nation of which he is a son. I am reminded of the address delivered by President Wilson on the occasion of his presence in Chicago on October 19 last year. 'A man or a woman who becomes a citizen of the United States is neither asked nor expected to give up his love for the old country--to cease to be proud of the nation from which he came. Since the American people represent all nations of Europe, there is no branch of them here who could not boast of a glorious history and tradition.'

"The Czechs have remained in close communion with the land of their forebears. I am firmly convinced that just for this reason they have brought with them cultural qualities of unquestionable value, just as immigrants of other nationalities can retrace their cultural characteristics to their motherlands. Nevertheless, I am certain that Czechs who became American citizens feel as such not in the legal sense only; they feel American in the very meaning of the word.

"For, what is nationality? The definition of nationality is, like all



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

definitions of concepts, unstable and rather hazy. One judgment is as valid as another, and it may be said that Mr. Toynble's definition is just as admissible as others. He defines nationality as 'the will to co-operate'. The Czechs in this country never lacked this quality. I submit a few examples to support my contention; they refer to events of only a few days ago.

"The instant that war broke out in this country, the Czech National Alliance sent out a call to all Czechs and Slovaks to become citizens and fulfill their obligations toward America. At the same time the Alliance urged the Czechs to throw off the shame of being called subjects of Austria-Hungary, whose history is nothing but a continual assault against her own Slavonic nations. When German violence became unbearable and this country entered the war to preserve democracy for the world, the Czechs answered the call of their adopted country instantly and without hesitation. I hope this statement will not be interpreted as a vain



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

boast, for it is merely a restatement of a fact. In Chicago for instance, one-half of the volunteers were Czechs and Poles. While visiting in the State of Texas, I learned from official sources that in the town of East Bernard there were twenty-two Czechs among twenty-seven volunteers. I found a similar ratio in numerous other cities of that state. Austin, Texas, I was told, 'must surely be a Czech city, because its streets are swarming with soldiers who speak Czech'.....Thus, the Czechs have won for themselves the prerogative to be called Americans in the most sublime significance of the term.

"Americanism bears no relation to the land of birth. Those who have grasped the spirit of American institutions are good Americans. They are always ready to sacrifice their lives for the preservation and perpetuation of these institutions and for their development in the broadest sense of the term 'democracy'. In other words, Americanism is primarily a mental relation. We are happy to live in a time when this fact has been expressed



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

in both words and deeds in a more powerful manner than ever before. Some individuals contend that America is permeated with the philosophy of materialism and is impelled by base motives. Yet, America entered this war for the salvation, so to speak, of spiritual and idealistic values only. America cannot gain much by this war, but it may lose a great deal. Yet, at the same time America is well aware of the peril that lies in a German victory--a victory which would bring about a 'peace of the graveyard' and would mean the annihilation of the small nations. These small nations may well justify their right to exist by their cultural contributions to the intellectual world. America is aware of the fact that a victorious Germany would mean the abolition of the rights of all nations and individuals to free thinking and self-determination.....For the first time a great nation is engaged in a war not for material gain, but for idealistic possessions. That is the mainspring of American pride today.

"Democracy in a nation means equal opportunity for all individuals. International democracy spells equal opportunity for all nations, big or small.



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

World democracy cannot stand firmly established as long as discrepancies in equality continue to exist; as long as there are privileged nations. A representative of the Germans of Austria called the Slavonic nations 'inferior nations'. The Magyars who rule Hungary deny the Rumanians, Serbians, Croats, and Slovaks the most fundamental rights; the Magyars entered the war in order to get a firmer governmental grip upon the non-Magyar element of the population under Hungarian rule; in fact, they want to create conditions which would enable them to rule the country as they please.

"Czech and American ideals are identical. This is the correct attitude for a small nation to take when it openly proclaims its independence; a nation which, after the reformation of John Hus, defended spiritual liberty against all of Europe.

"You will now understand the significance of citizenship for us, and also



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Denní Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

the reasons why there are so few Czech non-citizens."

.....



Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1917.

OUR CZECH WARRIORS

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance)

The Literary Digest, one of the most widely read of English language weeklies, printed in the latest issue a group photograph of our Czech volunteers in the 223rd Canadian battalion. The picture and necessary information had been supplied by the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance. The editor of the Literary Digest wrote under the picture:

"In spite of oppression by Austria, the Czechs have proclaimed their allegiance to the very principles for which we too are fighting. It is reported by newspapers that extremely violent rebellions are occurring in the Austrian army. The commanding officers dare not send Czech soldiers against the Russians, because the soldiers would instantly go over to the Russians and join with them in brotherly unity."



Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1917.

The London New Europe announces: "The Czechs have joined the Allies.....
The Czechs of America are not restrained from proclaiming their ideals openly,
and they aid the Allies wherever an opportunity offers itself.

The New Europe also mentions the Czech National Alliance and the Bohemian Review, whose editor, Dr. Jaroslav Smetanka, has supplied the Literary Digest with information. The recent proclamation of loyalty to the United States, a formal manifestation of the sentiments of the Czech National Alliance representing the Czechs, is also given prominence in that American periodical.

The page devoted to us by the Literary Digest will prove an excellent medium for disseminating information on our aims and efforts to America.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1917.

[CHANGE OF POLICY ON THE PART OF THE POLES]

(Summary of Editorial)

The uprising of the Polish representatives in the Austrian parliament last Tuesday is of signal importance not only to the Polish people, but to the Czechs as well. It is an event which fills our hearts with joy. It will remove many prejudices and blot out many wrongs which the Poles have committed against the Slavonic nations of Austria. Mark our words that it is the last nail in the coffin for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The Poles were one of the main pillars of the Hapsburg dynasty. Polish representatives were always ready to serve the government for privileges in the province of Galicia and for the privilege of oppressing the Ruthenians of eastern Galicia without governmental interference. That fact is so well known and proved that not even a race-conscious Pole will attempt to **disprove** it.

Up to the present, we Czechs have had mighty few reasons to hold any



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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1917.

particular attachment for the Poles. Their unnatural hatred of Russia.... should have been directed against German autocracy, the real cause of their misery.....Their querulousness and aggressiveness towards nations which they dominate by their majority, e.g., Lithuanians, Kashubs, Ruthenians, and others; their opportunistic politics in the Austrian parliament, always the chief obstacle to any concerted Slavonic action in the parliament--those were the things that forced a chill, if not a decided enmity, between the Poles and the rest of the Slavonic nations. Moreover, the Poles embarked upon an unfortunate political course at the portentous moment of the outbreak of the war.

The Slavonic nations took the side of the Allies, discriminating instinctively between right and wrong. There were two exceptions, the Bulgarians and the Poles.....

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1917.

Several times we had intended to point out the sad fact that the Poles were the only Slavonic people in this war to give aid to the Austrians but no volunteers to the Allies, while some Bulgarians even fought with the Russians against Austria.....

The Poles might have continued their short-sighted politics had not the war brought some changes.....The recent uprisings are an open declaration of hostility on the part of the Poles; they mean a definite severance of relations with Austria and opportunist politics. They announce the entrance of the Poles into the great family of Slavonic nations. We welcome them with outstretched arms, forgetting the past.....The Poles, together with the other Slavonic nations, will follow the glorious path blazed by the Russian revolution.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1917.

/CICERO COUNCIL UPHOLDS LIBERATION POLICY/

(Summary)

The city council of Cicero, Illinois, in its last meeting passed a resolution in which it declared itself to be in full accord with the efforts made for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from Austrian rule. Mr. Jos. Klenha, president, and Mr. Joseph Hlavka are the only representatives of the Czech element in the council.....

The resolution was sent to Washington, D. C.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

LAST CHANCE FOR BOND SUBSCRIPTION

(Summary)

Subscriptions for Liberty bonds will be closed tomorrow noon. If our hopes are realized, the war loan will be oversubscribed. Two hundred and sixty millions were asked of Chicago.....Everyone should buy a bond to help the United States win the war.....



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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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CZECH AMERICANS RESPOND

III D

Mass Meeting Identifies Itself With Hopes of Old Homeland

III H

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(Summary)

Most of our readers have read the news about the Czechs in the old homeland and of the heroic stand which they and their representatives in the Austrian parliament have taken in defense of their rights to independence.....In vain were feeble attempts made by Emperor Carl to lull the Czechs into peace, and all kinds of promises came too late. Our brothers across the sea need our wholehearted moral support in their struggle.

This much-longed-for manifestation of sympathy was announced in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, last night, where a mass meeting was held under the leadership of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.....The enthusiasm of the crowd was high, although the attendance should have been larger.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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Since the president of the Czech National Alliance arrived somewhat later, the meeting was opened by Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary. He acquainted the audience with the situation in Austria, voicing the complete agreement of the Czechs in America with those in Czech lands. His words drew tumultuous applause. He introduced Mrs. Anna Stolfa as a representative of the Union of Czech Ladies and the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Sisterhood of Aid Societies). She assured the assembly of the ardent co-operation of Czech women.....

Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, the next speaker, pointed in a few words to the national activities of the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Czech Sokol Community) and particularly to their quick response to President Wilson's call for volunteers for Uncle Sam's forces. He did not fail to admonish the parents of Czech children to send them to the Sokol gymnastic societies to replenish the ranks which have been thinned by many enlistments of Sokol volunteers.

Mr. P. Straka of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics followed



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Dr. Jicinsky upon the platform. His ideas conveyed the need

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for unity of all Czechs, regardless of creed, when so important

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an issue as the independence of the motherland is before them.

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He reminded the throngs of the beautiful and impressive parade

at the last Chicago World's Fair when all Czechs marched in

one rank and file to show their solidarity.....

Dr. J. F. Smetanka then spoke for the Czech Protestants and the Czech National Alliance. Referring to President Wilson's promise to consider the small nations now subjugated, he declared himself for the liberation of any small nation demanding independence.....

Mr. Rudolph Vlodek, speaking for the Czech National Socialists, declared that his faction has always looked up to the liberation of the Czechs as a national ideal. Tony Novotny, the next speaker, forcefully upheld the liberation of the Czechs and the destruction of Austria because it is made up of enslaved nations.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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Mr. Tvrzicky thanked the group for their wholehearted response.

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He then read two messages, one to be sent to the Czechoslovak

III H

army fighting against the Austrians in Russia, the other to

IV

Professor T. G. Masaryk, now in London, England. The letter

to the Czechs and Slovaks assures them of the unity of the

Czechs with kindred nations in Czechoslovak lands and acknowledges the Czechoslovak National Council as the highest tribunal in their national affairs. In the letter to Professor Masaryk, respect and loyalty are expressed to the undaunted leader.....

Two other messages were sent; the first to Senator William S. Kenyon, Washington, D. C., thanking him for the interest he is taking in the cause of Czech liberty and calling his attention to the Czech patriotic uprisings in Austria; the second to President Woodrow Wilson voices deep-felt gratitude for his promise to help the small nations and expresses the fondest hopes that when the moment arrives, the President's mighty influence will be exerted in favor of Czech liberation.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

FOR LIBERTY

(Summary)

Chicago must exert its efforts during the next four days when the Liberty Loan drive will come to a close. We Czechs, especially, must show that Chicago is not a "German city" (as Mayor Thompson said). Chicago Czechs, more than any other group, should subscribe, for this war is being carried on by us not only for the sake of the United States, but for the good of our motherland across the ocean as well.

In order to create a genuine wartime atmosphere, there was a parade arranged which led to the Pilsen Brewery Park yesterday. It consisted of Czech members of the Liberty Bond drive committee, of members of the Sokol societies, and of the Boy Scouts. Mr. Brousek's band led the parade.

The meeting in the Pilsen Park was opened by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who then



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

III C

IV surrendered the chairman's seat to Mr. Charles Pavlicek. The latter, in a short speech, acquainted the gathering with the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Joseph Salat was elected secretary.

Mr. Joseph J. Janda, treasurer of the Lawndale State Bank and one of our best workers in the field of aid societies, spoke about the Czech aid societies in relation to the Liberty Loan. He said: "The aid societies are neither patriotic nor charitable organizations; they are simply pecuniary institutions, conducted by the people and for the people. They have hundreds of members who would be glad to buy a bond if their financial position would permit. Yet they can, through the aid societies as intermediary, become participants in this great patriotic action.....The law permits us to buy the bonds, and we are under obligation to the government to support it. We should be grateful to our government for everything we derive from it.....

"Some aid societies use excuses, e. g., that they do not have enough money. This sounds flimsy, for even the smallest among them can muster one hundred



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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

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IV or two hundred dollars for the best investment in the world....."

Doctor Pecival then appealed to those aid societies with tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars in the treasury to buy bonds. Mr. Henry Hanson spoke in the English language, giving details on the war loan.

The Delnický Pevecký Sbor [Workingmen's Singing Society] sang two beautiful choruses, "Bojovníci v noci" [Fighters in the Night] and "O, Vlasti Ma Ty Milena" [Thou Beloved Homeland of Mine].

Mr. John A. Cervenka then read a letter by Charles Vopicka, addressed to Mr. Anton J. Cermak. It says: "...Please inform my fellow countrymen that they are counted among the most intelligent of our fellow citizens and are admired for their self-devotion to the cause by all Americans.....The more this loan is oversubscribed, the clearer the Germans will see that our people stand behind the President....."



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

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IV Mr. Straka spoke for the Catholic societies. Mr. Otto Kerner pointed to the impression which vigorous recruiting here will make upon Germany. The president of the Lawndale State Bank spoke about the efforts made by the Germans to prevent a success of the loan drive.....



Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

A WARTIME RESOLUTION

(Summary)

Alderman Otto Kerner made a motion in yesterday's session of the city council that a resolution be passed in which the people of Chicago be admonished to refrain from criticising the Government for its declaration of war. The motion also urges the people to stand firmly behind the President. In a turbulent session only three Socialist and five other aldermen voted against it.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

THE "HOLY" GERMAN WAR

(Summary of Editorial)

"The English language papers recently published statements on the war by men of public prominence, in which they spoke of the exalted position of the Germans and the necessity for their dominating the world. These utterances represent something novel for the Chicago public and put the Germans upon a pedestal where hardly anybody has ever seen them. These characteristic depictions of German traits are, of course, nothing new to us Czechs. We have, by century-old contact with the Germans, gained experiences which have taught us too well what the Germans are and of what they are capable. This concoction of statements which at this moment horrifies the American public, appears interesting to us just the same."

William Archer composed a collection of "Pearls of German Thinking," among which we find the following amazing examples: Bernhardi proclaims, "Might is



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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

the highest of rights".....The Chicago Tribune says that to the Germans this war is a holy war, a gigantic missionary undertaking and quotes Lange: "The nations around us Germans are overripe fruits which the next storm is going to shake down to the ground....."

The Germans are men of blood and iron; they are no doves of peace.....

.....
It is a holy war, but not for the Germans. It is a holy war for those who are discerning just what danger the Teutons represent. These peoples are determined to do something about it. The Germans will not listen to words; therefore we will use the sword.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

/A MESSAGE/ TO THE CZECH PEOPLE
(From the Executive Committee of the Czech National Alliance)

Since the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States, our hopes for the liberation of the old homeland have risen considerably. President Wilson in his note to Russia declared himself unconditionally for the rights of the small nations and for the removal of Prussian militarism. Guided by these principles our great republic is battling for the same ideals which serve as slogans for our own efforts and endeavors.

Czechs and Americans of Czech descent are surely fulfilling their duty. It is necessary to lend the republic and the Allies effective financial support.

We have all gladly joined the Red Cross; now we must do everything in our power to boost the sale of bonds.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

Almost every one of our fellow countrymen is in a position to buy a fifty-dollar bond; others can buy a one-hundred, or one-thousand-dollar bond..

The success of the Liberty bond drive conditions the success of our arms, without which our hopes for victory would dwindle.

Every Czech businessman, doctor, lawyer, tradesman, or workingman, as well as every farmer, is under a patriotic obligation to buy bonds, to support the government, and so to help democracy emerge victorious.

The fate of mankind depends upon this victory, and so does the future of our own Czech nation across the ocean.

All fellow countrymen are urged to buy their Liberty bonds in Czech banks or other Czech places so that our willingness to help the Government will become more conspicuous.

Signed: Dr. L. J. Fisher, president; J. Tvrzicky, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

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Signed: Dr. L. J. Fisher, president; J. Tvrzicky, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO JOINS OUR CAUSE

(Editorial)

We value highly every sincere manifestation of good will, and we therefore doubly rejoice over the interest which the University of Chicago is showing in our cause. When President Harry Pratt Judson proclaimed that the Czechs and the Slovaks are well deserving of a liberated homeland, and that the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state should be one of the conditions for peace; then there is more to the contact made with the University than is apparent at the first glance.

The University of Chicago is one of the foremost seats of higher learning in America. There are four hundred faculty members and more than ten thousand students. As one of the great intellectual centers, it can successfully accomplish many things for the Slavonic element in general, and especially for us since up to the **present we have been** systematically ignored. Herein lies the great significance of the memorable meeting on last Monday which



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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

will surely bear fruit in the near future. The situation will be remarkably improved for us if, as reported, the propaganda for the liberation of the small countries should spread to other prominent American educational institutions. We hear that this extension of propaganda is being regarded favorably by the Government itself. It is well known to everybody that President Wilson is a "university man," and that he never attempted to conceal his pronounced liking for the Slavonic peoples.



Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1917.

TO ALL AMERICANS OF CZECHOSLOVAK DESCENT: PURCHASE LIBERTY BONDS

(Summary)

Among all the nationalities who have helped make this great nation, there is none who wishes more eagerly for a victory of the United States in this war than the Czechoslovaks.....Americans are hardly able to grasp, as we do, the danger that lies in any possibility of a victorious Germany or Austro-Hungary.....

Not everyone can take up arms or work in the Red Cross ranks, though there is hardly one person who could not become a member of that organization. Everyone can help in some way or other. Wars are not won by guns alone; money plays a great part. For the Germans, the wealth of the United States is their worst threat.....

.....



Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1917.

The United States is offering Liberty bonds. The proceeds of the sale, expected to reach the figure of seven billion dollars, will be expended in the fight for liberty. Czechs and Slovaks will not have to be urged to buy these bonds. Everyone of them knows his duty.....Any bank will accommodate you!....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1917.

BOOST PURCHASE OF BONDS

(Summary)

We have professed to be good citizens--now is the time to prove our worth. There was a splendid meeting in Pilsen Park for the creation and support of a Czech branch of the American Red Cross. A similar movement for the sale of Liberty bonds was begun recently.

There was a meeting of Czech businessmen and representatives of Czech organizations in the halls of the Lawndale State Bank last night at which Mr. Anton J. Cermak presided. A decision was reached to start with the work at full speed, and a committee to take charge was elected. A publication will be printed at an early date which will include articles on the advantages offered by a secure investment such as the Liberty bond.....

The whole world is watching America in order to observe how her people will respond to the call of the Administration.....



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Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

FOR CZECH INDEPENDENCE

University of Chicago in Enthusiastic

Accord with Professor Masaryk's

Plan to Remodel Central Europe

Recently the American intelligentsia has begun to admit that if the nation is to stand in harmony behind the Administration, it is absolutely necessary that every American fully grasp the gigantic problems constituting the background of the war. We must be aware of the facts in order to put Prussian militarism in the limelight, and so to emphasize the acuteness of its menace before the United States as well as the entire civilized world. If only the American people would grasp the gravity of the situation, the work done by the Administration could be facilitated. Only then can we expect that an effective halt will be put to the mischievous activities of the German spies who are exhibiting almost incredible arrogance and daring, in spite of all our preventive measures.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 a (1)

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Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 The attitude of the American press toward these conditions has become firmer recently, and is known to everyone. The patriotic propaganda of our newspapers will no doubt be supported by our institutions of higher education. The first step in this direction was taken by the University of Chicago from whose faculty of four hundred members a committee was formed. This committee has set itself the task of persuading the adherents of all the foreign nationalities to be loyal to the Star-Spangled Banner, regardless of the land of their birth. An appeal is to be sent to all nationalities except, of course, the Teutons and their Austrian allies who have been unable to cast off their ludicrous loyalty to the two bloated dynasties. Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University, is the leader of the movement, together with Professor Shailer Mathews, dean of the theological faculty and a well-known friend of the Czech people.

The first appeal was addressed to the Czechs. A brilliant meeting was held in one of the university buildings. The two professors represented the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 University of Chicago which had issued this first appeal. The
III D Czechs had sent several of their most prominent and mature workers
III H in the movement for Czech independence. Among them were Mr. J. F.
IV Stepina, Professor J. J. Zmrhal, Dr. J. F. Smetanka, Reverend Vac-
lav Vanek, Reverend Vaclav Kralicek, Dr. B. K. Simonek, architect
Adolf Lonek, instructor Vojta Benes, Bohus Hak, Otto Pergler, and Anton No-
votny. The Czech-American Press was represented by Jindrich Ort for the
Denní Hlasatel and R. J. Psenka for the Svornost.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The group was conducted around the campus of the University and was escorted on an inspection tour through the impressive library founded in memory of William R. Harper, the first president of the University. We were then guided into the cozy dining room where a richly decked table awaited us. A pleasant, jovial conversation soon developed which lasted several hours. During this time the professors gathered information from authorities about the point of view of the Czech-Americans and the Slavonic peoples in this country in general. This discussion greatly enhanced the mutual understanding

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BOHEMIAN

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II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 between the representatives of the Czecho-Slavonic element and the

III D American intelligentsia.

III H

IV The true purpose of the invitation extended to the Czechs was revealed by President Judson in words that made each of us want to press his hand. "The United States entered the war," the president explained, "primarily to aid in the liberation of the small oppressed nations, particularly the Czechs and other Slavonic peoples. The best way to prevent Teutonic aggression is to isolate Germany, first of all from the ally, Austro-Hungary," he continued, and this end will best be achieved by creating several Slavonic independent states. Czechoslovakia, wedged between the two monarchies, will offer the only security for lasting peace in Central Europe. The ultimate creation of a Czechoslovak state therefore appears to be an indispensable necessity, and victory for us in this war is the condition upon which its realization hinges. Much depends upon the attitude and behavior of the people of the United States to whom a task of the highest importance has thus been assigned. The Administration depends upon the loyalty of the immigrants, who

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 have to be properly informed and instructed in regard to the full
III D magnitude of the German menace. This meeting purports to enlighten
III H the authorities of the University of Chicago on the point of view
IV and the aims of the Czech and other Slavonic-American nationalities,
the president concluded.

It goes without saying that the two professors were fladly given all possible information. Mr. Stepina gave an explicit account of the activities of the Bohemian Press Bureau. This institution is making strenuous efforts to acquaint the American public with the aims and aspirations of the Czechs, although manifold difficulties present themselves; among them Mr. Stepina mentioned the lack of funds, and the resistance which the English language papers offer to our approach. "We have always testified openly to our loyalty to this country, but we were not always given a hearing when it would have been advantageous."

Professor Zmrhal enthusiastically assured President Judson of the most ardent

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 co-operation of the Czechs, adding that they merely need some
III D directions for making the best showing possible. "We are," he ex-
III H claimed, "loyal, honest Americans! We shall be ready whenever the
IV occasion arises!"

Mr. Ort, addressing himself to President Judson, stated that the words just spoken by the head of the University of Chicago are identified in every sense with the activities of Professor Thomas G. Masaryk; that the Czech National Alliance has accepted Masaryk's program as its own, as coming from the recognized spokesman of the entire Czech people; further, that "what we are being urged to do now we have been performing faithfully for fully three years, from the very beginning of the war in Europe. The Czech press, our powerful organizations, and the whole branch of our people here in America stand loyally behind the starry flag. They are fighting for the independence of the old homeland and merge their sentiments as Czechs with American patriotism into a most beautiful union."

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

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Moreover, he pointed to the rapidly thinning ranks of the Czech Sokol societies whose members hastened to enlist for service at the first call for volunteers. He pointed to the organization of a Czech branch of the American Red Cross and the establishment of courses for Czech-American war nurses. "What is going on among us Czech is also being done among the rest of Slavonic nationalities in America. It is the most telling document of their sentiment for which one may ever wish!"

The two professors listened to these accounts with rapt attention. To lend the information already given a more firm and broader basis, other Czech guests enlarged upon certain points and phases. Vojta Benes gave lavish accounts from his abundant experiences. Although he has been in America only a short time, he has mastered the English language sufficiently to carry on easy conversation with the professors. Dr. Smetanka was another Czech who placed himself at the disposal of the inquiring professors, and he proved himself an inexhaustible source of information. Messrs. Pergler and Psenka also took their turns in this informal but valuable talk.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

Denní Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

III B 2

II D 10 The contact made with the University yesterday will be permanent.

III D For this purpose a committee of six was formed, consisting of

III H Dr. Smetanks, Professor Zmrhal, Mr. Vojta Benes, and Messrs. Pergler,

IV Ort, and Psenka. It will probably initiate its activities by arrang-

ing for a great demonstration in connection with the John Hus celebration on the occasion of the festival commemorating the unification of all Sokol societies. The Fourth of July will probably be the day set for these patriotic affairs.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

LECTURE IS A SUCCESS

(Summary)

The big hall of the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street, was filled except for a few seats last night when Professor F. Pisecky gave a lecture under the auspices of the Beseda V. J. Fric (Club V. J. Fric). The subject was "On Czech Prisoners in Russia". The lecturer was introduced by Mr. R. Vlodka, a club member.

He related how he was taken prisoner by the Russians and helped a Russian physician in his work; how other Czech prisoners began to form a military unit, and finally how he went to the Dobrudja district to fight with the Russians against the Austrians.....

The Professor urged the club members to agitate for relief for Czech prisoners of war who cannot join the ranks because of wounds or sickness.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1917.

BOOST PURCHASE OF WAR BONDS

(Summary)

Almost all of our aid societies are buying various bonds for their funds, because it is a safe way to create reserves. Our government's Liberty bonds are an excellent investment, and their purchase constitutes a patriotic act. They bear only three per cent interest, it is true, but other four per cent bonds bought by many of the aid societies will easily make up for that. The loss of one per cent can be borne without undue hardship.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1917.

AID SOCIETIES' PATRIOTIC EFFORTS

(Summary)

The Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spoleonost (Czech-Slavonic Aid Society) intends to contribute \$1,000 to the cause of the liberation of their people in the old homeland, in addition to the \$1,000 which they paid out before. There is still \$1,515.95 left in the treasury for similar purposes. The assent of all the members of the Aid Society will be required before the contribution can be made.....Besides this, every member will be assessed ten cents for relief in the old homeland. The New York branch has issued the slogan: One million dollars for the move to liberate our homeland, as directed and propagated by the Czech National Alliance.....

The Czech-Slavonic Aid Society, citing its bylaws, declares that none of its members enlisted in the Army or Navy shall lose their membership. To do otherwise, the Society feels, would be considered woefully lacking in patriotism.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1917.

/A COLD RECEPTION/

(Editorial--Summary)

The convokers of the peace meeting which was held last Sunday have surely become convinced that they were used as the tools of a faction of Chicago Socialists, who have assumed the task of weakening as much as possible every measure taken by the United States of casting doubt upon the Government's motives, and so indirectly giving aid and comfort to the Germans. They all belong to one party, and are rabid Germans. This was evident in the reception they gave some of the speakers, whose sincerity and sterling patriotism cannot be questioned, as for instance, Miss Mary McDowell and Robert M. Lovett, Dean of the University of Chicago. Their speeches were not appreciated, as they reminded the audience of the aims of the War, the establishment of democracy, and the liberation of the small oppressed nations.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1917.

The Socialist speaker, Mr. Steadman, on the other hand, drew frenzied applause as he attacked our Government, and called Congress a servant of J. P. Morgan, Schwab, and also of the small nations.

The German Socialist paper, Arbeiter-Zeitung, quotes Steadman as ridiculing the idea of democracy and liberty, in pointing out the oppression of the Congo districts by Belgium, and of India, Ireland, and other countries by England. The much hated Prussian militarism, Steadman is quoted to have declared, is being introduced right here under "The Star-Spangled Banner" with all the concomitant taxes and other burdens for which the "fools of later generations" will have to pay.

While Steadman thus harangued the crowd, he utterly omitted to mention the crimes perpetrated by the Germans, not only against the nations with which they are at War, but against neutral countries, and against their own as well. He continued by trying to explain why the United States entered the War. The Allies were losing, and England declared that it would not be



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1917.

able to pay back the loan. It was feared this would cause a nationwide panic here. To prevent it, America declared War

The wild applause which this kind of ranting evoked from the audience probably opened the eyes of Miss McDowell and Professor Lovett. They could see for themselves in whose behalf really they convoked the peace meeting. This may serve as a warning not to do it another time.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1917.

[A PATRIOTIC APPEAL]

(Editorial)

Buying Liberty Bonds is the duty of every patriotic citizen, and at the same time, it is the duty of every prudent man who intends to invest his savings in the best security existing under the sun under the present conditions. Our Government is not going to become bankrupt. Before anything like that could happen, the European countries would have to **declare** themselves in default, and a general panic would spread throughout our own country, while properties; securities, mortgages, etc., would lose their values. He who intends to help our country toward victory, and secure his own economic position, should, therefore, buy Liberty Bonds.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

[CONGRESS, BEWARE!]

(Editorial)

To us, one thing seems to be as clear as sunlight. If the mischievous activities of the German spies are to be stopped, or at least kept within certain limits, the same means will have to be employed as are used against enemy scouts and traitors throughout the world. Gunpowder and lead, as well as the noose, will have to function as the necessary paraphernalia.

It is generally known that the German spy system is spread all over the United States; where it is not obvious, it can be guessed at. One of the unexampled cases of this is the betrayal of the secret guarding the route of the American destroyers which are to be sent across the ocean. Extreme watchfulness defeated the plan of the Germans to waylay our fleet, and a terrible disaster was avoided. The enemy failed to succeed



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

this time, but he may realize his design in the near future, when American soldiers will be transported to Europe.

The life of a single American soldier is of more value than the worthless existence of a whole pack of German spies. Congress should be the first to take cognizance of this matter. It appears, however, that it is still dillydallying, unable to decide what kind of gloves it should put on when handling this bunch of scoundrels.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1917.

NO DANGER IN TAXATION OF PROFITS

(Editorial-Summary)

The English language press, which has been strongly advocating the introduction of compulsory service, is getting scared now because of the prospect of high expenditures concomitant with the upkeep of an army of millions. It especially loathes to see the main burden of War taxes imposed by the new law resting upon the shoulders of the wealthy classes, such as manufacturers and merchants. The press equally dislikes the Government control of railroads, the wholesale trade in foodstuffs, etc. All these War measures appear too radical to those newspapers, too radical to be safe.

The Sunday Chicago Tribune fears that Congress and the administration will introduce regulations which will make the burdens of the War weigh heavier than necessary upon us, and thus retard the advent of victory.

The Tribune's apprehensions are groundless. The industrialists and the merchants will not be exposed to any danger if all that they have to do is to let



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1917.

the Government have a share in their profits. He, who has an income of \$40,000 per year, can easily pay ten per cent, and the one with one million per annum can give up seventy per cent without being hurt. The workingman, who is taxed on everything, has the heaviest load to carry.

The workingmen and the farmers will have to pay for the War with their blood. If those people who represent an overwhelming majority of the population can part with almost everything they possess, even with their lives, why could not the rich man sacrifice one part of or, indeed, his entire superfluity?

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No measures for the prosecution of the War, however radical, will endanger the welfare of the rich. The War is an occurrence of a revolutionary character, and consequently, demands extraordinary, revolutionary regulations.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1917.

[THE REBOUND]

(Editorial)

One of the sons of the "chosen people" tried to scare the American populace which is for the Allies, by producing a photoplay named "Spirit of '76." This gave great joy to the Germans. He has, however, scared himself most by the prospect of heavy financial losses which are unavoidable if the exhibition of the film is not permitted.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN AGAINST
FOODSTUFF PROFITEERS

(Summary)

Congressman A. J. Sabath of Chicago presented a measure to the House of Representatives which measure purports to make speculation in foodstuffs a crime before the law.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

OUR PEOPLE AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(Summary)

There is no doubt that our activities within the sphere of the Red Cross will bring good results. In the beginning, the female members of the Sokol gymnastic societies were those who enlisted. Other influential organizations followed their example. Business men, bankers, and others took heed also. The number of men and women of our stock who have enlisted runs into the thousands. Many concerns announced themselves as members, and so did all their employees.

Schools for Red Cross service are being conducted in the halls of the Plzeňský Sokol (Pilsen district Sokol gymnastic society) where Doctor Rudiš Jiciňský teaches; in the Sokol Chicago, with Doctor A. Mueller lecturing, and in the Sokol Havlíček Tyrš under the direction of Doctor L. Fisher.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

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Although great interest on the part of our people is evident,
IV there are many places yet to be filled.

In order to make the number of Czech members of the Red Cross properly conspicuous, we advise and urge all future members to register at the Czech branch. The more Czech members we can muster the better our Czech cause will be served. Slips declaring intention to join will be received by Mr. Hajícek at the Lawndale State Bank, where the headquarters of our Czech branch are located. By proving that we are doing our duty we will win the support of the Americans.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

FOR THE RED CROSS

There was a meeting of the arrangements committee of the Czech branch of the American Red Cross last night. Mr. Anton Čermák, chairman, announced that the committee had succeeded in securing the assistance of various organizations for the monster parade and mass meeting to be held next Tuesday. They are: Rubringer's band, Česko-Děnický Pěvecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society), the Octet of the Singing society, Rieger, and the Daily News music band. Five hundred Boy Scouts, all volunteers, who are not yet in Uncle Sam's service, the nurses, mounted police, bailiffs of the Municipal Court, Camp Fire Girls, United States Navy men, cadets of the Harrison High School, and others, will participate.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

THE CZECH RED CROSS BRANCH

(Summary)

The final resolution to create a Czech branch of the American Red Cross was passed at a meeting held in the hall of the Czech Benevolent Society last night. Those present were in general members of either the Czech National Alliance or the Czech Union. After the acceptance of the resolution, officers were elected. Mr. Anton Čermák became president of the Czech Red Cross branch, Mr. Vaňek, secretary, and Mr. Hajíček, treasurer.

All of our businessmen are to be supplied with lists in order to collect contributions.

The arrangements committee is composed of Doctor Smetanka for the Czech National Alliance, Karl Radouš for the Czech Catholic Alliance, and Jan



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

Sokol for the Czech Benevolent Society. Doctor Blahník was
appointed branch physician



I G
I G (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

DANGEROUS INDIFFERENCE

(Editorial-Summary)



We are facing the most powerful, and pitiless enemy with whom any nation ever had to contend. If we win, we will have assured safety for our beautiful country - if not, the entire world will become the servant of the victorious Teutons.

The great masses of our population are strangely apathetic in the face of this great crisis. If you ride on the street car, you will hear people talking about everything under the sun except the war.

More excitement was manifested when the European war broke out than now, when America is involved. Neither the introduction of compulsory service, nor the war taxes, nor even the war loan awakened our people from their lethargy.

I G
I G (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

The only ones who indicate any awareness are those who are swamping Washington with protests against war taxes, and those who are profiteering by the war, and are anxious to gain as much as possible from it.

A local German paper, known to be pro-German, declares that the war cannot last much longer since Germany cannot take the risk of a still more prolonged struggle. The opinion of the German paper indicates clearly that the next battles will be decisive.

The only danger that threatens us is our own indifference. Everyone of us must become fully aware of the responsibility taken by the United States.



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II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1917.

FOR THE RED CROSS

The small benevolent society Čerchov (name of a mountain in Bohemia) has donated \$100 to the American Red Cross. We urge other organizations to follow this example of which the Čerchov may be justly proud.



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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

FROM THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Facsimile of a handwritten letter sent to
the editor for publication.)

The undersigned members of the accounting committee, acting upon request of the Ústřední Výbor (Central Committee) and of the Cleveland Conference of the Czech National Alliance, have examined all the books and notes relating to the financial aspect of the Central Committee's activities.

The bookkeeper's records have been inspected five times per year by the bookkeeping branch of the Central Committee . Our committee has gone over the accounts for the year 1916, and for the first three months of 1917. We declare that we have found them in the best of order. The treasurer, Mr. J. F. Štěpina, the bookkeeper, Mr. Adolph Lonek, and the assistant-bookkeeper, Mr. J. V. Votava, deserve full recognition for



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

their honest and painstaking work.

For certain reasons, it is not advisable to publish the financial report before the end of the war. We, therefore, are submitting here only a few figures, from which the members of the Czech National Alliance who have made contributions for the work of the Alliance may be able to judge whether their monies have been used in a judicious manner.

Of the amount received by the Ustredna (Central Committee) in 1916, service required 2.4 per cent, hall rents took 1.2 per cent, rent and supplies for the office .5 per cent, traveling expenses .45 per cent, printing .75 per cent, postage .1 per cent.

In compliance with the request of the Central Committee we are willing to examine the accounts every three months and to present the results to the public.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

Signed: Jan A. Cervenka

Joseph Klicka

State of Illinois,
County of Cook
April 28, 1917.

(Sworn to
(before
(Robert J. Koshka, Notary Public.

Vaclav (James) Vanek



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

FROM THE CZECH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

(Summary)

The directorate of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Czech Benevolent Society) held a meeting last Friday evening, Mr. Anton J. Čermák presiding. The group decided to initiate immediately an intensive and extensive campaign for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Society considers this decision in the light of a sacred duty in view of the war which has been forced upon America by rapacious Germany A committee of seven was formed which is to contact the Czech National Alliance for the purpose of cooperating with them. The campaign will be inaugurated at a mass-meeting in Pilsen Park. This gathering will be addressed by the Hon. Charles Vopička, United States minister to Roumania, Doctor Rudiš Jičínský, and Doctor Cunat. The latter two are members of the medical delegation to



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

Serbia; they also represent the Red Cross headquarters. The mass meeting probably will be called for next Thursday.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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(Letter by Dr. L. Rudíš Jičinský, Summary)

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It is imperative that large numbers of us join the Red Cross in order to support that humanitarian institution which has done a great deal for us. We owe it gratitude for, from the beginning of the World War, it has saved the lives of thousands of our fellow-countrymen who fought on European battlefields. It has also taken care of the delivery of packages to our wounded soldiers. The Red Cross has accomplished admirable work in the medical field especially in combating the typhoid epidemic in the soldiers' camps in Serbia. It helped the wounded, the sick and the starving in prison camps. Special mention must be made of the care with which money affairs were handled.

The Red Cross is making preparations to extend its activities. Like any



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

other benevolent group, it needs a great deal of money for its work. Without money no activity is possible. It is absolutely necessary that we become members; one or two dollars will not impoverish anyone.

Our boys have enlisted for service, not only in Uncle Sam's, but also in the Canadian armies. Membership in the Red Cross does not exact from us service at the front, but it will ask our financial assistance whenever it is needed. In earlier wars women played the role of the bereaved. Today, however, when women compete with men in commerce, industry, and education, it is her duty to participate also with the men who have had to remain at home. Women can be employed in factories manufacturing war supplies, in kitchens, and in offices doing the clerical work necessary for the carrying-on of the war

The Red Cross is now organizing classes for men and women where instruction



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

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is given in the required work. In the Czech branch, which has been founded by women members of the Sokol gymnastic societies and by zealous workers of other Czech organizations, there will be taught besides somatology, physiology, dietetics, food preparation, sanitation and hygiene. One of the main subjects of course, will be the handling of hospital materials. There will be booklets, issued by the Red Cross headquarters, for supplementary instruction; these will be bought by the Czech branch out of its own funds.

The Czech Red Cross schools are located in the headquarters of the Sokol Chicago and Havlíček Tyrš Sokol gymnastic societies. Students must be at least sixteen years of age. The lectures will be held on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Doctors A. Mueller and L. Fisher are in charge. Additional courses will be opened in Town of Lake or in Cicero if there is sufficient demand for them. A minimum of twenty students will form one class. Examinations will be held under the supervision of an inspector



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

II D 1

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from the Red Cross headquarters, and medals will be awarded to honor students. Instruction is given in both the English and Czech languages.

III D

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We cannot imagine a nobler task for women to help alleviate the sufferings of those who are today combating mankind's worst enemy, militarism and the Kaiser's lust for expansion. There is only one way to annihilate this hydra, and that is through struggle against it. That this may be accomplished with the minimum of suffering, the Red Cross, which cares for our soldiers at the front, should receive our wholehearted support.

Dr. J. Rudíř Jičinský.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

[ATTACK MADE ON KAISER]

(Editorial)

"Every shot that misses is a loss." This Czech proverb must have been in the minds of everyone who read the news that some disloyal subject of his spleeny, divine majesty, kaiser of all the Germans, had tried to take a whack at him. What a shame the fellow was not a better marksman!



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

/PATRIOTISM OF THE CAPITALISTS/

(Editorial)



Almost everybody, who, in compliance with the proposed War measures, is to contribute in taxes to defray the costs of the war, has risen in protest .

. . . .

Manufacturers and other wealthy people complain loudly of being taxed disproportionately. They contend that the burden placed upon their shoulders will jeopardize the success of the War loan.

Here we have glaring evidence of their conception of patriotic sentiment, which they profess conspicuously, but to which they refuse to attest the moment their pockets are concerned. As a matter of expediency, it would be good if Washington ignored their howling, and would throw the burden upon

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

those who can pay, and not upon the small man, who is already panting under the weight of high prices, a concomitant of the war.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

(Editorial)

The contingent of our young men who recently enlisted for service consists mostly of Slovaks. The Chicago Slovaks are striving to outdo the Czechs. May they continue to do so; it can do much good for our common cause.



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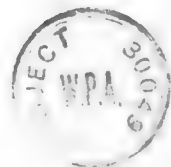
BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

YOUR CHANCE TO BUY WAR BONDS

The new Government War Bonds have been placed on the market. They are a safe investment, and expected to be bought rapidly, the rate of which this will be done is to be measured by the people's patriotic sentiment.

The First Trust and Savings Bank, on Dearborn and Monroe Street, offers to the public an advantageous easy payment plan, which will enable those of moderate means to do their duty.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

BEAUTIFUL WORDS, BUT MERE WORDS

(Editorial)

(Summary)



One of the articles in last Sunday's Fackel, organ of the German Socialists of Chicago, is replete with beautiful sentences. Were that paper representative of the Germans, or at least of a majority of them, there would be some hope for us that the War is nearing its end, and that universal brotherhood is at our door. How contradictory, however, to the spirit of the article is the sentiment of the Germans here, and of the German Socialists in particular! These people proclaim ostentatiously to stand up for the Government, but do nothing towards the attainment of peace, of a permanent peace, which would bring about the liberation of the nations groaning under the German yoke, and so create a guarantee against the possibility of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.



another War.

The article reads: "The War is killing thousands of thousands, and maiming millions What is the cause of this? The War is the fruit of our capitalistic social order, and of the imperialistic aspirations of those above us Hatred among the nations, that ugly trait, is the immediate result of greed for money and lusting after power on the part of the masters. How far this enmity has progressed is hard to depict. No country was spared from it Should this hatred be spread over the United States also ? Let us have no room for hatred; men of reason cannot become infected with it. The ruling classes use it as a means to induce the people to allow themselves to be torn to pieces to the advantage of the rich"

The Fackel thus condemns hatred, and we agree in essence that nations should not hate each other. What ought to be hated, however, are the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

bad, pernicious qualities of certain nations, and these nations must be taught to cast off these characteristics, so as to become different and better, instead of striving to destroy brotherhood by hatred.

The Germans of the German Empire, as well as those of Austria, together with their Allies, the Magyars, have not taken any steps to allay hatred among nations. On the contrary they have done everything in their power to stir it up to the highest pitch, and profit by the consequences The Germans of Austria-Hungary, and the Magyars, constantly used violence against the Slavonic nations, which nations were treated as underdogs in their own homeland. By this policy, they sought to win the good will of mighty Mother Germania, and use it to promote their aims toward a dominating position over the Slavonic majorities. And further, when the latter sought redress, the Socialist representatives in parliament opposed them, though they were the leaders in the movement for brotherhood, equality, and justice. The result was that the Germans



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

always were in the advantage, and the Socialists had to drag along behind them

Prussian militarists, not the German people, are hated by the American nation. If the Germans could divorce themselves from the allegiance to their bad principles, hatred would vanish, and the War could be terminated.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

[BEWARE OF FOOD SPECULATORS]

(Editorial)

Congress is becoming convinced gradually that one of the most important things to do now is to pass a measure curbing the activities of food speculators. The steps taken by the government up to the present are insufficient. One senator proposes a law which should declare such profiteering unlawful. An abundance of foodstuffs is said to be in the country, yet our Chicago speculators carry on their dishonest trade. Nothing will stop them if some are not put behind the bars.

Conscription of our young men has been passed by Congress. It is high time now to conscript foodstuffs also. The government ought to take over the management of the large food producing concerns, especially the stock yards. If this is not done, the danger of a food shortage may become a reality. Jailing the profiteering leeches might produce the desired results.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

(Editorial)

(Summary)

It is expected that the quota for the two billion War bond issue of the United States will be filled soon..... Before the War, United States bonds were quickly absorbed, as a rule, by the capitalistic interests, who made an enormous profit on them..... This time, however, the small man also will have a chance to become Uncle Sam's creditor. His investment will be a perfectly safe one.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

(Editorial)

(Summary)

The sham battle which was staged in Lincoln Park a few days ago did not have for its purpose the entertainment of the public as it seemed to some. The military display did not do anything like depicting actual combat, in fact, it fell short by a long way of achieving this end. It created in the minds of many the misconception that War is mere play.

What the exhibition should have accomplished was the realization that the United States is actually at War. It is high time to awaken the people to the fact that there is no room for toying, and that we are fighting a great military power

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

Even Theodore Roosevelt, the famous Rough Rider, still believes that all that is left to do is to drum up one or two divisions, and send them to Europe, where they are to cut everything to pieces.

Lord Northcliffe recently pointed out that we see the War in a rosy light, ~~thinking~~ that a few ten thousand soldiers will do for Europe

It seems that the American people have not warmed up for the occasion until compulsory service is introduced Up to this time, most of the patriots have been wont to soothe their conscience by shouting phrases, flashing the colors, and assuring the President of their loyalty, while the fulfillment of the military duty is accommodatingly conceded by them to others. Now it will be everybody's inning who is able-bodied to bear arms. If all could start as commissioned officers, no compulsion might be needed. Incidentally, Uncle Sam wants more rookies than officers, and so no one will escape, if he is able-bodied and not over the age limit.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

After this has been accomplished, there will be only two kinds of patriots here: those who follow the Star Spangled Banner into the fight, and those who stay at home to cultivate their home gardens or farms and harvest food-stuffs in abundance so that the United States will not be in the same predicament as are the European countries. The latter kind of patriots is equally important as the former, if the United States is to emerge from the War victoriously.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE WELCOMES JOFFRE

(Excerpt)

Doctor Ludwig Fisher, president, and Doctor Jar. Smetanka, secretary, of the Czech National Alliance, were presented to General Joffre and the other Allied delegates at a banquet in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. An interestingly prepared address, expressive of the loyal sentiment of the Czech-Americans towards the French nation, was delivered by Minister Viviani, head of the French delegation, who gave evidence of his great pleasure, as did the other Allied delegates. The high official assured the representatives of the Czech National Alliance that he knew the Czechs well, just as he knew the other nations who are friendly toward France, and that upon his return, he will hasten to convey to his government the expression of the amicable sentiments of the Czechs.

On this occasion, our representative made the acquaintance of the French



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

journalist, Henry Collin, of the news bureau Agence Havas. He declared that Czech hopes and exertions have a multitude of influential friends in France. He also expressed his conviction that the work done by the Czech National Alliance will not be in vain.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1917.

(Editorial)

The State of Illinois contributes the majority of the volunteers who enlist for service in the Army and Navy. Chicago stands in the front, but it would not be able to boast of this honor without the so-called "Hyphenated Americans," that is Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Croats, and others of Slavonic blood, who might serve as shining examples to many thousands of American youths not burdened with the hyphen. The latter demonstrate their patriotic enthusiasm mostly by waving the Star Spangled Banner and by passing resolutions, while the immigrant is the first to rally behind the Stars and Stripes. He offers his services, and perhaps his life, to his new homeland.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1917.

TO WELCOME GENERAL JOFFRE

The following Czech-Americans will represent their nationality on the committee for the reception of General Joffre and the Allied delegates: Dr. Lud. Fisher, James F. Štěpina, Frank Skala, Jaroslav Smetanka, and Charles Vopicka.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1917.

[Mayor Thompson]

(Editorial)

Mayor Thompson is supposed to be the official representative of all Chicago, but his latest trick proves that whenever he opens his mouth he is speaking for only that part of the population which is still in the harness of Bill Hohenzollern.



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I F 5

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1917.

[MAYOR THOMPSON AND THE FRENCH DELEGATION]

(Editorial)

We hope that the French delegation will receive the best impression of America--if, at least, it is able to banish memories of Chicago--or rather of that "fine guy" Mayor Thompson, with the teutonic spleen below his five gallon hat.



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I F 4 (Norwegian)

I F 4 (Swedish)

I F 4 (Polish)

I F 4 (German)

I G (Ukrainian)

I G (Serbian)

I G (Slovenian)

I G (Croatian)

I G (Russian)

I G (Polish)

A declaration by the Czech National Alliance was published which protested against Mayor Thompson's contention that he spoke in the name of the Chicago citizenry when he refused a reception to General Joffre, of the French Army, and other visiting delegates of the Allies. The Mayor spoke his mind in the following words: "Chicago is the sixth largest German city, the third Czech, and the second Polish, Swedish, and Norwegian. I suppose that if a mayor extended an official welcome to representatives of some of the nations participating in the war, he would be arrogating too much power in assuming that the entire population agreed with the welcome."

The Czech National Alliance replied as follows: "We hasten to assure you, Mr. Mayor, that you are very much at fault if you harbor any doubts about the

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE ANSWERS

THE MAYOR





Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

reception to be accorded the guests of the American people by the citizens of Czech descent. The French and the British commissioners are not only men of personal distinction, but they also represent nations with which we are united and upon whom we rely in our struggle against German despotism. When the guests of the government decide to come to Chicago, the people of Czech blood will appear in full force, to the last man, to welcome them." The declaration is signed by Dr. L. J. Fisher, chairman, and J. S. Smetanka, secretary, of the Czech National Alliance.

The Slavonic Alliance, in which are represented, besides the Czechs, the Slovaks, Serbians, Croats, Slovenians, Russians, and Ukrainians also sent a declaration: "Mayor Thompson did not voice the sentiments of the Chicago Slavonic peoples when he declined to welcome the delegates of the French and the British governments. As far as the Slavonic peoples are concerned he should not hesitate, for they are wholeheartedly with America, and in doubting this, the Mayor insulted them grossly." The Polish National Alliance issued a similar protest.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY, MAYBE

We have printed an abundance of articles on the advantages of early enlistment for service in the United States Army and Navy. We have also pointed out that the large number of enlistments by our young Czech-American men will have a decisive influence upon the attitude of the federal authorities towards us. We have also emphasized that such enlistments will help to keep the Czech-Americans together in one military unit. During the first days of enthusiasm, much was spoken about it, and exertions were made toward the creation of a Czecho-Slovak regiment, which, however, failed to materialize. The officers of the United States Army thereupon assured us they would see to it that Czecho-Slovak volunteers were concentrated in certain companies at least. Judging by letters received by us from our volunteers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., these promises have been fulfilled wherever possible. In accordance with the latest orders from the War Department, volunteers shall not be kept here until they form a group, but they must be sent immediately to the training camps. The probable reason for this may be an impending introduction of compulsory service.



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III D

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

Nevertheless, Captain Kenny, of United States Army, chief recruiting officer for the Chicago district, succeeded in winning the permission for Czech recruits to stay in Chicago until their numbers have grown sufficiently large to be transported to the camps in a body. The permission will not be effective until next Monday evening. This seems to be the last opportunity for our volunteers to serve the United States together with their fellow-countrymen.

The Czecho-Slovak volunteers are being greeted at Jefferson Barracks with great enthusiasm, and they are treated with utmost consideration. Many letters testify to this.

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The United States Army officers are experiencing one difficulty with the volunteers. They find it difficult to pronounce the Slavonic names, but in their commands at mess, tattoo (lights out!), and taps, they refer to them as "The Czech Soldiers."



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I F 4

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

.....
As is known, Roosevelt intended to form and equip a division for service in Europe. The Czech National Alliance supported the idea by urging Czech volunteers to enlist in the proposed unit. Congress, however, forbade the execution of the plan.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

NEDELNI BESEDY (TOPIC FOR SUNDAY)

(Summary)

Some people still think that this War is just a very interesting picnic, and that it can be won when they vow several times a day that they will remain loyal to the flag. If they will wear, so they think, a few modish articles displayed in the show windows, as red, white, blue ribbons, they will have done everything necessary to smash kaiserism. Fashion adjusts itself very quickly to certain conditions. Pins, buttons, etc., are made to fit the time of War.

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The habit of wearing patriotic apparel is not costly. Young men, who would begin to shiver in the neighborhood of a recruiting station, like to buy collars with red, white, and blue printed on them. A similar



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

pattern is used for ladies' slippers; stockings with a miniature Star Spangled Banner woven in are much in vogue

Among the many exhibits of that sort of patriotic fervor, there are such as military uniforms for ladies. But this is not the latest. There is a camp at Lake Geneva where there are some soldiers, but the majority are women in uniforms that resemble those of Uncle Sam's regular soldiers; only they are better cut, more nifty than those of the doughboys. The women hold target practice. They will not of course, go to War. Their help will not be needed even for home defense. This kind of play is, however, much more comfortable than honest work done in the service of the Red Cross.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

MORE ABOUT PATRIOTIC FERVOR

(Editorial)

"We wrote about American patriotic enthusiasm in this space one week ago. We are reverting to that subject because the present time lends itself fittingly to an elaborate discussion. We have been deploring a certain coolness among the native American youth, which is evident enough to fill anyone from our ranks with embarrassment. It is not that which we read about or hear of the native American, but it is the very slow rate at which the American youths enlist for service which astonishes us. The recruiting office, and even the War Department itself, furnishes data which show clearly that more than two-thirds of the volunteers hail from



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

the strata of the immigrant populace; that these very same volunteers for the most part have been members of the Sokol (gymnastic) societies. The official reports also prove that the majority of the volunteers have been in the United States only a short time and that many have only taken out their first naturalization papers. We are sure that these numbers will not be subject to a more favorable adjustment up to the present day. It will be surprising if they should not appear in still more glaring disproportions to those of the last week.

It certainly is worthwhile to think of the causes why the American youth of unmixed American blood still turns a deaf ear to the appeal of our President, of our Government, and of our country itself, in a moment



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

when the need of support is most pressing. We do not think that in order to find the cause we will have to turn unto a path either too long-winded or steep. It is the haste, pure and simple, the characteristic trait of American life, which finds its climax in the chase after the almighty dollar, and which leaves its mark everywhere. It can be traced primarily into family life which is not only one-sided, but very superficial also. There are very few factors which would tend to instill into the soul of a child moral conceptions of a deeper character such as should be the essence of patriotic and national enthusiasm. After a child has attained the proper age, it is sent to school where it is accorded almost the same bringing up. If any American consciousness is awakened in the child, it is purely that of the ego, and based on selfishness and lust for profit. It may also take its support from thoughtless fanaticism, which for its very thoughtlessness, becomes sterile and empty.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

The roaring and whistling into which the American youngsters are wont to burst at the appearance of the flag cannot be accepted as an emanation of patriotic sentiment and national enthusiasm, because that clamor lacks any profundity and significance. Equally, the noise made at the sight of marching soldiers seems flimsy to us.....The temperament of American youth can be awakened only when personal interest is at stake.

The bringing up of Czech youth in the old country moved along deeper lines. The oppression to which the Czech and other Slavonic nations were exposed created a reaction which expresses itself as a sense of self-preservation. The American people are not subjected to any similar pressure which would threaten their existence. For this reason, Americans exhibit indifference even toward questions of paramount importance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

We would not object to patriotic clamor at the sight of the flag, or the pictures of Washington, Lincoln, or Wilson; we only wish that Americans acclaiming their great men would consider the sacrifices made by them, and that they would become aware of the obligations toward the country. Americans can best demonstrate their sentiment by enlisting for service, in the United States Army.

The American youth should try to be an example for the immigrants, and should not allow the contrary to pass by slackness in enlistment."



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I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

MILAN LUSK AND HIS MEDALS

Milan Lusk, violin virtuoso and son of a well-known Chicago-Czech lawyer, was forced to fight in the War on the side of Austria. During the time spent there, he gave many concerts for the benefit of the Austrian Red Cross. This eased his enforced sojourn in that country where Czech-Americans were known as staunch friends of the Allies. The Austrian government presented him with a cross. That token of recognition bears the inscription "Gott Strafe England!" (May the Lord punish England!), which was one of the field cries of the Central Powers. Mr. Lusk keeps it as a sad souvenir of the conditions he had observed, and of the hardships he had to undergo before he finally succeeded in returning to his native Chicago.

During his travels through Allied countries he continued his humanitarian activities by giving concerts to aid the Allied Red Cross. For this noble



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

I C (German)

work, he was awarded a distinction in the form of a cross, which he treasures as a keepsake.

As already reported, Mr. Lusk has returned to American only recently. He will appear before the Chicago public in a concert May 6.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

LAST GREETINGS

(Telegram by the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance in America)

Winnipeg, Canada, April 24, 1917. The Czech-American volunteers among whom are many Chicagoans, on their way to the European battlefields, are sending greetings to the Czechs and Slovaks in the United States. We expect that all Czechs and Slovaks who are able to bear arms will enlist for service in the United States Army, and that they will make every effort to take part in actual fighting in the struggle for the freedom of the smaller nations, and for democracy. We sincerely thank the Czech National Alliance in America for the banner donated to us, and we vow that we shall fight under it to the last drop of blood. Victory or death! Glory to the Czech National Alliance in America for having joined

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

in the fight for the liberation of the smaller nations, glory to the United States of America, fighting with France, Britain, Russia, and Italy! Do not let us forget our beloved ones whom we are leaving behind. Do your patriotic duty voluntarily as we are fulfilling ours.

The Czech volunteers of the 223rd Canadian Battalion.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

UNDER THE RED AND WHITE BANNER
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National
Alliance of America)

(Summary)

Frequent appeals from overseas directed to Czech and Slovak America have been left unheeded. They urged our Sokols (gymnastic organizations) to take active part in the struggle for the independence of Bohemia and Slovakia. Newspapers of Paris, France have been suggesting the formation of a Czech-American division which could be used at a moment's notice for the trenches over there. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Czernin, has received a report in which one of the Austrian consuls claims to have thwarted the sending of 20,000 Czech-American



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

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Sokols to Canada from whence they were to be transported by English ships to the front in France.

Mr. Kupka, who has been in the French trenches for the past two years, sent us a telegram: "Follow our example!" Our leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, addressed us from across the sea with a slogan: "Az Do Tech Hrdel A Statku!" (Go to the limit!)

The first to answer the call were members of the Czech National Alliance in Michel, Alta., Canada. They are in England today. The first in the United States were our brave boys who are going aboard ship with the 223rd Canadian Battalion bound for abroad.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

There is a goodly number of them, and though they did not succeed in forming a full company, they have done their duty.

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The last days before their departure the volunteers spent in the garrison of Portage La Prairie. There a red and white banner, the gift of the Czech National Alliance in America, was presented to them. Two representatives of the central committee of the Czech National Alliance came by train from Winnipeg. They were J. **Tvrzicky**, secretary, and J. V. Votava, both from Chicago. The same train brought high government and military officials, and a group from the branch of the Czech National Alliance in Winnipeg.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

The railway depot was the scene of a glorious ovation for the volunteers. The farewell ceremonies were opened by Captain Hanneson, commander of the contingent under whom drills were held. Mr. Votava then delivered a letter from Doctor L. J. Fishher, president Czech National Alliance in America, to Captain Hanneson. In it assurance is given that the Czech volunteers in the Canadian Army will do their best to be worthy of their Czech comrades in other bodies of the Allied Armies. Captain Hanneson thanked them, and gave words of high praise to the Czech people.

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The following day the Czech volunteers performed drills before General Hughes, who pronounced them to be in excellent condition. In the



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

afternoon, Mr. J. Tvrzicky delivered an address which moved many to tears. The red and white banner was presented by Mr. J. V. Votava, and was received by Sokol Frana Klepal, color sergeant, who knelt down, kissed the banner and vowed to bring it back victorious. The ladies distributed souvenirs. The anthem "Kde Domov Muj" (Where is my Homeland?) was sung with fervor.

Today the volunteers are on the ocean. Our most cherished hopes and longings accompany them.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

PROMOTES HIMSELF TO LIEUTENANCY

(Summary)

A combination of craving for the glamour of the uniform and patriotic exertion, to help in recruiting our Czech young men, brought our fellow countryman, Eduard Fritz, in contact with the Federal authorities. The latter, luckily for the young man, made a very sane diagnosis of the case so that no harm came forth.

For several days, a young man appeared in the Pilsen Sokol recruiting station daily. He was dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant of the United States Cavalry. His pleasant approach and correct behavior made him liked by the young men with whom



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

he conversed in a jovial manner, and whom he urged to enlist, depicting to them the charms and values of army life. Sergeant Vosatko, of the United States Army, in charge of the recruiting station, did not at first pay much attention to the presence of the young "officer"; In fact, he seemed pleased to see someone stimulating the ambition of the future defenders of the country, for this eased his own burden.

The "lieutenant" began to feel at home in the station. One day he brought along a sword with a silver hilt which he declared he had received as a token of popularity while serving in the cavalry of the militia. Using it as a symbol of his military distinction, he taught the boys in the station, and also in a nearby saloon, the rudiments of military drill, lining them up, and raising his voice in true commanding manner.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

Mr. Kuzel, who is directing the civilian affairs of the station, in inspecting the sword, found two letters, K. P. (denoting Knights of Pythias) engraved upon the scabbard and pointed out to the young man that no officer would wear a similar weapon. Fritz declared the latter to be merely a gift which was meant as a decoration. This explanation satisfied Mr. Kuzel apparently, but it did not convince him.

It was further noticed that the "lieutenant" contradicted himself frequently, and so it happened that two United States Secret Service men brought him before United States Commissioner Mason. After an investigation, he was turned over to Federal Judge Landis. The latter took into consideration the fact that there was only one serious charge, that of unlawfully representing himself as a United States officer, pending against Fritz. Favorable evidence also was presented,



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

showing that the self-styled "officer" had been discharged from the militia on account of poor eyesight, and when War was declared by America, he had tried three times unsuccessfully to enlist for service. Urged by an ambition to do his bit, he resolved to propagate enlistment among his people, and edged on by his liking of a uniform, he had dressed as a lieutenant. The court adjudged him to be a dreamer, who foolishly got himself into trouble, put him under a light bond, set him free with a warning, and expressed the hope that after this temporary mental aberration, he will find an outlet for his befogged idealism other than trying to bamboozle the people.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

IN THE DAWN OF REVOLUTIONS

(Editorial-Summary)

"The insane autocrats of Berlin and their servants in Vienna surely did not imagine what unbounded, secret forces they unleashed on mankind when they attacked Servia, and so started the World War."

.....

"It is through the voice of its greatest statesman since Lincoln's time that the great American Republic is getting rid of the mendacious and deceitful conceptions concerning the real meaning of the struggle in Europe, and, in the nick of time, it is going to the aid of jeopardized liberty of mankind."

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"The War has ceased to be a conflict between two hostile capitalistic camps



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

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as claimed by our blinded Socialists, if it ever was that at all. The War is one of the revolutionary eruptions which is shaking the foundations of various European states at the present time."

"It is really unthinkable that the brilliant example of the Russian people should not be emulated by other nations who have up to the present been subjected to medieval monarchistic systems. The gaze of Czech people is naturally directed toward Austria first, within whose boundaries is imprisoned the land of our ancestors, our homeland, from which we were driven by an unbearable political and economic oppression. What effect the Russian revolution has had on our people in the old homeland is hard to tell."

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The Austrian government sees ominous signs for the future, and seeks to appease its peoples. The young emperor has promised to reinstate the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

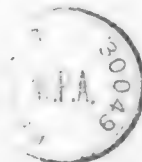
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parliament, which had been dissolved at the beginning of the War. No other nation at War had dissolved its parliament. The emperor's promise proves that he scents danger. It is rumored, as much as is allowed to filter through censorship, that Emperor Karl is trying hard to pull Austria from the grip of Germany, and that he is ready for big sacrifices to effectuate a separate peace. "These efforts are, thanks to the Lord, too late"

Hopes that Germany also will be seized by the spirit of revolution are beginning to crystallize into reality. The violent labor troubles there have not the real revolutionary character, true enough, but they are heading into revolution nevertheless. The proof for this is given by the fact that the labor strikes were not only ignored, but openly suppressed by the Social Democrats.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

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" The starving German people are groping for democracy through the darkness of autocracy."

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"Verily, we live in a great time, the importance of which we cannot grasp today. Before the War ends, we shall see a changed world which we are unable to visualize now."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

MORE ENLIST FOR SERVICE

Lively activity marked the last evening in the recruiting station in the hall of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen district **gymnastic society**). A large group of young men enlisted and will be accepted, pending the outcome of the medical examinations. [Follow names of volunteers.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

HLASATEL IN RUSSIA

We have just received a letter from a fellow-countryman who is a prisoner of War in Russia now. It pictures interestingly the associations and general conditions among the prisoners. It also conveys a hearty appreciation of the work done by the Denni Hlasatel for the alleviation of the sufferings of the men. Special thanks are also expressed to the club, Beseda Fric, and to Mr. Vokral, who takes care of the transportation of the articles donated. The letter comes from Berislav, Russia, and is dated January 11, 1917.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

TO ALL CZECH PEOPLE WHO HAVE GOOD WILL
From the Committee of the Aid Society



We should not forget in these turbulent times of War the thousands of Czech and Slovak brethren who are prisoners of war in Russia, Italy, Corfu, and particularly in France, or who work in the shops of the Allies, and also those who have not succeeded in joining some Czech organization, or the Foreign Legion up to the present time. In all of these camps there are many of our men who came from Servia, by way of Italy to France. They are in need of clothing and other necessities. They also want Czech-American newspapers and books. The latter articles are being regularly sent to them by the Narodni Soc. Beseda Fric, which club is doing its duty in an admirable manner. Of clothing, however, very much is needed, and for this reason the Czech-American Aid Society has decided to start action for the purpose of collecting the articles lacking in the camps. The ~~above~~ gifts are to be sent to brother Josef Vokral, 1735 West

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II D 10

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

18th Street. It is understood that clothes and underwear must be perfectly clean and repaired, but they will be disinfected before they are placed in the boxes which will be taken care of by the American Red Cross for delivery. This method has been practiced for a long time. Gifts of money will be distributed by banks, and even the smallest amounts will be appreciated by the Aid Society.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(Summary)

The American Red Cross has set itself to the task of preventing or alleviating human suffering in times of War and of peace as well. The original purpose of its activities was to serve as a supplement to the health department and medical staff of an Army during War time

The American Red Cross will be thoroughly organized and will display its full activity when the time of hostile contact between our Army and the enemy has arrived. All men and women will attest to their good will by lending their support to the organization. Women will be prominent in the fulfillment of these samaritan duties. Every Czech-American nurse is



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

a member of the Red Cross, and so are many other women of our kind.
We are sure to be well represented in the organization.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

[THEODORE ROOSEVELT]

(Editorial)

Theodore Roosevelt is expected in Chicago this week to deliver a speech to stimulate eagerness for enlistment for service in the United States Army. We predict a welcome this time more hearty than the one extended to him when he came as a candidate for the presidency. His activity in favor of the United States Army will be more valuable than when he is a politician.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

TO TEAR "KAISER PAGE" FROM SCHOOLBOOKS

The school board has obstinately refused to take action on the matter of the "Kaiser Story" in the schoolbooks. The Czech National Alliance requested that the story be omitted in the next edition of the books. As no definite promise could be obtained from the authorities, the Alliance advises parents to tear the obnoxious page from the book and send it to the Alliance's office, 3625 W. 26th Street. Many thousands of pages are expected to arrive; they will be handed over to the school board together with a resolution condemning its attitude. The Polish National Alliance has promised cooperation.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

[HENRY FORD]

(Editorial)

Henry Ford, well-known apostle of peace, has arrived at the opinion that militarism can be downed by militarism only; he has followed up this change of mind by offering the vast spaces of his factories to England for the manufacture of tractors, without exacting any royalties for the use of his patents. He belongs among those who were for peace, but who are ready for sacrifices when war is on. He does not want to profit by war, as do hordes of greedy sharks who would not hesitate to hurl the populace of the country into a famine to gain fortunes for themselves.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

SILVESTRI'S TESTIMONY

It Showed That The Austrian Consul Used
His Glib Diplomatic Tongue To Dodge Answers

(Summary)

The offices of the Austrian consulate on La Salle Street resembled a courtroom yesterday morning. Statements had to be recorded there that had a bearing on the case of Dr. Fr. Iska, who had filed several damage suits for libel in print.

Consul Silvestri, according to the Providence Journal, was under orders from the Austrian embassy in Washington when he paid Dr. Iska two hundred dollars per month as a remuneration for services rendered through the columns of his paper, Vesmir, to the Austrian government. This was quite naturally denied by the consul and by Dr. Iska as well. The latter was eager for the denial by Silvestri to be recorded before the consul's departure from America.



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

Dr. Iska, no doubt, wishes to use the consul's statement in the trial of his damage suits.

The hearing was conducted by Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago, who appeared with his clerk, Mr. Miller, and his personal bailiff. Dr. Iška made his appearance with his lawyer; a large group of newspaper reporters were on hand as well as the lawyers of the defendants in Dr. Iška's libel suits. It was to be expected that the lawyers would exert themselves to draw admissions from Consul Silvestri which would prove the contentions of the defendants to be right. Mr. Silvestri, however, succeeded in avoiding direct answers, mostly by resorting to the right of privacy in the affairs of the state represented by a consul.

Nevertheless, the hearing developed into a lengthy and elaborate one. Both parties, to be sure, had agreed to regard the testimony as a whole as equally relevant to each of the individual libel suits which had been filed against the Chicago Herald, Svornost, Spravedlnost, and the Česko-Slovanská



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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

Jednota [Czecho-Slavic Union].

Dr. Iska's lawyer was Mr. Ratkowic, assisted by Attorney Saltiel; attorney Israel Shrimski examined the consul for all the defendants' lawyers.

The direct examination of the consul brought forth the statement that the Austrian consulate in Chicago had never received any money from the Austrian embassy in Washington for the purpose of paying off Dr. Iška; further, that no letter to that effect had ever been exchanged between the consulate and the embassy. When a letter in English translation was shown to the witness, he declared that he had never seen the document; that none of the consular employees had anything to do with it; that Dr. Iška had never come to the consulate; and finally, that he, Consul Silvestri, had never known Dr. Iška except from one telephone conversation which was held two months ago.

Dr. Iška then had asked the consul for the name of some lawyer in Rhode Island, as he intended to file suit against the Providence Journal. Silvestri, with the aid of his lawyer, had thereupon sent Dr. Iška a list of lawyers. At the



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

same time he had promised Dr. Iška a written statement which could be used to support his libel suits.

The cross-examination undertaken by Attorney Shrimski in behalf of the defendants in the libel suits proved more interesting. The consul admitted that he was bound by oath to the Austrian government not to reveal certain items in the transactions with his government; he refused to state whether there are any extra men paid besides the regular employees. At first he evaded Judge Olson's direct question and finally declared he could give no information on the disputed point unless he received instructions from the Austrian government. Attorney Shrimski asked the witness if he, the consul, thought someone else might have paid Dr. Iska. The witness again refused to answer, whereupon the lawyers representing the defendants in the libel suits demanded that the entire preceding testimony be stricken out. The judge overruled the motion, and the consul's statements thus remained a part of admissible evidence.



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

In the course of further examination, the consul admitted being informed of the contents of Czech-American papers and, therefore, also of what is being printed in Dr. Iška's paper, Vesmír. "In its columns the protagonists of liberty for the Czech people are dubbed crazy fools and rabble-rousers."

The consul later admitted that, provided he had been authorized by the Austrian government, he could have made payments to Dr. Iška. He made the additional admission that he not only knew of the libel suits filed by Dr. Iška, but that he was eager to know about their results.

As to Melichar, a collaborator in the Vesmír office, the consul denied ever having sent through him articles prepared for publication in said paper, or having paid him any money. He said that Silvestri also had no knowledge of any money to be distributed among Austrian army officers who had escaped to San Francisco from imprisonment in Siberia. Judge Olson did not compel an answer to the question whether there existed in America an Austrian-financed enterprise engaged in printing and disseminating propaganda. When the session ended, the consul left, visibly relieved.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

FROM SOKOL CAMP TO SOLDIERS' CAMP



In these turbulent times when the drill grounds of our Sokol gymnastic societies are gradually becoming empty, because the members are taking to arms to prove to the Czech people that they have not staked their hopes in us in vain, the Sokol Slavoj shall not stand behind. More than one-half of the members of the Sokol Slavoj have departed and the other half is going to leave Monday night. Thus the entire Sokol Slavoj has enlisted to a man, and this has occurred in view of the nearing tenth anniversary of the first drill of their group.

I herewith urge the parents of our pupils to continue to send their children to our gymnastic drills, even if most of the instructors have gone to where their energies can be made still better use of. All drills will be from now on under the care of Sokol brother F. Liska, assisted by some fellow members who are not in a position to depart with us. I am, there-

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

fore, leaving in the hope, and fully assured, that there will be no interruption in the drills. For the instructors' squad of the Sokol Slavoj.

Vasek Balaban, chief instructor.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN SOLDIERS
Czech Volunteers Enlist in Gratifying
Numbers for Service in the U. S. Army

(Summary)

The enthusiasm of volunteering for the duration of the war is not lagging behind the sense of duty which has been awakened by entreaty. Now it is not necessary any more to remind our men of the duty they owe, for the Czech-American men know by now that theirs is a double-duty - towards their adopted country and towards the land of their ancestors as well. Everybody has grasped this, especially our young men who have not slackened in their ardor after the first outburst of emotions as was predicted by some doubters.

The total number of enlisted Czech-Americans is two hundred and fifty.

[List of names follows.]



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

In the midst of praise for these men we must not forget the valiant small group of our boys who **have** departed to Canada, there to join the ranks of the neighboring state and to get into action abroad as soon as possible; they are bound for the battlefields of France where Czech blood has been shed for liberty before. Most of these young heroes hail from Chicago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

[PATRIOTISM OF CZECH SOKOLS]

Czech-America has always taken pride in their Sokol organizations, for they have always been in the forefront of their people's public life, but now we revel at the sight of the young Sokols who do not hesitate to offer their services, and even their lives, to their new homeland and at the same time for the liberation of their old motherland. The Czech Legion consists predominantly of former members of Sokol societies; the men surely will gain an honorable standing among all the volunteers.

It is not the men alone, however, who rally behind the Star Spangled Banner - the girl Sokols, members of the gymnastic societies, have gladly enrolled in the Red Cross by creating a Czech branch; the membership in the latter will not be limited to members of Sokol societies.

We want to reiterate the success with which the Sokol members met at the



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

medical examinations; there, the results of Sokol gymnastic training became quite conspicuous. Not one of the Sokol recruits were rejected at the final examinations at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Parents should take notice and send their children to Sokol drills.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

WHERE IS AMERICAN PATRIOTIC FERVOR?

(Editorial-Summary)

The United States has entered a state of war with the German government, to do away with Prussian militarism and autocracy; it is not at war with the German people. Since the declaration of war we have been witnesses to interesting conditions which we do not hesitate to describe to the public. The latter is well aware that the United States, at whose head stands a persevering man, has not plunged into the war for predatory purposes or any other selfish motives. It has taken the step only to transplant a healthy, strong democracy into Europe, in the interest of independence of even the smaller nations. America has hurled itself into the fight for an ideal. For the very reason of the greatness and loftiness of this ideal, the whole nation, to the last man and woman, should stand behind the government which has sanctioned the movement.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

In asking ourselves whether the nation really backs the President in this portentous hour, we can, and must, answer in the negative. There are differences of opinion as to the way to create an army; members of Congress differ among themselves and with the President in regard to the solution of this question. Congress recommends a volunteer army, whereas President Wilson, his cabinet, and the General Staff of the army advocate compulsory service; they demand it, in fact with stern determination. Several clashes have occurred in Congress, and it is generally believed that the latter will not change its attitude within a short space of time.

In the name of the entire country the President turned to the people. He asked only for the enlistment of young, strong men, by no means for his own personal protection, but for the defense of our homeland which must be prepared for the worst. And how did the President fare with his appeal? Poorly, very poorly. It makes one blush with shame to read the reports on the number of those who enlisted voluntarily for service since Congress ratified the President's proclamation of a state of war between Germany

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

and the United States.

"No wonder then that the question intrudes upon one's mind what is the matter with all that American patriotism that is being flaunted before the world? Does it not appear to us as nothing but empty, bombastic phrases issuing mainly from the younger native generation? We know very well that the majority of those who enlisted, who responding to the appeal of the President, who joined voluntarily and enthusiastically, constitutes itself from immigrants, most of whom either are citizens or have applied for their first papers. We have had an opportunity to observe enlistment in Chicago; from available figures we can see that the immigrants were the most numerous to enlist. Where are the boys born in this country? Where is the boast and the pride of the American people who brags about his Americanism, his strength, and courage at prize fights and baseball games only?

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

Last Monday we witnessed the departure of the Czech-American volunteers - almost all of them from the ranks of our Sokol gymnastic organizations, predominantly from the group Fuegner-Tyrs. Had the volunteers marched in the uniforms of their respective Sokol organizations, the column would have had the appearance of a flood of red color from the Sokol shirts of the group Fuegner Tyrs. Where did the boys from the other organizations remain with all their enthusiasm? Where did those linger who do not belong to the Sokols yet have a feeling not only for America but for the country of their parents and forefathers? Where do they stand with their patriotic convictions?

At home behind the stove! They did no more than come out and stand upon the sidewalk to watch those who decided to depart out of sincere sentiment and true patriotism, who have started on a way which may end with a crippled leg or even with death, and who are assailed with improper remarks and smirks on the faces of the slackers. We felt grief in our hearts. There

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was eager sacrifice and pride as an answer to the appeal of the motherland for which one's own life must not be spared. On the other side we observed indifference and indolence in the ranks of our own children. American youth! Where is thy enthusiasm, where is thy patriotism?"

We would rejoice if we found out that we err in our judgment, or that conditions have changed for the better after a certain time. We fear, however, that the number of those who are willing to fight for the United States and for the freedom of the Czechs will ever be on the decrease so that Congress will be compelled to enact drastic measures for compulsory service which will not exempt even those who dread to do their duty and who, to dodge it, scamper to the County Building to get a marriage license and hide behind a woman's skirts in order not to expose their cowardice.

We have never been for war. When, however, our country finds itself in a war for human rights which have been trodden upon by that scoundrelly

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Germany, which has ever been the deadliest enemy of all the Slavonic peoples, then we, loyal sons of our new homeland, do not want to know anything else but duty.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

THE BREAK WITH AUSTRIA AND OUR EXERTIONS

(From the Press Bureau of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

If there is one among us who thinks that our strife for the liberty of our old homeland is not legal, or even a real violation of American neutrality, that man has surely revised his opinion by now.

The break with Austria has removed all real and imaginary obstacles, and freed the hands of all those who work one way or the other for the liberation of our people.

One of the characteristic traits of the American nation is the sympathy with which they regard the small oppressed nations. In fact, the American people, in the pursuit of these sympathetic inclinations, have gone sometimes so far that neutrality was overtly violated.

The Federal government was well aware of the propaganda carried on by the



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Czechs in this country; it did not pay any attention to it until the activities of the Austrian consulates and the Embassy became conspicuous. The reason why the government did not take any steps against our propaganda here is found in that the Federal authorities understood in what relation the Czechs stand to Austria. They viewed our endeavor here as a natural consequence of that relation; they did not look at it as any violation of American neutrality; they identified it partly with American nature.

One issue has not been cleared up properly: Austria has begun the War, and is an ally of Germany. The latter, by murdering innocent people on land and sea, and by damaging and destroying property of the United States, has forced the United States to take steps which amount to a declaration of war. Our government has, nevertheless, tried to keep up good relations with Austria. It was exactly this attitude which constituted the deadliest danger for the Czech cause. There was the fear that the United States, at a peace conference, would take a certain tolerant attitude towards a friendly nation; that it would not agree with the program of the Allies which aimed at the dismembering of Austria. By the same token, the Allies would be willing to respect the wishes of the



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United States out of gratitude for valuable help extended to them during the War.

Now, however, Austria, under the command from Berlin, has disrupted relations with the United States. It has taken the side with Germany regarding the ruthless submarine war. No more tolerance need be shown; no objections will be made to the program of the Allies which, in addition, is in complete harmony with the principles of the American nation. Austria has very likely signed its own death warrant when it broke with the United States. It cannot nourish any hope for a possible favorable separate peace. It will thus have to atone for the crimes committed against unhappy Servia, and against mankind in general. It will be broken up and partitioned among Czechs, Slovaks, Jugoslavs, and Poles, all of whom will become liberated. The Magyars will form an independent state; the Servians will issue from the War bigger and stronger than Hungary, Austria, or the German state. This result seems unavoidable if the War is carried on to the limit.

The split between Austria and the United States will also benefit the actions of the National Alliance of the Czech Catholics, whose exertions can be defined

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

in simple, intelligible words: "To work for the greatest possible liberty of the Czech nation, as far as our power can reach and our duties as citizens allow."

The duties as citizens are giving us a full right to demand in all authoritative places accessible to us, that the lands of the Crown of St. Vaclav and Slovakia also become a free republic in which the people will enjoy political and religious liberty guaranteed by a constitution, similar to the one of our new homeland.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

(Editorial)

A fairly large number of Czech boys and Sokols have enlisted for service in Uncle Sam's Army and Navy up to the present. This is, however, not sufficient by far to be representative of the loyalty of the Czech-Americans.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1917.

MORE VOLUNTEERS

(Condensed)

The appearance of the marching Czech-American volunteers did not fail to make a deep impression upon the public which acclaimed them so enthusiastically. The sentiment aroused reflected in the meeting held in the Pilsen Park last night. A new group of young men enlisted for service there. They will march this evening to the depot to join their comrades in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. We have no complete list of their names on hand, as recruiting is going on at a high rate. The Pilsen recruiting station was indeed so crowded that the recruiting officers declared themselves unable to handle the throng. [Follows list of some of those enlisted last night.]

There came demands in great numbers for information from Detroit, Mich.,



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where Sokols intend to join those Sokols who have already begun to serve in Uncle Sam's Army.

Enlistments for service in the United States Navy are making slower progress. Commander W. A. Moffett of the Lake Bluff station declared that ~~men~~ enlisted in the Navy will automatically become second-class seamen with a pay of \$20.90 per month. Ordinarily, this rank was not reached before one year's service.

About forty newly enlisted Czech-American Sokols will leave for Jefferson Barracks this evening.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

TO THE CZECH-AMERICANS

(From the Bureau of the Czech National
Alliance of Catholics)

In this critical time, when we feel compelled to draw the sword for the defense of human rights and the liberation of the oppressed peoples by autocratic governments, our duty stands out clearly before us. Our new homeland has received us with friendliness and granted us the same rights as enjoyed by the native citizens. We have found here what our poor old homeland could not give us: liberty. It is not only the sense for the fulfillment of our duty, but the impulse of gratitude which ought to urge us on to come to the defense of the country which is threatened by the enemy now. Our place is under the Star Spangled Banner, the symbol of equality and liberty. Let us not wait until compulsory service is introduced, but let us show that we have grasped the meaning of duty and



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intend to hasten to the colors to increase the numbers of those willing to lay down their lives for the country.

The American government does not demand the services of fathers of families or men upon whom the old folks or relatives, incapable of earning their living, are dependent. In our Czech communities there are, however, thousands of men who are under no such obligations towards their families; they are those to whom our appeal is primarily directed.

We are daily receiving information about members of Sokol and other organizations who are enlisting for service in the United States Army or Navy. We feel proud of these men, and are requesting their names so that we may publish them.

Czech National Alliance of Catholics,
2601 St. Louis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1917.

RECRUITS IN FAREWELL TO CHICAGO

"Loučení...." (Parting causes grief), the translation of the old folk song did not come to the surface when the first Czech and Slovak volunteers said good-bye to their friends and relatives in the halls of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš yesterday afternoon. They prepared for their trip to the training camp in Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The enthusiasm made it clear that they were following the voice of their conscience and full of hope to contribute to the upkeep of the ideals of mankind. Their spirit bolsters up the conviction of others, thus promoting enlistment. It is expected that more young men will join the recruits before they leave tomorrow, so that the number will be raised to at least one hundred and fifty.

The big court hall began to be filled with throngs of men and women as early as 3 P. M., the time set for the beginning of the friendly gathering



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arranged for the parting defenders of the country. The latter were, of course, the center of attention. They were those who had enlisted on or before last Saturday to form the nucleus of the Czecho-Slovak regiment of volunteers.

Mr. Doležal, vice-president of the Czech Sokol Community, welcomed the gathering. Mr. R. J. Pšenka, editor of the Denní Hlasatel, pointed to the duty of all citizens to stand up for the country which is threatened with war, and has been maliciously offended by infringement upon the rights of the entire nation. Mr. Smiřický spoke in the same trend. He was followed by Sergeant Vosátka, United States Army, who invited lively participation in the process of bringing the Czecho-Slovak regiment up to its war strength.

The Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš (gymnastic association) distinguished itself by



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presenting the volunteers of the Czecho-Slovak regiment with their own gorgeous banner which will be carried in today's parade, and then taken to Jefferson Barracks. In case the regiment sees action on the European battlefields, the banner will be there to inflame the fighters to deeds of bravery with which the history of the Czech people is replete.

During the ensuing informal entertainment, more men signed up for enlistment. The result of the evening as to new enlistments must be called gratifying, and will no doubt serve as an inspiration for further enlistments, which in turn will call the attention of the authorities to our action. This has been demonstrated already by the honorable mention received by the Czechs from Captain Kenney, United States Army, chief recruiting officer for the Chicago district.

During the entertainment which closed at 12:30 A. M., another patriotic



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enterprise was initiated, which proves that the sense of duty is being fully grasped also by our girls and married women. The idea of creating a women's auxiliary unit leaped from the ranks of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš. This auxiliary will care for the immediate needs of the recruits, and see to it that they will be remembered with gifts of love which shall be presented as tokens of gratitude for the volunteers' patriotism and readiness for sacrifice. The auxiliary unit will meet in the next few days. It will be composed not only of female members of Sokol organizations, but all women willing to lend their helping hands for the best of the cause, may join.

(Follows list of names of recruits who signed up last night.)

Those who enlist in the Pilsen district station not later than 3 P. M. today will be sent along with the first contingent of Czech recruits to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. They will have to be fitted out with the necessities while at camp.



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The march will start from the home of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, on Lawndale Avenue at 6 P. M., sharp. Mr. Husa's band will head the procession which will take its way through 26th Street, Blue Island Avenue to State and Harrison Streets, and then to the railway depot where a military train will be waiting.

It is interesting to read the news reports about the recruiting activities of the Czechs and Slovaks. The Chicago Herald writes in a semi-humorous and yet earnest tone: "The United States Army Recruiting Station, 526 South State Street was stormed and taken by seventy members of the Czech Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, the largest Czech gymnastic organization in Chicago. The recruiting officers offered no resistance, but instead welcomed the invaders as the most grateful and fertile material for the Army. Captain Kenney declared that these members of a Sokol organization are only the



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forerunners of several thousands of Czechs. He said: "Their response to my appeal to their patriotic sense of duty is highly gratifying." No better commendation could be given the Czechs.

Similar ardor, according to assurances given us by the authorities, has swayed other Czech settlements in America. The office of the Bohemian National Alliance, where the Czech Military Committee conducts its business, is receiving inquiries from a great number of Czech communities outside of Chicago. Information is sought about the necessary steps for the acceptance of applications for service in the Czecho-Slovak regiment. When these inquiries were conveyed to Captain Kenney, he declared he had sent three telegrams to Washington for special instructions. No answer has arrived at his offices as yet, presumably on account of congested business in the capital. In view of the convincing proofs that the Czechs are ready to fight for their new homeland, Captain Kenney was prompted to do all in his power to bring about a permit from Washington



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to make specific enlistment for service in the Czecho-Slovak regiment an easy affair. If accepted, the Czech volunteer will simply have to state his desire for service in that particular regiment, whereupon he will be sent to Jefferson Barracks.



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FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN!



After the successful and enthusiastic meeting held last Friday, we feel obliged to appeal to the Sokol organizations and other associations, as well as to our young men, not to cease their activities because of the considerable number of recruits who have joined the colors up to the present. The first response to the call to arms was satisfactory. We are, however, aware of the fact that only one Sokol organization has furnished a proportional number of recruits commensurate with the seriousness of the situation. We have further noticed that the majority of enlistments came from young immigrants. Will you young men who were born here allow yourselves to lag behind these recently emigrated men, and be outdone in the fulfillment of the duty towards your native land? Keep in mind that for a young, able bodied, and capable man there is no other proper place today but in the United States Army or Navy!"

(Signed)

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For the military committee of the American Sokol' community, and the Bohemian National Alliance: Adolph Vlk, chairman, Frank J. Kubec, St. Simecek, Joseph Twrzicky, J. K. Smetanka, Jan Vosatko.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1917.

PROMOTING URBAN TRUCK GARDENS

The proclamation of War has brought about changed conditions. Among these is a threatening dearth of field produce. The importance of intensive culture of wheat by the farmers and of vegetables by truck gardeners is growing paramount. It is admitted throughout the country that the situation is not to be trifled with if the United States is not to find itself in dire need of foodstuffs during the next winter. There is insufficient help on the farms, and the authorities are doing all within their power to induce workers to leave town for the rural districts.

High school students in our city will be urged to hire themselves out into the farm districts surrounding Chicago for the summer season. Credit will be given to them for a certain time missed in the school. Many lots are offered to the pupils, who may select those that are located nearest to their homes.



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

"GREETINGS! FOLLOW OUR EXAMPLE!"

This is a Message of the Czech
Volunteers from France



Slowly, but surely, like spring drawing near, enthusiasm is growing among our young men, thus bringing the creation of a Czecho-Slovak regiment within reality. The basis of these hopes is given by the attendance of the agitation meeting which was held in the halls of the Sokol Havlíček Tyrš last night. The gathering had been arranged by the above Sokol gymnastic society in collaboration with the Bohemian National Alliance.

Peals of applause rewarded the music of the patriotic tunes, both Czech and American. There surely must have been many who, during these outbursts of genuine sentiment, made up their minds not to stand back, neither will they wait for conscription, nor will they scamper to the county clerk's office to take out a marriage license and hide behind a woman's skirts to escape something which, in their cowardice, they regard as a burden. It is our

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fond hope that the regiment will be complete before compulsory service is introduced. We hope that our young men will not hesitate until they will be compelled to march behind the banner which has given protection and assured liberty to their ancestors and to themselves. The purpose of the meeting was known to all those present as it had been given the required publicity.



The opening of the meeting was performed by Mr. Adolph Vlk, chairman of the military committee, who pointed out the duty incumbent upon the Czech-Americans to serve our new homeland just as they would have served the old homeland. Mr. Tvrzický, secretary of the Bohemian National Alliance, was the next speaker. He is well known as an orator, and he used his outstanding ability to persuade the young men to act determinedly, and join the groups who are to defend our country. He laid stress upon the opportunity given to the American Czechs who can demonstrate now that they have grasped the meaning of democracy, and attest to their sentiment by immediate action. "We Czechs have always leaned toward these principles," Mr. Tvrzický exclaimed,

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"and have never failed to battle for them, for they were born in the times of John Hus. We must fight for them to the last drop of blood. As our leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, has been emphasizing, we feel compelled to accept these principles, not only because they constitute a heritage, but also because they are a prerequisite to our adoption of our new homeland." Mr. Tvrzický further quotes Professor Masaryk: "The Russian revolution has a great significance inasmuch by it a Slavic people was given the right to voice its own candid opinion for the first time." The speaker proclaimed in connection with Masaryk's words, that in a not very remote future the Czechs, Poles, and other Slavonic nations also will be able to raise their voices as free nations.



Mr. Tvrzický read a cablegram, sent to the meeting through Mr. Fr. Kupka, head of the Paris, France, branch of the Bohemian National Alliance. It came from the Czech volunteers, who are fighting in the trenches on the French front, and read: "Greetings! Follow our example!"

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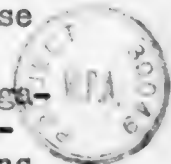
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The speaker continued by declaring that up to some time ago one excuse was being advanced by those who would not volunteer on the side of the Allies; namely, that America was still neutral, and that the men had obligations toward this country in the first place. This explains the sluggishness of some men toward the patriotic activities of the Sokol organizations, particularly toward enlistment in the Czechoslovak battalion in the Canadian army. No one need fear that he might violate this country's neutrality today. On the contrary, everybody should work with all his power to save humanity from the clutches of Prussian despotism and Hapsburg autocracy. In the beginning of the War, the Czech-Americans were underestimated by their friends and also by their enemies. The French expected at least twenty thousand volunteers from the Czech-Americans, and Austria actually feared that such a contingent could be raised to fight for the Allies. But that number was not found here, and, therefore, so many more ought to be furnished now, when not only our motherland, but also the new homeland is calling.



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Mr. Tvrzický reverted repeatedly to the fact that the volunteers will be fighting for two countries. The old homeland, he visualizes, will be reborn upon the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy. The old homeland will greet the fighters with a smile, it will look up to them as heroes. These heroes will be those who have given expression by action to the silent, or secretly uttered wish of the Czech brethren, the wish that manifested itself when the Czechs declined the offer of Karl, Emperor of Austria, to allow himself to be crowned king of Bohemia. "Let us see to it that after the War it will be said of us that wherever the Czechs were they fought bravely and honestly for human rights and world democracy." Thus Mr. Tvrzický concluded his oration to a capacity audience.



Doctor Rudiš Jičinský, the next speaker, widely known as an ardent worker for the Sokol gymnastic organizations, gave a summary of the purposes pursued by the Sökols which are to center upon their goal now. He stated that most of the Sokols in the old homeland have been jailed by the Austrian government, and that their organizations have been dissolved. It is, therefore, up to

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the American Sokols to take upon themselves the patriotic burden which is part of the Sokol heritage. He explained how the governments of Austria and of Germany, both hostile to the Slavonic peoples, have wantonly begun the War. He lashed the two ramshackled governments, which are founded upon the rule of monarchs who are vested with power "by the grace of the Lord" and sit upon wobbly thrones. He closed his talk with a warm appeal to the young men, admonishing them to do their duty.



The chairman then introduced Captain F. H. Kenney, of the United States Army, who was greeted with a stormy applause. He began his speech by deducing and proving from historical facts that the Czechs were real defenders of liberty, and excellent soldiers. He compared the Czechs and their struggles with the War that the United States had to fight to win independence. The Czechs, he reasoned, are by their tradition fully authorized to fight alongside of those who follow in the footsteps of George Washington and the other founders of this republic. The Captain then set forth the advantages accruing from voluntary enlistment. He further stated that tens

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of thousands of Czech prisoners of war are now fighting in the ranks of the Allies against their one time oppressors, he also mentioned the many heroes among them who have given their lives in order to assure a better future for their fatherland and for mankind. He reiterated the promises of certain advantages for the volunteers and voiced his hope that the Czech regiment in the United States Army shall soon be a reality.



The floor was then given to Sergeant Vosátka, who was one of the first Czech volunteers, and is now in recruiting service, detailed to the recruiting station in the home of the Plzeň (Pilsen district) Sokol. He said that those enlisting now so that they can be transported together for the drill in Jefferson Barracks, will be in the status of "founders of the regiment". He assured the gathering that the formation of the regiment cannot meet with the slightest difficulties if Czech volunteers from the diverse cities in the United States will ask for a transfer to the Czech regiment. Sergeant Vosátka then announced that there will be a recruiting station opened in the halls of the Pilsen Sokol at 8 A.M. tomorrow.

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A declaration of loyalty to the United States was read by Mr. Vlk. It will be communicated in the shape of a resolution. Its body consists of a solemn promise by the Czechs and Slovaks to work for the preservation of the ideals for which this country has gone to war. The resolution was passed unanimously.



A farewell address was delivered by Mr. Fráňa Klepal who is to join the Czecho-Slovak battalion in the Canadian Army; he signed up before the United States went to war. He pointed to the obligation that comes with the acquisition of the United States citizen's papers. His fond wishes, he said, converge upon the formation of the Czech regiment at the earliest possible date.

While the meeting was drawing near its end, the band under the direction of Mr. Brousek again played national airs. The musicians donated their services. Many signatures of enlistment were obtained, the names of whom are printed on another page.

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LET'S DO OUR DUTY!

There is not a man in the United States today who would question the fact that the United States owes its growth and its bloom to the immigrants in the first place. They were those who carried the initial burden, the heaviest weight of labor upon their shoulders. Their successes came to them as a result of hard labor and persistency. The United States of to-day cannot be excelled in natural and produced wealth by any country in the world. America would be guilty of ingratitude if it should forget all of this. The immigrants, on the other hand, would be called ingrates if they saw in America nothing but their debtor. We must not overlook the fact that the United States has repaid the immigrants a long time ago. It has repaid by granting perfect freedom which we wanted in the old homeland; it has repaid by the considerably better living conditions the immigrants found here.

Let us Czechs linger for an instant upon the memories of our life in ancient Austria. Had we not been oppressed there, we certainly would have not decided upon leaving for the New World; we would not have left with ease our



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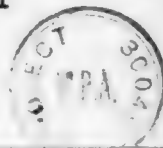
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own Bohemia which we loved; we would not have exchanged it for a foreign country of which we knew only little. We had no idea what fate would have in store for us in a strange country. It was not only political serfdom that we had to endure in the old country. Was it not the heavy taxes heaped on our shoulders by the government that drove us from the land where our cradle stood? Everybody can answer this question for himself in considering that the old country, without Austria, would be for us a veritable paradise.

We live here in America as free citizens, and no one who deports himself as any decent man or woman need fear any terror from any part of the government, because the government of the United States is one for the people and of the people. We enjoy here freedom of speech and of the press. Conditions may vary with different parts of the country, yet the earnings suffice for a comfortable living, provided, of course, that the worker is not over particular as to the kind of occupation, and that he is willing to work at all. There was keen competition in even the most orderly walks of life of the old country, and great dearth of work at the same time. It was the people from the lower



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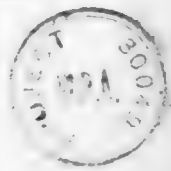
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class and the middle class who have benefited considerably by the conditions in the new country. They should, therefore, be among the last to forget what the new homeland has given to them and the immigrants from every other country.

The immigrant should constantly keep all this in mind, especially now that his new homeland is at War. He should try to prove his loyalty to President Wilson, and to his administration in general. This is necessary when our country has to contend with an enemy who has always, and with typical German brutality and lack of feeling, stood in the path all that was Slavonic. If America with the Allies annihilates Germany, it will have done away with our deadliest enemy, and advanced us nearer to the fulfillment of our sacred dream, the rescue of our motherland and the nation of our ancestors from the paws that have been holding them in bondage for centuries.

For this reason, we American Czechs ought to do our duty, while our gratitude should be another deciding element in our actions. We ought to perform our duty voluntarily and willingly, thus giving a good example to other nations



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that might be more or less defaulting. We ought to try to stand in the first rank as to loyalty to our country, for it might happen that some other nationality would take that distinction. Yes, it might happen that the competing nationality could be even the "loyal" Germans! We do not doubt that the German-Americans also will offer their services to the United States, although War has not been declared so much against the German people as against Berlin and the kaiser.

Do not let us imagine that the American government is not taking notice of the immigrants who offer it their services. It notices and does not forget. It also observes closely what is said or printed. It certainly weighs and gauges what is being accomplished. We have up to the present spoken more than we have done. Now, however, an era of definite aim and determined action has begun for us if we want to prove our gratitude at all. We know from our public life that there is a certain number of men in our community who have placed themselves in the first ranks already, after the declaration of War at the disposal of Uncle Sam. There are not too many of heroes such as these. Many more are needed. Report, therefore, and enlist. Girls and



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

married women also are needed, their help is valuable and necessary.
America will not forget, and we should not forget either.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

(Editorial)

"Omnia Vincit Amor," says the ancient Roman. The proverb means that no one can resist Amor, the impish little semi-divine matchmaker. But all of Amor's cunning could not accomplish the wonders the declaration of War against Germany has worked. Young men, who have up to the present managed to dodge the artful demigod's arrows, are now scurrying to get a marriage license to escape the recruiting station.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

[WHY WE FIGHT]

(Editorial)

There is no use for President Wilson's proclamation that the United States is not declaring War upon the German people, but upon the Kaiser and his henchmen, when the American Germans do not want to comprehend this. The Kaiser is still foremost in their minds. This is openly demonstrated by that local German writer of magnitude, Horace L. Brand, publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. The latter beats the American drum in loyal fashion, true enough, but sighs in between with grief over the declaration of War against Germany, behind which, the paper says, stands the German people just as faithfully as honest Americans stand behind their President and his administration. If editors, intelligent men, are unable to grasp the difference between a democracy and the absolutism of the Kaiser, what can be expected from the average "Dutchman"?



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1917.

RECRUITING IN PROGRESS

The Bohemian National Alliance and the Czech Sokol Community are making strenuous efforts to fulfill their promises to recruit Czech and Slovak able-bodied men for service in a Czecho-Slovak regiment. Their endeavor is bearing noticeable fruit. The announcement of the great agitation meeting which is to be held today in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs has resulted in many enlistments already.

It was stipulated with the authorities that the connection between the Czecho-Slovak regiment and the United States Army is calculated for the duration of the War only; also that the volunteers will not be kept in reserve after the War, but will be free to pursue their civilian occupations.

One distinct advantage is offered to the volunteers if they tender their



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1917.

services without compulsion: They will be in a preferred status for advancement, to the ranks of non-commissioned and commissioned officers. As the Army grows, so progresses the advancement.

The establishment of the Czecho-Slovak regiment is practically assured. The vital point is the rate at which men sign up. (Follows list of Czech recruits.)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

WE ARE BEHIND IN RECRUITING

Though there are considerable numbers of men who enlist for service in the Navy, Chicago does not furnish the contingent for the Army as was expected by Washington. The Chicago recruiting officers have, therefore, issued a strong appeal for more action. Lieutenant L. M. Stevens and Captain Kenney, of the United States Army, are in charge of recruiting in Chicago.

If we had access to the names of enlisted men, we would publish the names of Czechs who have been patriotic enough to offer their services to their country.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

(Editorial)

The Czechs have never craved for war, but the entrance of the United States into the War is being welcomed by us because it signifies the speedy end of the horrors of War, and the approaching liberation and independence of the Czech nation.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

TO ALL AMERICAN CZECHS AND SLOVAKS!
To the Branches of the Bohemian National Alliance,
Also to the Czech and the Slovak Sokols

The military committee of the Bohemian National Alliance and the Sokol community in America, as well as the representatives of Czech-American volunteers, have begun their activities with great success, namely; the permission for Czech and Slovaks to enlist in one and the same regiment if they enlist in Chicago. Military authorities are now being requested to permit the enlistment of the Czech volunteers from all over the United States into one regiment.

Brethren! In a time when the United States is entering a War for the freedom of the small nations, the Czecho-Slovaks must demonstrate that they are brought up in the very principles upon which the United States is founded, and that they are willing to make sacrifices necessary to



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

uphold the great ideals of democracy.

Our peoples have been hardened in a century long struggle against the overwhelming numbers of an enemy to whom they could resist by their pertinacity and unflinching courage only. This is our opportunity. The sacrifices in blood and material goods which thousands of our men will make are sure to bring results: The liberation of our people.

"Now or never" is the slogan of our determined youth, who are about to enlist in the Czecho-Slovak regiment.

"Now or never" is the slogan of all of us, regardless of party, class or creed, to make sure that in a short time the first Czecho-Slovak regiment be formed in Chicago.

All the societies, associations, and clubs are urged to work diligently,



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

taking the names of all men willing to enlist. Our committee on recruiting will gladly give all information desired.

Signed: The military committee of the Bohemian National Alliance, and of the Sokol community in America.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ENLISTMENTS

The first meeting of the military committee under the management of the Bohemian National Alliance met in the offices of the latter yesterday. This committee takes care of all the cases in which Czechs may enlist for service in the Czech regiment which is being formed in Chicago, and which will be placed at the disposal of the government. Members of Czech-American Sokol organizations and of the Bohemian National Alliance were present.

Doctor Smetanka and Doctor Vosatka had visited Captain Kenney, of the United States Army, in order to discuss the work connected with the recruiting of men for the Czech regiment. They reported to the committee about their visit. Captain Kenney received them very kindly, and remarked with a smile, that he is just about to believe in telepathy, for he had been pondering about the means of getting in contact with the



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

Czechs in the United States for the purpose of increasing the Army which the United States will need now. He stated that the requirements as to the knowledge of the English language will not be stretched in the cases of the Czech recruits. There will, however, be demanded a certain degree of school education. He received with great joy news that the Bohemian National Alliance will call a mass meeting in order to explain to the Czech populace the seriousness of the situation, and to promote recruiting. Captain Kenney announced to his visitors that he will be present at the mass-meeting.

One of the first men offering himself to Uncle Sam was Doctor Vosatka, who submitted to an examination, and will wear the uniform beginning with tomorrow. He will, however, be permitted to help in the preliminary work for the creation of the regiment.

There was a debate after Doctor Vosatka and Doctor Smetanka had finished.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

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The favorable impression which the work done by the military committee has created in the Czech community was discussed with satisfaction. It was resolved to call a public meeting in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, on Lawndale and 26th Streets, for Friday evening. The rent of the hall will be paid for by generous patriots. Pictures of army life and army weapons will decorate the walls. In accordance with suggestions offered by Captain Kenney, a recruiting station will be opened in the Bohemian settlement of Chicago, and in one of the gymnasium halls selected for that purpose. The establishment of a school is being considered where those Czechs can replenish their knowledge, who fear the outcome of the examinations conducted by the United States Army. Captain Kenney calmed the committee in respect to the examinations by promising to do all he could to ease the enlistment for those deficient in education.

Franz Klepal, member of a Sokol organization, reported what he saw of



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

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Czech recruiting when he traveled through the United States. He said that many fellow-countrymen who he had urged to join the Czech regiment took the next train going north to enlist for service in the Canadian Czech battalion. They claimed that was a surer way to get into the Army than to wait until the Czech regiment in the United States is complete. He further stated that enthusiasm among the Czechs all over the United States is running high, and recruiting is being sponsored in all Czech communities. He, himself, is going to stay in the United States for a few days only, then to enter the Czech battalion in Canada, thus fulfilling a previous promise, which kept him from joining the Czech-American regiment. He has, in the meantime, received an invitation to a great rally to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at which many are expected to enlist.

Mr. Turzicky told the committee about his agitation lecture in St. Louis which netted fifteen recruits. Similar successes were recorded in



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Detroit, Michigan, Milwaukee, and Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Turzicky's activities will also take him to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where big recruiting meetings are to be held. (List of those who signed up for enlistment follows).



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

(Editorial)

A decree from the government in Washington assures all foreigners that their persons and properties are safe as long as they show themselves to be friends of this country. This proves that all the rumor about property to be confiscated is idle talk, emanating probably from pro-Germans for the purpose of creating unrest and the feeling of insecurity.

It is the duty of every loyal citizen to find out the source of rumors as these, and take steps to prevent subversion from being further disseminated.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

(Editorial)

Congressman Mason of Illinois was the first to declare himself against the War with Germany, explaining that in this matter he represents the people of his state. The people of Illinois will surely let him know that in his speech he was voicing neither the convictions nor the wishes of his constituency.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

(Editorial)

What a great difference between Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan! Roosevelt demanded right in the beginning of the War that America join the Allies and he is now making efforts to gain permission to recruit a division. Bryan, on the other hand, with the patience of a lamb, did everything to prevent the participation of America in the War. He is trying to make good now and to contribute one lonely drop by offering himself to the Army where, he says, he would enlist as a recruit.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

IN THE SIGN OF THE WAR
Proclamation by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni
(Bohemian National Alliance)

The Bohemian National Alliance has sent the following communication to the American press in order to define the attitude of the Czech people in the present War: "The Bohemian National Alliance of America, which numbers eighty thousand members, and is the principal organization of Bohemian speaking people in the United States, addressed to its membership the following appeal which was given prominent space in some fifty Bohemian newspapers:

"No one in America is keen for the War, not even our people who had so many reasons to desire the destruction of the German and Austrian system of military, absolutist rule. Our President, for more than two years, bore with insults and injuries offered by Germany, knowing that the people were not yet ready for War. But the gods make blind those whom they want to punish. The Kaiser, and the clique of courtiers and generals which today rule Germany and



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

its vassal, Austria-Hungary, went too far in their contempt of the American people and their President. The tremendous resources in wealth and manhood of the world's greatest republic will now be thrown into the scale against Germany and make absolutely certain the victory of the democratic nations. The system under which we lived formerly as Austrian subjects is doomed.

"We want to impress upon all members of the Bohemian National Alliance the duties which war lays upon all citizens of the country. Above all, it is your duty to fight for the land you made your own, to which most of you swore allegiance, the land which is dedicated to the eternal principle of justice and rule by the people. The President asks for volunteers. Prove to him that the Bohemian immigrant yields to no one in his devotion to the starry banner of America. Many of our younger members are already in Canada, ready to go to the trenches in France. Now a more imperious voice calls upon us to offer the supreme sacrifice: Fight for the cause we believe in and for the land to which we owe allegiance!



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

"All of us, young and old, men and women, should conduct ourselves as citizens of the country which is at war with a powerful, unscrupulous antagonist. Forget all differences, especially of politics, stand firmly behind the President and the constituted authorities. Say little, keep your eyes and ears open for hostile or disloyal acts, practice economy in family and personal outgo, buy government bonds, and do your share without grudge to make our cause victorious.

"When the fighting is over and the diplomats come together to settle the affairs of all humanity by means of a just and lasting peace, we know that the voice of America, now one of the arbiters of the world's destinies, will be heard in favor of liberty for Bohemia, freedom for our brothers upon whom the hated German rule rested so heavily. For we ask for Bohemia the very thing which America has always championed: 'rule of the people, for the people and by the people'."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

CZECH AMERICA DO THY DUTY!

Let Shining Examples Demonstrate Loyalty to our New Homeland and to
President Woodrow Wilson

Let the Numbers of Czech-American Volunteers Grow as Impressive as
Possible

Many Czech Girls and Wives Enter the Red Cross Service

The country is calling on us! Two countries are calling us. The United States, the country which we have chosen of our own volition and in which we have found liberty and means for our existence. The things we did not enjoy in the land of birth, our old homeland. We are sure it will be liberated now that President Wilson has issued his manifesto concerning the rights of small nations, to defend the interests of the United States against



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

assaults by Germany, and also to win victory for liberty and mankind now crushed under the rule of the German kaiser and his allies.

The country is calling, and all of her good sons should heed this call. We are under no compulsion now, but we are expected to show how grateful we are for the good derived from her to show how we are loyal not only when times are good, but also in bad times, full of ominous import. The enemy who does not think highly of our defensive power must find out now that he has deceived himself, that by his obstinacy, he has driven the American eagle to spread his mighty wings and with all his power to plunge into the struggle.

We do not doubt that the Czechs will be among the very first to join the



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

ranks under the Star Spangled Banner. Many enthusiastic meetings and manifestations have proved our sentiment since the beginning of the War; actions should follow.

Those who volunteer now will enjoy certain advantages of which those will not benefit who have waited until compulsion begins. They will be excellently drilled, which will make them more efficient and, therefore, better protected. If qualified, they will have a good chance to become officers.

Those who cannot join on account of old age, sickness, or otherwise prevented, can do their bit, and contribute to the winning of victory in



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many other ways. They should work faithfully in the place that will be assigned to them through the changed conditions. They should work on farms, striving to increase the produce of the fields.

It will be necessary in order to insure success that all our affairs be managed in an orderly manner, that public opinion be not roused into disturbances; everybody should live in good relation with his neighbors. If, however, any subversive activities are discovered, then the proper authorities should be notified immediately.

Our wives and girls, who know so efficiently how to manage their homes, should offer their skill to the Red Cross, and with their nimble, soft



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

hands, help to alleviate the sufferings which the War will inevitably cause. Our women, who have always played an important part in our national life, will surely not fail us now when they are being appealed to by the American people.

Let us exhibit unanimity and strength in both our Czech, and our American sentiments. We may consider ourselves happy for being in a position where we can harbor love for both the American and our old country, without doing injustice to ourselves, and without having to conceal or disavow some obligation. This very fact should stimulate us to still more enthusiasm, and doubled efforts, to strengthen the ranks of Czechs in the Army and Navy, so that we will be citizens who can be held up for an example to others.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

When this has happened, we may rest assured that the Czech name will be honored in this country, and that our motherland will be ever grateful to us and also feel proud of us.

As far as the work in Chicago is concerned, we can inform our readers that preparations in several directions are in full swing. As reported in earlier issues, the American Sokol Community has named a special committee which deals with enlistments, and where there is ample opportunity to show our loyalty. This committee is headed by Doctor Jarka Kosar, who is assisted by several other physicians, members of diverse Sokol organizations.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

The Czech National Association is making **extensive** preparations in the same direction. Mr. Josef Tvrzicky, director of the bureau of the above mentioned association, informs us that he and Mr. Frana Klepal have been authorized by the recruiting committee to work in the country districts.

The Czech National Catholic League has expressed its eagerness to cooperate. This organization will advise all the Catholics in the United States of the seriousness of the situation. This will be done in a manifesto, in which the United States government will be given a pledge of loyalty.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

HOW TO DEFEAT THE ALLIES

(Editorial)

The United States General Staff has worked out a plan for the participation of the United States which, if followed out, would result in certain defeat of the Allies, for it would completely shut them off from the supplies which are still being sent. The plan calls for the creation of a United States Army of two million men. The work needed for the training and fitting out of such an organization would require, as admitted by army experts, at least two years. This plan is scheduled to be submitted by Major General Scott, its originator, to the committees for military affairs in both the Senate and the House.

This plan is as impractical as it is unworkable. It is based on compulsory service for our men who are wont to enter into matrimony soon after they have reached the age of twenty. They would have to be steeled for the strenuous,



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

nerve wracking service which would require more than two years. Registration and recruiting would take up too much time.

The "expert" of the Chicago Daily Tribune is working assiduously on this foolish plan. This very fact should open the eyes of all those who see in universal service the only panacea for conquering Prussian autocracy. The Tribune was, from the beginning of the World War, an ardent advocate of the Kaiser, just as were Mr. Hearst's sheets, which are just good enough for wrapping cheese. These papers do not work for an Allied victory. On the contrary, they would like to see the United States under a mettle similar to Prussianism, which keeps the people of Germany in thralldom. They demand a big army. This army would be utterly useless in Europe, if we waited two years. In two years, either the Allies may be defeated, or, if they win, Germany and Austria will be republics. These papers propose a big army to be used right here in the United States. For, in our country also, many signs are visible, similar to those which preceded the fall of the Romanoffs. We have no Romanoffs here, true enough, but we have Rockefellers and Morgans



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

We have worse autocrats than ever held the Russian people in subjugation.

It is easy to foretell what an army of two million men for the United States would mean. All the workers now engaged in the production of war materials for the Allies would have to leave their jobs and begin to work on supplies for our army at home. The Allies would have to send volunteer aviators back to the United States as trainers for our air force. There are at least one hundred such men on the Western front now. Between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand men from the United States serve as volunteers for the Allies on the various fronts. These would have to be released for the training of our own recruits. They would not be advanced to the rank of officers, for our General staff objects on the ground of their lack of military schooling, as given at the institutes approved by the military authorities.

The Allies themselves know best how the United States can be of help to them, and they are continually and definitely indicating how it could be done. Our



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

General staff, however, does not heed the advices. The Allies need our credit, food, and war supplies delivered by our navy. An efficient stroke would be the confiscation of the German ships interned in this country, and their employment as carriers of war material and food supplies, not of soldiers, for transportation of men is risky. With the English channel, of only twenty miles of width, all infested with submarines which have already sunk transports, how could America succeed in getting its men over the ocean?

There is no time for America to toy with a plan for the creation of an army of two million men. The proposition made by the General staff might as well have been conceived in Berlin for the purpose of defeating the Allies.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1917.

PROFITEERS IN WAR TIME

(Editorial)

The speculators who want to become rich through the War are leeches whose activities must be stopped in the very beginning. The authorities who intend to bring about real preparedness should not forget what means can be used against them. Congress should pass laws which are necessary in this case, and which will provide for the severest punishment to be meted out to these malefactors who want to bleed the people white.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1917.

(Editorial)

Everybody should be on his job, everyone should do his duty. Artisans skilled in the manufacture of ammunition should apply for work in the government plants and in private plants, these are to supply our army and navy. Farmers should make special efforts to raise the greatest possible crop of wheat and a maximum of cattle so that the nation and the soldiers who protect our country be properly fed. The railroads should pull every lever to make transportation rapid. Merchants and dealers should transact their business honestly, without any attempts at profiteering. Newspapers are urged to keep the people informed by publishing correct reports, leading them on the right way, the only way that points to the goal.

Not all of us can become soldiers and sailors, but we all can help toward victory. Our women, also, will have to shoulder obligations the moment the struggle has begun. They will take care of the sick and the wounded



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1917.

defenders of the country. Those in charge of a household will see to it that the workers, that most important element of the populace, be healthy and strong.

Scientists, and all those engaged in research work, should strain every fibre of their brains in order to improve our means of defense and so extend their aid in bringing about a swift victory.

If everyone, or the majority at least, does his duty, the results will be something to fill us with pride.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

FITNESS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

(Editorial)

As to preparedness, we believe that the United States should not have started just a few months ago. It should have begun a few decades sooner. Only a nation physically healthy and strong can manage to be well prepared, for all the economic and industrial potential energy is of no use if the nation is not backed by physical fitness. The United States has had its own peculiar experiences in the past, which are popping up again. This can be best seen in the recruiting stations.

We do not imply that the American people are a sickly one, but the great number of men rejected by the examining authorities sets one thinking. The militaristic countries do not accept for service any one person at random, true enough, but those rejected form rather an exception, whereas



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

in the United States they are dangerously near being the rule.

Such are the results of our mode of living, which saps the strength of man, and exhausts his physical resources more than is the case anywhere in the world. A compulsory military training might have a beneficial effect, but real reforms should no doubt begin somewhere else.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

OUR SOCIETIES IN WAR TIME

If War with Germany should break out, there is no doubt that a great number of our young fellow-countrymen, members of our societies, will join the ranks of the army as volunteers. Some have, perhaps, joined the militia or the regular Army already. It is not known to us how many of them belong to aid societies; the latter will probably furnish a large contingent within a short time. For the time being the interest of members of aid societies does not seem to be so important as it was in the Spanish-American War. The interest will surely grow once War is really on. Many of the aid societies, if not all, have a by-law in their statutes to the effect that a member joining the Army will lose the benefits until the time of his return, then he may become a member again. This condition was already discussed when there were preparations made for a military expedition into Mexico. Some of the aid societies announced that said by-law would be abolished. This patriotic decision was favorably commented upon. We do



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

not know whether this proclamation is still held as valid by the societies. A new announcement by the societies is expected when War will become a fact. It is evident that if many members joined the Army, the reaction upon the financial foundation of the various societies could not be underestimated. But no society would hesitate to make sacrifices which in this case would have a patriotic character. No society would take away the benefits from the brethren who joined the Army when the United States issues the call to the arms.

The state legislature will probably pass no law detrimental to the financial standing of the aid societies. There is only the danger that it may curtail their right to arrange dances and other entertainments according to their traditional custom. A proposed law forbids the sale of alcoholic beverages where four or more persons gather to dance, and where admission is paid in any form, be it even for the wardrobe only.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

The bill is devised with the utmost cunning and subtlety that it would destroy the very spirit in which our entertainments are given and stultify the good purpose of the affair. The prohibitionist's proposal is known as the Barbour bill. The United Societies took energetic steps toward its defeat, and so the danger for our entertainments seems removed, for this year, at least.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1917.

AN EVIL WORSE THAN WAR
Victory of Prussian Militarism

(By the Press Bureau of the Czech National Association)

There has risen here, especially since the tension between Germany and the United States has begun to grow, a propaganda whose battle cry is "Peace at any price!" Many of these voices sound in discord, tuned partly to the jingle of the German mark, and partly to the sympathy desired by the Germans, but woefully lacking in our country.

These propagandists are not in the pay of American capitalists, and yet their activities are sure to cost many millions. No one ever hears of a public collection for them. Politicians, statesmen, the intellectuals, not to mention the workingmen, do not contribute to their funds, and yet

. . . .



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1917.

While thousands of telegrams and appeals flooded the United States to be followed by another ten thousand intended for the President and Congress, we established the fact that though no resolutions against War had been passed by our Czech organizations, telegrams from many places were foisted upon Washington. These messages might be interpreted in a sense that the Czech workingmen are pro-Austrian and pro-German, and that they are totally indifferent to the fate of a nation which depends on the defeat of Germany.

- . Great numbers of men and women, known among the people from their public activities, were sent innumerable telegrams calling upon them to send messages and resolutions to the President and to protest against War, either personally or representing organizations, single, or in entire groups.

Editor's Note: Why cannot the Czech National Association identify the



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1917.

writers? We know that in Chicago there were meetings held against the War, and that there had been Czech participants and speakers. We did not keep silent, but wrote about it. We are not afraid to expose these conditions again.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

CALL TO THE SOKOL LEGION

In these serious, historically significant times, when the American people are preparing to help the Allies morally and materially to beat down the hydra of German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Turkish militarism, and to contribute to victory for the sake of democracy and humanity, towards the ideals so nobly expressed by President Woodrow Wilson, it is the most sacred duty of the Czechs and Slovaks, of unmarried, healthy patriots, to report to the last man for enlistment in the Czech Sokol Legion and to join as volunteers the ranks of the soldiers.

There is a meeting to be called for this purpose; the time is set for March 28, at 8 P. M., the place is the hall of the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs. The issue is

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

going to be discussed thoroughly in a debate in which all single, able-bodied patriots are expected to take part, and so demonstrate their patriotism and Sokol ideals. Brothers Kosar, Klepal, and others will also be present.

Be sure to come, all of you, and help make the meeting huge and worthwhile!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

[GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE KAISER]

(Editorial)

Any man of sound reason knows and understands that the bloody battles in Europe are not being fought against the German people, but against the mad Kaiser, who has become an acute danger to the entire civilized world. Perhaps, even the German soldiers on the diverse fighting fronts are aware of this as well as their starving relatives at home. If the immigrant Germans, particularly the German-Americans, could grasp this truth they would suddenly become better adherents of their nation and, at the same time, better citizens of their adopted countries. Will they ever arrive at this conclusion? Hardly so. At least the behavior of the German-Americans gives the impression that they see in the Kaiser the symbol of the most beautiful characteristics. Naturally, they do not dare to come out in the open with their opinions, but nevertheless they smell of Kaiserism so that one can scent them from a long distance.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

CZECH AMERICANS FOR THEIR FINISHED SOLDIERS

(Summary)

We are active not only in America, in London, in France, and in Russia but in many other countries. We are engaged in organization and in publicity necessary for the proper information of nations of many tongues in our fight for the independence of our people. There are more than 35,000 Czech fighters on the Russian front alone; there is the Czech legion in France, and new regiments are being formed in England and in Canada. These are the results of untiring labor, toil, and trouble.

We intend to organize in order to help the suffering Czech soldiers on the various fronts, who are groaning under the hardships of imprisonment: First, we want to evoke the interest of the Czech-American public. We are planning the creation of a "Prisoners Auxiliary Department," which



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

shall be composed of representatives of the Czech National Association (C. N. S.), representatives of the present Auxiliary Department, and female members of all Sokol and other national organizations. The entire action should be approved by the C. N. S. (Czech National Association) and supported by our Czech women.

A similar organization should be put in charge of a thoroughly regulated agitating enterprise, in order to provide the material necessary for carrying out our purpose: underwear, clothes, shoes, and other articles. Individual addresses of Czech prisoners may be sent to the more prosperous families, in towns and in the country, who consent to send useful gifts to the soldiers, occasionally or regularly. The methods to be used in the distribution of necessities will be discussed in a meeting to be called in Chicago at an early date. Numerous members of each of our ladies' national organizations, and others are expected to appear. All of you extend help to the Czech prisoners, in the name of our nation and of humanity itself!



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I EDenni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1917.

EDITOR HOLDS SOCIALISTS UNDER THE LIMELIGHT



The Socialist alderman, Rodriguez, told his comrades last Sunday what he thinks of their action for "peace at any price." The Arbeiter-Zeitung refers to the meeting of the delegates from Cook County and prints in substance: "The German Socialists here condemn every comrade who joins the army, and threatens him with exclusion from the party. They abhor even those who work in ammunition factories, and advise every Socialist to shoot himself to death before he should join the Army and murder others. Alderman Rodriguez takes a different attitude. He acknowledges certain rights to liberty which he intends to defend with gun in hand, and is, therefore, against a "peace at any price." He used also an argument in the wrong place in favor of the European Socialists as an excuse for fighting in a capitalistic war by quoting Marx, who himself, said he would refuse to go to war under certain circumstances. Rodriguez further held it against the comrades that they are one sided by being international, theoretically,

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1917.

whereas in the organizations, national quarrels are rampant. He points to the applause drawn from German Socialists when the speaker happens to agree with the U-boat campaign."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOICES

The American Germans have become more cautious of late, though they have not changed a bit, intrinsically. Their courageous hearts have only become a little afraid of spreading propaganda openly, and, therefore, with a part of the Irish, they contain themselves for arranging peace meetings. They attack Americans as the real instigators of a war scare in the United States. The German papers in their editorials refrain from criticizing certain measures of the President and of the government, satisfied with the reprint of speeches from peace meetings and comments "from the people," in which the Germans relieve themselves of their opinion about the fact that it is people to whom America owes so much, and how the Germans should act now in these critical times.

An article such as this, which blabbers much, and insinuates still more, is printed in the Sonntagspost. It came from the pen of that paper's



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Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

permanent contributor, F. F. Matenaers. We do not mean to waste any time to describe the process of thinking by which the German arrives at the conclusion that the United States without the Germans could not be what they are now, and that it is the mission of the Germans to win liberty for this country and preserve it. It finally calls on his fellow-countrymen to remain faithful until death. Faithful, of course, not to the American government, but to their own German mission, to German sentiment, which at this moment means "peace at any price." We want to take issue with excerpts only from the "voice of the people" of which we are convinced that it comes right from the hearts of the millions of Germans living here.

It depicts how the English language papers here serve the Anglo-American interests and capital, which draw the noose tighter, in order to choke to death American independence and liberty. It then says: "Woe to the American German who dares to point to these shameful raids, and at the

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

danger underlying these conditions. He is instantly branded a "German spy," first by the papers and then by the people, who cannot discern the duplicity of the press.

The Germans in America have completely forgotten their mission under these conditions of the last days and weeks. When, by the disruption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the internal antagonism took on more acute forms, the German "leaders" lost their heads. Fear, and unbelievable panic beset all of them, and they were unable to find themselves. In this manner, many German-Americans became traitors to the mission of the Germans and to this country at the same time. They became traitors to the Star-Spangled Banner. All those prominent Germans became traitors. All of those who had loved so to shine as "leaders" could not pack up their baggage fast enough to get into places less conspicuous or more solitary. The traitors have become weaklings. There is, however, the great multitude of German-Americans who have preserved their



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

loyalty to this country and they are those on whom we must rely for the future of our land. It is high time, now, that this loyalty of the German-Americans be incorporated into actions which bear fruit. We have not yet entered the War on the side of the English. There is still a struggle going on in this country between the right American sentiment on the one side, and the Anglo-American capitalism on the other. The individual does not count, but the attitude of millions of the most orderly and best citizens of our country is to be considered. It is necessary that able men make the deciding steps for the protection of the interests of the United States, which are also the most cherished interests of the German-Americans. If the millions of the right thinking Germans in America would start determined action politically and economically against the "friends of peace," then a real peace could still be won for our country. Nothing can be accomplished by remaining weak-kneed and giving assurances of "loyalty," and of pride of fighting for the Star-Spangled Banner, even if it be done for the English.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

Why not do away with all this false shame? We live and die for the inheritance of our predecessors, as the German-Americans have done for their forbears, and as our forefathers have done for the Star-Spangled Banner.

It is obvious that the Star-Spangled Banner fits the German patriots like the mailed fist. In short: The German interests can be served by "peace at any price" only, because the war would hit nothing but Germany, and therefore, the Germans of America must stand shoulder to shoulder to prevent the outbreak of war. If there were a call to the arms against England, the German-Americans would pull strings very differently.

But we are not surprised at the Germans here. They are too thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of mother Germania to acknowledge rights other than their own. We marvel, however, at people who are born of Czech mothers, and yet pull on the side of the assassins of the Czech nation,



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1917.

and with elements antagonistic toward the American people. We are dumbfounded at the brazenness of people who are attempting to defend their attitude before our fellow-countrymen. Their sophistication rivals that of the Germans who talk of a revolution while professing loyalty to the Star Spangled Banner.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1917.

BAZAAR OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



Sokol Day! These words speak for themselves. They contain everything that moves the soul of the nation, and also the statement that the Sokols have done their duty. They came by the hundreds; the Havlicek-Tyrs Sokols came corporatively with their banner. It was expected that the Sokols would constitute the bulk of the attendance, but no one fathomed that the crowd would exceed the numbers of last Sunday. The halls of the pavilion in the Pilsen Brewing Company were completely filled by sunset, and more than three thousand men and women had to remain outside without even getting a glimpse of the bazaar, for the police found it necessary to close the gates. No one can remember such a crowd of people - well, it simply was the day for people with sincere Czech sentiment, it was Sokol Day.

This sincere sentiment became still more evident during the touching

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1917.

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manifestation of fraternal feelings between the Czechs and

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their French guest. At nine o'clock Roggenbush, the old

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French veteran and Alsatian, already known to us by his

former visits to the bazaar, arrived accompanied by Mr.

Pergler, president of the bazaar committee, Mr. Vojta Benes, Mr. . .

Psenka, editor of the Denni Hlasatel. Peals of applause greeted him,

and the orchestra burst into the strains of the "Marseillaise" joined

by the multitude, which gave expression to their enthusiasm by never-

ending calls of "Vive La France!" The veteran, who had bled from seventeen

wounds for his country, stood at attention giving the salute, then played

on the bugle the solemn prayer of the army for the comrades who had given

their lives for liberty, and finally stepped forward to deliver an address

in the English language in which he said: "France is fighting today not

only for herself but for the future of mankind. I am proud of having

been given the opportunity to shed my blood for the Republic. I feel

equally happy to see the Czech nation sacrificing herself for the independence



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1917.

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of her country. This shall be a memory indelibly written into

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my life. I wish to the Czech and the French peoples a complete

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victory and well-assured liberty."

These sublime and fiery words were rewarded by thundering calls of "Vive La France," by the throngs, among whom stood many with tear-filled eyes.

This certainly was a high point in the history of our bazaar and reached its very climax when brother Sokol [proper name] kissed the French veteran in brotherly emotion.

During those unforgettable moments it was impossible to develop the financial energies to their fullest measure. Nevertheless, the overcrowded condition granted the evening a pecuniary success which reached the record figure, as did the attendance.

The Slovak booths, especially those of the Slovak Sokol and of the Slovak



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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League, seemed to be one of the main centers of attraction in the bazaar. The "Letkvar" ~~an~~ indigenous Slovak drink, and the "Liptovska Brindza," a cheese containing such ingredients as chives, capers, and paprika pepper, were coveted by everyone.

At the same time, the election of the Queen of the bazaar was making great strides towards the ultimate results which are to be announced on the last evening of the bazaar, next Saturday.

The Sokol bazaar evening was an affair of all strata of the people. This will be evident when the "Golden Book" is published.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1917.

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CELEBRATE THEIR LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

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Masaryk Day at the bazaar of the C. N. S. (Czech National Association) was what it was expected to be. More than ten thousand adults entered the gates of the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Company last night. Everyone seemed to be aware that he was not only visiting the bazaar, but that he was about to help honor the name of Masaryk whose sixty-seventh birthday was being celebrated.

The afternoon was "the children's" of whom no less than 7,000 came in huge be vies. The din from the sea of small voices was almost deafening, but the management and the "mammias" kept everything in good order. The supervision of the children and the care of their safety were in the reliable hands of Mr. Vojta Benes and superintendent of the "Liberal Schools" Mr. Veverka.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1917.

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Toward evening the children had barely left when the halls

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began to become overcrowded again. The cabaret, especially,

was filled to the last seat, although it demanded the patronage of the more well-to-do people. But our masses always represent every walk of life, and so there were to be seen our bankers, businessmen, architects, lawyers, physicians, artists, editors alongside of the small trader, workman, etc. This spectacle filled everybody's heart with joy!

All of the booths became gradually thronged with newcomers; the supplies were disappearing at a dangerous rate, while the satchels of the patriotic vendors were filled to an unexpected size. The more prosperous fellow-countrymen were of course bombarded from every side, and if they did not leave with their funds entirely depleted, it was not the fault of several hundred ladies who showed the utmost skill in selling their articles.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1917.

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It was a gala day for the "Golden Book." Though there still was room enough for twice the signatures gathered, the total result is considered very good, as many could not gain entrance

to the booth of the Czech National Association where the book was open to the generous visitors. Those who most deserve mention as propagators of these contributions are: Mrs. Psenka, Mr. J. J. Votava, Mr. Klima, and Mr. Vojta Benes.

A separate and most abundant source of patriotic donations was the cabaret. Many of the tables were reserved (list given). Mr. John Cervenka, as on every other day, took upon his shoulders the strenuous work of an auctioneer and realized high prices for the precious and rare articles donated to the bazaar. There was only one who could vie with him in untiring efforts, Mrs. Cervenka who supervised the serving.

The social and patriotic climax was reached when the orchestra intoned the



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1917.

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two anthems "Hej Slovane!" and "Kde Domov Můj?" Everybody

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joined in, including those who were born on this soil. The

solemn feeling was instilled into the multitude by a speech extemporaneously delivered by Vojta Benes. The words are hard to repeat, but Benes related in his speech the following: "The thought of America, as coming to our aid, cannot leave our people. They all are asking themselves 'Will she come?' A poor man, carrier for a small labor sheet, came here the other day, laid down ten dollars for the good cause, and wrote his name in the "Golden Book." Now he sits in the booth of the C. M. J. and plays the gramophone all evening to the one tune: 'She will come.' On the birthday of the greatest Czech I want to ask those of the more prosperous class 'will she come?'"



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LOHETIAN

Denni Khasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

CZECHS SHOW THEIR COLORS-CHANGE OPINION OF AMERICANS

(Editorial)



We Czechs and Slovaks are a mighty contingent of this country. During decenniums we have settled in the big cities and formed our centers there; we have founded pure Czech communities in the rural districts; we have prospered in industry, commerce, and various other walks of life as in the realm of art; but it appears that this is not sufficient as yet. Formerly the American public did not know us and the American press did not care about us. Our national manifestations have in most instances been handled in the newspaper columns as only occasional affairs to be forgotten in the wink of an eye. In this respect, however, many changes have taken place.

Within the past two and a half years more has been written about us, and in a more sincere vein, than in all the decenniums preceding. The reason

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

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I C for this is obvious. We have been able to convince the English
- language papers and their readers that we not only love our old
homeland but that we are good citizens of this country, which has given us
a new home. We tended to express our feelings in various meeting, e.g.,
the unforgettable one in June, last year, in the Coliseum. Many proclama-
tions issued by the Czech Sokols testify to our sentiments, by offering the
Czech manhood to the United States for service in case of war. The patriotic
meetings cannot fail to make a lasting impression upon the American mind, in
consideration of the behavior of the Germans in these momentous times. Our
honest point of view, our love for the Star Spangled Banner, and our enthu-
siasm for the interest of all sincere Americans, demonstrated at the proper
time, have proved their value. We are taking cognizance of this without
any attempt at flattering ourselves.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

TRAITORS IN DISGUISE

(Editorial)

The American public has at present a double duty: first to watch the Germans of this city, and second to watch those, who for gain, lend themselves as willing tools for their activities. The latter consist of United States congressmen and senators who need the German votes in order to make political headway. American politics have always been dirty, true enough, but it must be called an arrogance that cries up to heaven, when some, who have succeeded in climbing political heights, have the cheek to cross the plans of our president and impede his actions in every way and at every opportunity; all this just so they can return to their German constituents and show that they have made good. What is the difference between a fellow like La Follette of Wisconsin or Stone of Missouri, and a Benedict Arnold of colonial times? They do not get into



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

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the limelight, their work cannot be exposed, and they themselves cannot be punished, yet their subversive activities go on nevertheless, and the part they play is that of contemptible traitors. Arnold betrayed the American revolutionists for money. Stone and La Follette work against the interests of the American people for political advancement; otherwise the three men resemble each other like one egg does another. Every traitor should be finally taken to account.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

BAZAAR OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

More than ten thousand Czechs and Slovaks entered the gates of the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park, where the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Association) has opened a bazaar for the benefit of patriotic enterprise, and filled the two large halls to capacity. In the evening, when the multitude burst into singing of national anthems, there was hardly any standing room left for the many who were trying to gain entrance. The crowd then divided into streams by which the visitor was carried involuntarily from one stand to another.

Children played a conspicuously colorful part in the propagation of sales in and around the booths, where an immense variety of articles were offered to the eager purchaser. Little boys and girls gave a regular sales talk, couched in verses, praising their particular "line," ranging from aprons to old country sausage and further up or down.



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II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

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IV In an almost secluded corner, there stood a booth which was obviously regarded with great reverence. Within was kept the "Golden Book." Those who had bought to their hearts content at the stands, and also had supplied themselves with tickets for a lot in the raffle, could give still another test to their patriotic convictions by signing their names in the book with the amount of money they are further willing to sacrifice for the good cause. The first line was occupied by the name of one of our most generous and devoted patriots John A. Cervenka president of the Pilsen Brewing Company, a concern conducted by sincere Czechs. He led with a contribution of fifty dollars. A long series of names of leaders of Sokol organizations was headed, of course, by Vojta Benes. Many outsiders, from near and far, even from Detroit, Omaha, and other cities, signed their names, a testimony of their sentiments. The "Golden Book" contains many Slovak names, and so serves as a record for the unity of thought of the Czechs and Slovaks. Is your name in the book? If so, you are helping make history for the



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

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Czechs and Slovaks in Chicago during fateful hours. It is your duty to make this history worth recording for our posterity.

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The contest among the ladies for the honor of being crowned queen at the close of the bazaar next Saturday is assuming great proportions. Friends of the contestants are exhibiting great eagerness in buying voters' tickets, the numbers of which run into many thousands. A strong stimulant was instilled into the contest by three additional prizes, a gift by the Association of Czech Jewelers and Watchmakers: Second prize, a gold bracelet with a diamond worth \$100; third prize, a cameo ring with a diamond worth \$50; fourth prize, a fourteen carat gold watch worth \$30.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

RUMORS UNFOUNDED

For reasons unknown to us, but certainly shady ones, reports are being circulated that our Czech banks are facing default. Their purpose can only be to undermine the sound financial structure of our institutions and thus shake the faith of the community. Exactly one month has passed since the news of the United States' severing diplomatic relations with Germany became known, and almost simultaneously our people, in all walks of life, began to receive intimations over the telephone tending to disquiet them concerning the security of deposits. Others were addressed directly. Last week, those conspiring criminals, for they are nothing else, concentrated their pernicious activities upon concerns located on 26th Street, and among these particularly the National Lawndale Bank. The investigations begun by police have not brought any tangible result as yet. Competitors, who themselves are sitting in a glass house, may have a hand in the dirty game, and are trying to save themselves by



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

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this whispering campaign. Or, perhaps some evil spirits, knowing that we all are preparing for the Czech bazaar, where we shall contribute to our national patriotic work, are trying to create a panic in the minds of the people and thereby dissuade them from parting with their money for our patriotic cause. We cannot answer, but the conspicuous point of the issue remains in the fact that the rumors began when the United States took a decisive step in breaking with Germany, which brought us nearer to the fulfillment of our wishes.

Any person ever so slightly acquainted with the conditions of our state and national institutions cannot be frightened by such insidious rumors. But there are some who still are under the impression that some foreign, and recently two Czech-American, institutions have broken down, and who in the excitement will lend an ear to reports of any sort. It is to these people we appeal to not take part in any run on their bank before they have investigated, and to not rashly undertake anything that would



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

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play into the hands of the crooks who want to precipitate a panic, whatever the motives for their actions may be. Anyone who was approached by these scandalmongers will ingratiate himself not only to his bank but to the whole community if he finds out and reports the names of the persons who are spreading these false alarms.

We have learned that one of the malefactors is an employee of a German wholesale house which supplies ham and other smoked meat to some of our Czech butchers. Another instance is furnished by the salesgirl in a business house of foreign nationality who is said to have come home from the store, on 26th street, breathless, and shouting that a run had been started on the Lawndale Bank. We have been unable to establish the source of this rumor.

A man entered the First National Bank last Friday and attempted to pass a bad check; he was seized, and police occupied the doors. This incident



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

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II E 2 was sufficient to cause people to suspect something wrong.

Once more, fellow-countrymen, we want to admonish you to keep your composure. Don't let yourself be bamboozled into an action you might be sorry to have undertaken! Our supervised Czech-American state and national banks are perfectly safe! Do not play into the hands of malevolent persons who are antagonistic to our Czech enterprises and are perhaps enemies of the entire Czech nation!



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1917.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE!



[Excerpt from the appeal sent from the Cleveland conference, Feb. 17 and 18, 1917, of the Czech National Association in which Chicago was represented by: Ceska Obec Sokolska, (Czech Sokol Community), delegate Mr. Bohus Hak; Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Group Fuegner Tyrs), delegate Mr. Jarka Kosar; Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union), delegate Adolph Vlk; Vyb. Sv. Svob., delegate R. A. Yunger; Kraj. Vyb., delegate Frank C. Layer; Ustredni Vyb. C. N. S. (Central committee Czech National Association) Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, Jos. Tvrzicky, Doctor J. F. Smetanka.]

More than two years ago a tiny group of patriotic Czechs met in Cleveland, and here, in deadly fear for the fate of the old homeland, raised their voices in an appeal to the American fellow-countrymen of their own kind. It was a clarion call of blood and love, of brotherhood and

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1917.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE!

[Excerpt from the appeal sent from the Cleveland conference, Feb. 17 and 18, 1917, of the Czech National Association in which Chicago was represented by: Ceska Obec Sokolska, (Czech Sokol Community), delegate Mr. Bohus Hak; Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Group Fuegner Tyrs), delegate Mr. Jarka Kosar; Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union), delegate Adolph Vlk; Vyb. Sv. Svob., delegate R. A. Yunger; Kraj. Vyb., delegate Frank C. Layer; Ustredni Vyb. C. N. S. (Central committee Czech National Association) Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, Jos. Tvrzicky, Doctor J. F. Smetanka.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1917.

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conscience, which reverberated from East to West. It was an outcry filled with pain, which bore the anxious and urgent message: "Children! Help the native land!"

The echo of the call took root in thousands of souls of the loyal Czech people. Their undying love and undaunted courage led them resolutely over obstacles and antagonism. Toil and trouble built up our strength, and gave power to our ranks. Doubts about the value of our work and our efforts dispersed like vapors before the rising sun.

And when the rays of the sun really broke through the bloody mist over the East, when we heard the solemn message from nations to nations, that message which resounded through the world, which overcame the peals of the cannons and superimposed itself over the horrible wounds of the battlefields, our sore eyes saw, and we learned, that by



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the will of the Allied powers, liberty shall be won for the Czecho-Slovak people also. How many eyes were filled with tears, how many hearts throbbed with the emotion of purest joy?



We stand for the second time, today, before the forum of Czech-America, and in its name, and with its whole heart, we rally shoulder to shoulder, fully conscious of these fateful times, behind our President. He has lifted the principles of humanitarianism and the rights of the small nations upon his shield of sacred law and honest dealing among the nations. The Czech people turn to him as to its President, grateful for his message to the civilized world, firmly determined to support him, even when he raises his sword for the defense of human principles and civilization for which Europe is bleeding.

We acknowledge with sincere gratitude the moral and financial support

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given to us. We call to you: "Brethren! We have covered only half the stony road that leads to our great goal. Be men, and persevere in your work! A man will not quit the post to which he was assigned. By sheer necessity, he is bound to endure the stress. And you are men indeed. A Czech does not, and shall not, desert his own nation. We appeal to you, our friends, our associations, to you workingmen, our brethren: It was your callous hands that laid down the hard earned penny upon the altar of the fatherland. Even the poorest man had his heart in the right spot in the darkest hour of his native land - and he did his bit. We do not have to ask him any more, for we know that he will do the duty he has taken upon his weary shoulders."

The work done up to now was mainly of a financial nature. From now on, however, it will be necessary to make our purposes known to the broader masses and speak, so to say, "to the heart of the Republic." It is incumbent upon every individual, as well as upon organizations,



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Do not waver in the struggle. Fight on to exhaustion, and we will be heading towards a better future of our nation. Let the slogan of our dear leader, Thomas G. Masaryk, be our slogan: "Forward for persistent fruitful work for the liberty of the nation!"

Czech people! Mayest thou be true to thyself, strong and healthy!



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1917.

SOKOLS RALLY AROUND U. S. FLAG

In a time when the inalienable rights of this new homeland of ours are jeopardized, there appears on the horizon the duty to defend the liberty of this country. We are calling on all members of the Sokol community to rally around the American flag, as it behooves model citizens to be ready for any sacrifice for the good of this great republic. The Sokols are to stand for the principles of humanity and equal rights as promulgated firmly and clearly by President Wilson.



We Czechs feel the great responsibility resting upon our government, which has made every effort to secure peace, but in case of war, we will fully grasp the importance of the duties towards this country.

We stand united behind our President, and we offer him our strong arms in the fight for the principles of this country, which are identical with

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those of the small nations subjugated now. The Czech nation has spilled rivers of blood already in the interest of humanity and its liberty. Czech Sokols are fighting in the ranks of the English, French, and Russian legions. We Czechs have renounced allegiance to the government which oppresses our nation, and have become proud citizens of this great free republic to which we feel bound by the sacred bonds of obligation as to the mighty protector of the small nations.



We, therefore, urge all members of the Sokol organization to make an appearance at our stations to be recruited into the "Sokol Legion" which is being organized in every corner of the United States. (List of cities where the first stations are located is given.)

The Sokol organizations have been founded as a nucleus for a future Czech national army, and so our people have become accustomed to look to them with genuine pride. The people see their salvation in the national spirit

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instilled into the Sokols.

We are confident that our fellow-countrymen will not fail us, and shall prove that they are willing to sacrifice their whole being for the welfare of our new homeland, which is the most beautiful, the most valiant, and the holiest of all others.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1917.

"BEWARE OF FOREIGN AGITATORS!" EDITOR WARNS

Large numbers of German and Magyar agents are now roaming the country spreading false news and trying to bring about a panic in the country. These agitators are obviously disseminating rumors of an impending calamity in the form of a bankruptcy of the whole structure of our land in case of hostilities against the central powers should be started by the United States. By confusing the mind of the people, they hope that the public will take an antagonistic attitude toward a declaration of War on the part of the United States.

They proclaim that Uncle Sam will confiscate money deposited in the banks, and use it for the purpose of conducting the war. This is a lie deserving to be punished, for the United States is different from Austria,



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1917.

where now, in the third year of the war, the government intends to confiscate, or "requisition," fully one-third of the people's property in order to be able to carry on the War.

Now, what may happen in Austria is not possible in the United States, where the property of every citizen is protected by the law. In fact, the money deposited in well conducted state and national banks is safer than anywhere else.

We are dwelling with emphasis on this point, for if people should allow themselves to be misled into withdrawing their money suddenly, they might really precipitate a "run" on the banks, thus endangering their own deposits. People should, therefore, take counsel and refer the Austrian agitators to their proper places. Whenever approached by them



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1917.

in the manner described, they should secure their names, and addresses and report them to authorities or to our office. We cannot warn our countrymen enough not to lend an ear to the seditious talk of the German and Magyar agitators, who want to lure them into financial transactions which will unfailingly prove harmful.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1917.

AMERICAN COLORS FOR CZECHS

"Decorate with American colors!" This slogan has made its rounds among our countrymen of Czech descent, and everywhere one sees men and women, rich or poor, native or immigrant, wearing the little flag in the buttonhole. By displaying the colors, Chicago openly proclaims that it is ready to do its duty in any emergency arising from the present situation.

There is going to be a meeting in the La Salle hotel, in which preparations for a festive day "the flag day" will be discussed, and every visitor will be given a small, silk flag.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1917.

WORDS WE DID NOT EXPECT

(Editorial)

The Chicago Daily Tribune published an article which surprises us coming as it does from the Tribune itself. Its originator is Robert Herrick, Tribune correspondent, at this time in Paris, France. It discussed a German peace offer, which is considered by the Tribune and other Chicago papers as sincere, as a precious opportunity, which should be eagerly seized by the Allies, so that an "honorable peace" could be declared upon its basis. Nobody has spoken in this trend as yet in the Chicago press! We do not doubt that the article has evoked uneasy feelings among the readers of the Tribune, yet it surely will also do some good in informing the broad American public, that part of it, that draws its knowledge about the War from the English language dailies on details that will enable them to form a proper conception about the Germans and America.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1917.

Mr. Herrick sent his article to the Tribune on December 17, soon after the peace overtures made by our President, which so conspicuously fitted into the German peace proposals. We shall try to make the reader acquainted with the contents of the article, although, on account of limited space, we cannot fully reprint it to do it justice. The parts which are of signal importance read as follows:

"The only spot where the peace proposal is taken seriously is the United States, or where the people talk of peace is when they are not preoccupied with making money. In America, and in Germany, they constantly talk of peace, which, of course, causes the people of the Allied nations to become convinced that the Central powers need peace more than the Allies. Those newspapers that sympathize with the Allies have indeed fallen for the German peace propaganda, as directed by Schiff; they elaborately treat all the possible conditions, and so take the attitude that the war is a draw, that the Allies, who have set themselves to the task of liberating the

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world from German militarism and Teutonic lust for conquest, should view the situation with good grace, and abandon the major part of what they have brought sacrifices and shed their blood for in this most costly and bloody War in history."

To cap this, suggestions are being made to the Allies for a more expansive and energetic propaganda among the German peoples so that they should rise against their rulers, because, once the Hohenzollern are removed, the Allies will be in a better position "to save their face." But why should the German people wish to change their government when the Kaiser, with his Bethmann and his Hindenburg, has forced the rest of Europe down to her knees, so that she is willing to listen to the German peace terms, when Germany is in possession of Belgium, Poland, Servia, Roumania? Why do Americans babble so foolishly when touching upon European affairs? The great majority of Americans evidently do not know at the present time what Europe is fighting for. Germany,

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whose propaganda has burned out everywhere else, has found a most fertile soil for it in our United States.

Peace, of course, could have been concluded any time during the last two years - a German peace, in which the holy German Empire could safely spread out over Central Europe, and from the Baltic sea to the Persian gulf, a peace which would in reality be only a short-lived measure until this same holy German Empire would triumph over the whole world, even over the naive populace of the United States of America. But, the Allies do not give one moment's thought to a peace such as this, even when they have become fully conscious of their innumerable mistakes, of their comparative lack of success up to this day, and of the necessity of changing their present organization into an efficient instrument of war. They do not long for a peace like this. They would rather expose themselves to the terrible danger of being annihilated, destroyed.

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For the very reason that these nations have some spiritual and moral strength still left, that they prefer War, and a final decision to such a holy German Empire, their platform which is firmer than that of the American civilization would be poorly served, indeed, if it were deprived of its fortitude, its courage; anything better than to bend under the yoke of the Teutonic World - Empire! It is true that Americans, who enjoy Hindenburg's confidence, believe that the most favorable outcome for the Allies of the war can be a draw. But there are other opinions. General Nivelle, who is not given to idle talk, spoke thus to his soldiers: "The German army is not as good as ours, and anyone who says it is lies." The multitudes of Germans who surrendered during the last month, when there was no fighting done, furnish ample refutation of Hindenburg's babble. A victorious army does not surrender without previous defeat. The Germans are no amateurs, they know as well as their enemies that the vast territories held by them represent only a ramshackle structure, which, if not securely gripped by the Germans to

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unite what they have stolen, would tumble quicker than it was erected. This explains the call for peace from Berlin.

But let us assume the Allies were at the end of their resources, that they felt compelled to admit their utter defeat, and to concede that the Central powers could retain the entire territory they stole, aye, that they could start a raid on Odessa or Egypt, that they could devastate northern Italy before next fall, or convinced that necessity gives them the right, they would violate the neutrality of Switzerland - what then? Would it be wise for France or England to conclude peace? Even if the peace terms were really much more favorable than those that have been superficially intimated, even if Germany would declare itself satisfied with the "status quo ante" - which, of course, does not lie in her intention - if she would vacate the countries taken, and demand not more than that the colonies be given back to her, and that a decent commercial treaty be signed among the former belligerents, even then the Allies could not accept.

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What guaranties could Germany offer that she will adhere to the terms? Who would vouchsafe for them? Would the United States be willing to bear the responsibility for a treaty signed by Germany for the duration of one, two, ten or twenty years? Who can say whether Germany would not in a propitious moment proclaim the treaty to be a mere scrap of paper as she did when violating the neutrality of Belgium? Neither Schiff nor Ford would stake their fortunes on such a gamble. Just for the reason that they are good businessmen would keep them from wagering one single dollar in a deal with people who betrayed the confidence of everyone with whom they came in contact, where humane feelings played a part.

Germany built an unsurmountable wall against peace, when it destroyed mankind's confidence in her honor as a nation. Thus, she brought a catastrophe upon herself and the world. No one can be found who would believe in what a German says under oath. Had Germany conducted an

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1917.

honest War, had it not sinned against Belgium, not murdered non-combatants, and not enslaved countless numbers of inhabitants - peace could be made any day.

There is no human force that could deservedly punish Germany for all that she has sinned - but she has castigated herself, more than the Allies could do if they won a decisive victory over her arms. All the nations of the world hate and curse the Germans. They consider them the embodiment of all evil. Mankind trembles before them. It will take a generation before her guilt is "whitewashed." Future generations will expiate for the crimes of the Germans. Among the nations, the German people will move, wearing the brand of Cain far into the remotest future.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1917.

REASONS FOR PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

(Editorial)



The Allied bazaar is now our battlefield upon which we can demonstrate how enthusiastic and generous we are, where we can show to what degree we deserve of the recognition given to us by the Allies and the sacrifices they are willing to bring for the cause of the liberation of the Czech nation. Our brethren over the ocean are forced, be it ever so much against their own will, to sacrifice on the altar of the German side their fortunes and their lives. We, who can freely manifest our sentiments for the Czech nation, must by all possible means support the Allies, and at this time we can make the first step in the Allied bazaar.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 12, 1917.

CZECHO-SLAVONIC DIVISION ALLIED BAZAAR



Those who have known the Coliseum from diverse affairs arranged in it, will think themselves spirited away into the realm of "One Thousand and One Nights" when they enter this most spacious hall in Chicago to visit the Allied bazaar. A transfiguration seems to have taken place there.

The iron structure seems to have vanished, for it is buried under a wealth of flowers, flags, and other decorations. Uncounted multitudes are surging through the building, all in a joyous, happy mood. The visitor is becoming aware that charity has taken quarters here. The Allied bazaar is the greatest humanitarian enterprise since the outbreak of the World War, and the proceeds from it are to go to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the countries smitten by the tragedy of the international bloodshed.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 12, 1917.



The bazaar is to last till January 20, and for every day a splendid program has been prepared. The hours are from 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.; in the cabaret side-room till 1 A.M. Among the many who have helped build up the bazaar there are to be found ladies of the European aristocracy from the allied countries and those associated with these. But the greatest number of helpful men and women came from the ranks of the nations directly involved in the war; the Czechs and the Slovaks are, therefore, represented by impressive numbers and in a dignified manner.

The Czecho-Slavonic division consists of two parts; i.e., two tents in which our ladies are exhibiting gifts of the most appropriate kinds, as embroideries, tid-bits, etc., so that the tents are, so to say, little fairs for our women's handicraft. The objects are conspicuous through their gay colors and prove more attractive than many other exhibits much

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more precious at first sight. Groups of young women in national costumes lend the Czecho-Slavonic division so much more character.

The Czecho-Slavonic division is supervised by a joint committee consisting of members of our largest organizations. About forty ladies have burdened themselves with the task of tending to the visitors of our exhibition. A special program is being prepared for Saturday under the direction of V. P. Cerny, music pedagogue; the performances will take place in the cabaret side-room. It is to be noted that the ladies' section of the Pilzen Sokol was most generous with gifts for the bazaar, many of these of high value. They are all products of industry and skill, and it is to be expected that more will follow from other organizations.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1917.

FOR CZECH VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA

A collection undertaken in the well-known Mr. Andel's Cafe yielded fifteen dollars, which was sent as a Christmas gift to some of the Czech volunteers in the Canadian Army. A letter of appreciation from the soldiers stated that the Czech volunteers are well taken care of by the Canadian Army; they would, therefore increase the amount to a round figure and donate it to a fund for the widows and orphans of Czech soldiers who have lost their lives in France. "We are glad we can help the cause of liberty," they continued, "and first of all, do our bit for the Czech people. We are ready for any sacrifice and willing to lay down our lives for the cause. We seek neither publicity nor praise - only we would not stand for any disparaging remarks about our doings. There is a goodly number of us here in the army who have belonged to the sociable family in Mr. Andel's place."



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1917.

EDITOR EXPLAINS WILSON'S ATTITUDE

The Germans of this town have suddenly changed their opinion about President Wilson. "The British Clodpole," as he was dubbed by them, has now become a "secret ally" of the Teutonic powers. We think that the President ponders only about means to avoid the danger of America's being drawn into the tangle while we are not prepared for war. The "friendly" visit by the U-boat "U-53" proves that Germany could transfer its activities to this side of the Atlantic ocean and damage business along our shores. This is the reason why he is making efforts to end the war. Nobody doubts his pacifistic intentions, but the nations fighting the Teutons are faced with a question of life or death, and so cannot afford to listen to voices clamoring for peace. They will rather seek to give better protection to the ships which carry the business between the United States and Europe, so as to calm the nerves of our capitalists, whose influence in the peace movement is clearly seen.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1917.

CZECHS URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN ALLIED BAZAAR

Only a few days separate us from one of the greatest humanitarian social events. All of you have learned about the Allied bazaar, in which one division is reserved for the Czechs and Slovaks. In that affair, which is to be held in the Coliseum, we will stand in the limelight before a severe forum, in which we will be given the opportunity to demonstrate that we are a mature nation, that we Czechs and Slovaks of Chicago are one solid unit, and that our heart is in the right spot.

Every Czech and Slovak ought to be supplied with tickets for his whole family by this time. This paper has taken care of their sale and it has otherwise fulfilled its duties by printing a long series of articles for



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I C (Slovak)

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1917.

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the sake of publicity for the bazaar. Will this bear fruit? Perhaps every reader of the Hlasatel has bought his ticket by this time; it often happens, however, that the date of the purchase is postponed and time for the advance sale passes. The price for the ticket is only twenty-five cents; it will be fifty cents shortly. Why then wait and pay twice as much when some persons are loath to part with half a dollar?

In the bazaar there will be exhibited all sorts of weapons, airplanes Allied and German, a replica of an English village, even a Zeppelin, and many other objects worth inspecting.

The bazaar will not limit itself to the exhibits mentioned; it will



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I C (Slovak)

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contain articles of manufacture of a great number of countries, and the Czechs and Slovaks will occupy one big tent each. Visitors can make their day in the bazaar a memorable one by buying one of the beautiful souvenirs.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1916.

REFERRING TO THE AFFAIR OF DR. ISKA
We Will Not Write of This Affair Until Some
Action is Started

Wishing to be entirely impartial in the sad affair of Dr. Iska, the publisher of Vesmir, and A. G. Melichar, we published reports which were both favorable and unfavorable.

As we are convinced that further dissemination of reports of this affair would for the present be aimless, we decided to stop publication of all reports until some action is started against the newspaper, the Providence Journal. The starting of a lawsuit against this newspaper is the logical thing to do in this case.

The accused, Dr. Iska, made a statement not only in this newspaper, but also in others, that he would make the trip to Providence, Rhode Island, Sunday night or Monday morning. Because Dr. Iska, at the Sunday meeting of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1916.

Svobodna Obec (Congregation of Freethinkers), remarked that for the present he would not make the trip, and that he would await an answer from the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), we are convinced that any more writing on the subject would be **purposeless**.

We wish to inform our readers that we are motivated by a desire to be impartial, and that in this decision they should seek no ulterior motive.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

DR. FRANTISEK ISKA WRITES ABOUT HIMSELF

We made our daily call at the office of Dr. Iska yesterday, to find out the latest developments in his affair with Consul General H. Silvestri of Austria-Hungary. We are making these calls in the interest of all Czechs.

Dr. Iska gave us a freshly printed copy of Vesmir, which he edits, and informed us that by reading it we would gain all the latest information on the matter.

We looked over the copy and saw practically nothing that would shed more light on the matter. All that we found were reprints from other newspapers, and an editorial written by Dr. Iska proclaiming his innocence in that very unpleasant occurrence.

Mr. Silvestri, the Austrian consul general in Chicago, again requested an interview with the representative of the Denni Hlasatel (Daily Crier).

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

Mr. Silvestri again claims that he does not know Dr. Iska, and that the letter printed in the Providence Journal is a forgery. Mr. Silvestri told us that if this matter is taken to court he would be willing to testify, and would submit to a cross-examination. He also stated that he would repeat in court, should the occasion arise, that he does not know Dr. Iska, and that he has never accepted money for, or has ever paid out any money to, him. With this statement of the consul the interview was ended and we must wait for further development.

WPA 111 PROJ. 3.2.1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

FORD AND THE PEACE

(Editorial)



It is certainly most remarkable that people, who show such a great deal of common sense and practical understanding in one respect, are **so** pitifully impractical, so **terribly** blind when they are in a sphere different from their accustomed surroundings. Henry Ford, a man who has been engaging, with such marvelous success in the new automobile industry, who has made many million dollars in it, is certainly no dreamer, no visionary, but a man of the most practical spirit. But his expedition to Europe is such a "flop" that many people cannot but believe that he must have been planning it when suffering from an acute hallucination. Ford has no understanding of Europe, and he has no understanding of this war that the people are waging out of desperation, in order to put an end to unbearable conditions. He has grown up in America and, naturally enough, has for everything the explanation of an American. Of course, there are a few nations in Europe who participate in the war with a great deal of disgust, for

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

instance, the Bohemian nation, which is being forced against her own will to fight for the obnoxious Austria and its still more obnoxious emperor, against her own brothers. But such a nation is an exception. The majority of them fight for and out of their convictions, a circumstance demonstrated by the fact that even the socialists went into the war and are fighting with enthusiasm. The Germans are convinced that they will save the world with their disgusting culture. The French, who have suffered humiliations for the last fifty years, are convinced that they will finally break the Prussian militarism. The British, who have gone into the war with the least enthusiasm of all, know very well that they are fighting for the very existence of their world-wide empire. The Russians, just as all the other allies, are convinced that it is necessary to abolish the Prussian militarism in order that Europe and the whole world may live in peace. With what heroic enthusiasm the Belgians defended their little country, how valiantly the Serbians fought for theirs, has been sufficiently described by various war correspondents. But Ford knows better: He is convinced that all he has to do is to go to Europe, and ask the soldiers to go on strike, and all will flock behind him.

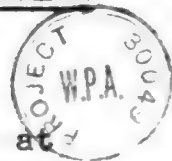


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How impractical was the way the expedition was organized was apparent right at the beginning. Anybody with some standing of any kind could become its member upon application. In that way, intolerant people came into the expedition, people who fight and argue with one another before the eyes of the whole world, thus negating the brotherliness and love of peace they so zealously advocated and promoted. No doubt Ford had the best of intentions, enough money, and willingness to spend it, but at the same time he had the American fixed idea that money will buy anything and everything. He had no understanding of the way the people think and feel, and that was the principal reason of his failure.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1915.

PYRRHIC VICTORIES

If a person looks upon the war situation in Europe through the eyes of a German sergeant, or, better still, if his skin is ready for a taxidermist like the skin Marshal Hindenburg boasts of with pride [sic], last year's war balance may look most satisfactory to him. Pottsdam's hegemony over Central Europe is as complete as it ever can be. Germany's strongest ally, Austria-Hungary, is fully under German domination. Vienna's foreign policies are dictated from Berlin; German generals rule the Austrian armies. Salonika, which has always been the ultimate aim of Austrian politics in the Balkans, is threatened by Marshal Mackensen's army, while the Austrian army has been given the difficult and profitless duty of subduing Montenegro. Customs union between Austria-Hungary and Germany is an accomplished fact, and the Hungarian diet is expressing a great deal of satisfaction over the controversy between Austria and the United States, a controversy which is by no means in accordance with Austrian wishes, the only reason for the Hungarian pleasure being the fact, as expressed by Hungarian leading

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1915.

statesmen, that the controversy tends to stress "Austria-Hungary's independence from Germany". It is just this desire to point out symptoms of such independence in absolutely unrelated [sic] matters that shows the anxiety of the ruling circles of the Dual Monarchy over the growing German influence in the internal affairs of the Danubian Empire.

The absolute supremacy of Germany in the affairs of Turkey has been sufficiently discussed in the daily reports to make any additional proofs of it unnecessary. German "advisers" have been appointed to all Ministries in Turkey, which means that that country is losing the last prerogatives of independence which it had enjoyed, at least in the political sense. In military matters it lost all independence a long time ago; its army is just as completely controlled by German officers as the Austrian army. There is no doubt that these "advisers" are actually dictators also in all matters pertaining to Turkey's internal affairs. Of the "allies" of Germany, Bulgaria has succeeded in preserving perhaps the greatest degree of independence, although news about bloody encounters between German and Bulgarian officers

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prove that here also the Prussians have made an attempt to impose their will upon a helper of nominally equal rank.

And thus, leading a gang of obedient slaves, the Kaiser continues his triumphal march to his "place in the sun". The Russian army has been pushed far back into its own territory without any apparent indication of its ability to start a large-scale offensive in the near future; the Russian territory occupied by Germany is larger than a half of Germany itself, and it is just in that occupied territory that the industrial life of Russia was pulsating. The events in the Balkans are too recent a memory to make any enlarging upon them necessary. Serbia is crushed and under the heel of its Teutonic and Bulgarian invaders, and only a handful of Montenegrin heroes have been able to still keep up the fight. England is recalling her army from the Gallipoli Peninsula, thus admitting the uselessness of fighting upon that particular battlefield after having lost one hundred thousand men there. In Mesopotamia, the British expeditionary forces have been thrown back from the very gates of Bagdad, losing in that way a great deal of prestige in the eyes of the Mohammedan world;

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at this time, the British are putting forth their strongest efforts to hold their positions at Kut-el-Amara, halfway to the Persian Gulf. That they could repeat their attack in the direction of Bagdad, the old goal of the Pan-Germanic "Drang Nach Osten" (pressure toward the East), seems to be out of the question.

Neither do the other fronts show a more cheerful aspect for the Allies. For seven months, the Italians have been beating their foreheads against the fortifications of Gorizia, their principal obstacle on the way to the ultimate aim of their campaign, the port of Trieste; their advanced observers do not yet even see Trentino, the other main prize to which they aspire. The loss of almost half a million men has not brought them as yet even one half of the territory that had been offered to them freely by Austria. The chief commander of the British army on the Western Front has been discharged because of grave errors he committed, which caused the failure of the May offensive at Neuve Chapelle and the fall offensive at Loos. The French offensive in the Champagne gained a few kilometers, barely noticeable on the map, which were

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paid for with such heavy losses that its balance is rather in favor of the enemies of the Republic. Hence, as we have said, an observer looking at the war situation through the spectacles of a German sergeant cannot but believe that, according to all rules of former wars, the Allies should have been on their knees a long time ago, gratefully accepting any conditions no matter how cruel they might be, dictated by the bosses in Berlin.

The fact, however, is that the desire and asking for peace is much stronger in Germany than in the Allied countries. The victories of the German armies are gradually assuming the character of Pyrrhic victories. Another series of such victories as the German armies have won so far, and the Vaterland will be an economic ruin. As recently as in August of this year, the German minister of finance, Dr. Karl Helfferich, made the statement that the cost of the war will be paid for from the enormous indemnity that will be exacted from the Allies, and particularly from France. However, in the present session of the Reichstag (German parliament) Helfferich had to admit that the income tax would have to be raised, in some cases as much as 150 per cent, in order to

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prevent the country from going into bankruptcy. The Berliner Tageblatt, one of the pillars of the Kaiser's government, complains bitterly that Helfferich's former speeches indicated that no new taxes would be imposed before the end of the war, and then only in case such taxes were necessary, and now the Minister announces that new taxes will be levied at the beginning of the coming year. Dr. Helfferich, in order to get out of the blind alley, blames, as usual, the socialistic propaganda for the discontent of the public. But that is an excuse which will find little credence even among the Germans themselves. In this war, the Kaiser has had no more valuable helpers than the leaders of the German socialists.

The superior economic power of the Allies, their absolute control of the seas, the stymie of all German industrial life which, in the capitalistic system, must necessarily depend upon exports, the loss of colonies, the firm determination of all Allied countries to keep on fighting until the Prussian militarism is destroyed--all that must exercise a most depressing influence on the whole public life of Germany. Yesterday's reported attack of the hungry

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population on the palace of Archduke Stephen in Vienna, where the blue-blooded gang that had dragged the people into this war and into all this bottomless misery was indulging in unrestrained merrymaking, feasting, and drunken orgies almost directly in the view of their starving victims--this attack, the stormy demonstrations of suffering women in Germany's market places, all indicates that the population of the Central Powers has instinctively come to realize who the true culprits are, where the true root of all the evil is. A guillotine, erected in front of the imperial castle in Vienna, and another in front of the Kaiser's palace in Berlin would be a much more certain indication of victory of the nations of central Europe than the idiotic wooden statue of Hindenburg.

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THE WAR SITUATION

At the beginning of this month the question of peace was discussed by the parliaments of all European nations. It was disposed of by all of them. By the governments of the Allies very definitely and unmistakably; by the German government more hesitatingly and with some misgiving, and particularly with an undertone stressing that "'they' do not want peace, so what's the use of talking about it". At the same time, all newspapers discussed the war situation, and the chances of a victory for one or the other group.

Many a person who reads the papers and follows the events of the war, the battles fought and the movements of the armies, believes as the leading German politicians believe, who are sure that the Allies were beaten already some months ago, and wonder why they do not want to admit that fact and sue for peace. But the fact of the matter is that the Allies are not aware of, do not admit any defeat, and that they are prepared to continue fighting for several years. Nobody denies that all advantages on the battlefields are on

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Germany's side, and that the Germans go from one success to another. But, at the same time, nobody doubts that the Germans were the first to get tired of the war and would like to make an end to it.

Right at the beginning of the war it was said that if Germany failed to win a quick victory the war would become a war of "keep on fighting," "bear it as long as one can," a war of sapping one another's energy and resources, a war of starving one another's populations. England's point of view in this respect has been expressed very clearly by Winston Churchill who, when leaving the battlefield, said: "Old wars were decided by individual battles. One battle could decide the outcome of a long war. But this war is different. The idea for which it is being waged is more important than what is going on on the battlefields. We do not have to win any spectacular victories, any great battles, but all the same, we shall win the war. While the Germans are deep in the enemy's territories, while their flags are flying over occupied cities and provinces, while, to all appearances, they pile victory upon victory, Germany may be more fatally and more decisively beaten in the second or

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third year of the war than if the Allies had taken Berlin right in the first year of it."

To the English, who were depressed and in a pessimistic frame of mind, this statement was a great consolation. All their newspapers commented upon it. The New Statesman says about it: "These words that size up the slow, but just that much more certain, working of Nemesis on Germany are a much more truthful description of the situation and are much more fitting than those we hear so frequently: 'Had we done this, or that, the war would be over by now.'"

This optimism, however, is not general with all English newspapers. There are doubters among them who feel that the "incidents on the battlefields" which Churchill speaks about are getting to be too frequent, and that a few more of them could very well have a most decisive influence on the outcome of the whole war. Particularly the Serbian "incident" made a very strong impression on public opinion in England. The Outlook writes about it: "We agree with Churchill that, in general, our chances are good. But let us not forget that

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what is for us--here on our island surrounded by water and safe from an invasion--just an 'incident,' appears to the Serbian nation to be an annihilation, a great national tragedy. The Serbian 'incident' is, in the eyes of the Allies and particularly the Western Allies, just a sad affair, more sad than the Dardanelles 'incident' in the opinion of those who have believed and still believe that the only vulnerable point of the Central Powers is somewhere deep in German territory, and that the road from Berlin to Constantinople is longer than the road from Verdun to Mainz. The Serbian 'incident' is that much more painful for us, and that much more embarrassing--I am using this word purposely--because it has caught us unprepared and because it could have been prevented. It had been foreseen by diplomats, had involved certain promises and obligations on our part which we have not fulfilled because we came too late."

The Nation believes that the time when a war could be decided by one splendid, victorious battle is past, and says: 'It appears that victory depends on the number of trained and trainable men which the nation's resources enable it to maintain. But on the other hand it must not be forgotten that no matter how

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large that number may be, it is not inexhaustible, and every nation will eventually reach its limits. A nation is encouraged and strengthened by a victory on the battlefield, but losses and defeats may have a decisive bearing on its final exhaustion. Churchill's statement may, therefore, be valuable in general, but it would be fatal if it should make us less enthusiastic or indifferent."

The Nation goes on: "Considering the course of the whole war we cannot fail to see the difference between the first six months of it and the second half of the first year. While, at the beginning, the Germans put forth their most powerful efforts, they came close to being defeated. The Battle of the Marne was so decisive that it ruined all German hopes for a final victory. Strange to say, success was with Germany, however, during the following six months, and that should make us stop and consider whether Churchill's assurances are not somewhat dangerous. Perhaps we could have won by now if we had not been too sure that we shall win in the end."

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Then, speaking of the failures in Egypt, at Gallipoli, and in the Balkans in general, the paper says: "It seems that our trouble is indifference. Particularly in times of crises we seem to be extremely indifferent. What happened during the great offensives in May and in September? Victory was almost in the hands of our soldiers. But they lost it, because of the incompetence of their officers. It would be timely to find out whether the Allies have a plan, an idea, as to how they will finally defeat Germany. Heavy losses of man power and the danger of hunger are not serious enough to make the Germans accept such a peace as we want, and accept it reasonably soon. We do not doubt that we have the greater advantages. But if we rely on them too much, and permit two more neutrals on the Balkan Peninsula to join our enemy, it may easily happen that we shall land in a mire. If we fail to take a decisive and quick action, if we fail to see the future and prepare plans, we shall be fighting in vain."

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THE HATED AMERICA

One of the most regrettable effects the World War will have is the baffling fact that the United States is gradually getting to be the most hated nation of the world. This questionable privilege was, until recently, reserved for Germany; but, for two main reasons, it is being slowly transferred to us. These two reasons are: the inordinate cupidity of our "captains of industry"--as they are called by our servile press--and the vacillating policy of our Government. Perhaps the second reason has done more toward the development of that hatred than the first, because the first is a universal evil, lacking in no civilized nation, the only difference being that the cupidity of our capitalists does not shy from any measures, no matter how utterly despicable and selfish, and their cupidity is more grasping and grabbing than that of any other capitalistic group in the world.

Ever since the beginning of the war, President Wilson has been persevering in one principal error: he wanted, as the popular saying goes, to sit on two chairs;

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and therefore has been in the best position to find himself on the ground between them. Just now he is promoting the policy of military preparedness in Congress, and the strongest motive he is able to advance for it is that the United States is in danger of a German attack after the war. This is, of course, ninety-nine per cent scarecrow; but even if we are willing to admit that it is not a mere screen hiding the real reason, that is, capitalistic avidity for new and greater profits, and the making secure those already acquired, would it not be better by far to make sure now that such an attack could not come about? Would it not be far better if the United States would openly join the Allies in their fight against the hydra of militarism, rather than to try to get ready to repulse a possible attack alone by itself? As things are now, the propaganda for military preparedness has only one result: it causes an increasing distrust and hatred of the United States, both of which are too common now to need such artificial nurturing.

Our policy of military preparedness will inevitably engender an alarm and nervousness in neighboring countries, especially the Latin-American republics,

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if for no other reason than that the most zealous propagandists of the militarist insanity are those very individuals and newspapers who were the loudest in calling for military intervention in Mexico. Not only the hundred-year peace with Canada--on whose frontier there is now not a single fortress, not a single sentinel, not a single warship on the Great Lakes--will be endangered, but all the republics in Central and South America will feel that their independence is in danger. Even now the United States is being hated in those countries whose self-appointed guardian it has become through the Monroe doctrine; the military preparedness will make the United States in the Western Hemisphere what Germany has been in Europe: a permanent threat to peace. Our treatment of Columbia from which, under President Roosevelt's administration, a part of its territory was taken away and made into an independent republic, Panama, after Columbia had refused to surrender the right of sovereignty in her own territory; our economic absorption of Venezuela; the Harvester trust's tyranny in Yucatan; the humiliation of Haiti--all these are things which have not helped to secure for the United States the sympathy of the Latin-American republics.

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Our unfortunate relations with European powers are sufficiently well known. That the Yankees are hated in Germany is only natural; circumstances have been developing in a way that made this inevitable. The war industries that have grown up in this country overnight have become one of the principal sources of war material for the Allies; because the Allies' control of the seas has cut Germany off from that source. The protests of the United States against the submarine warfare, the Count Dumba affair, the calling home of both attaches of the German legation --all these are things that have in no way helped to mitigate that hatred. Just now the tension between the United States and Austria, because of the incomparably strong note in the matter of the "Ancona," has reached a stage in which the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries becomes a probability. That breach would not be limited to the Dual Monarchy: Germany would inevitably become a party to the whole affair. Notwithstanding all this, if our Government wished to act openly and aboveboard, it would not be addressing such sharp notes to Vienna, but would send them to Berlin, where they belong. It is Berlin that is the center of the hostility toward the United States, the place where the policies of war are being decided, and which directs the submarines whose barbarous

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actions make President Wilson so excited and nervous. The Teuton coalition does not care whether Vienna accepts the conditions of the Washington Government or not; it can change the flags on its submarines to Bulgarian or Turkish colors, and the same story can be repeated till doom's day.

But the fact that we are hated by the Central Powers does not mean that we enjoy the friendship of the Allies. Certainly not that of England. Wilson's Government, submitting to the pressure of the dirty, greedy slaughterhouse tycoons of the Chicago stockyards, does all it can to break the Allied blockade in order to enable these meat-packing barons to sell their products for the enormous prices which they bring in the Central Powers. And this naval blockade is now the most substantial, nay, the only efficient weapon the Allies have against the militaristic combination arrayed against them. If Wilson's administration is of the opinion that they will allay Germany's hostility by sending a stiff note to London, they are badly mistaken. Our seeming neutrality and our opportunistic vacillating politics have only one result: they have made enemies for us in both camps. The American Government has done nothing to stop the cheating

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with fraudulent American passports; but as soon as the Allies try to do something in this matter, Washington lets out a howl of protest against attempted violation of the rights of American citizens.

Until very recently, the United States was deluding itself with the gratifying belief that at least in France it had a true friend; but most recent reports prove otherwise. Our meat barons, of whom Armour particularly is conducting a constant siege of the White House, have done a great deal to damper that traditional friendship by their thievery. Recently a whole shipload of rotting meat was sent back from a French port to America. Other reports tell about a public exhibition of military footwear in Paris, carrying the imprint "Made in U.S.A.," and that footwear has paper soles. Eighty thousand pairs of such shoes have been purchased at a high price so that the soldiers in the trenches might not go barefooted. Similarly scandalous stories are being told about ammunition. Some of them tell about many explosions on transport ships which were engineered by the shippers themselves in order to conceal defective cargoes. Such instances of business dishonesty, combined with and aggravated

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by the inexcusable inconsistency of its Government, makes the United States an object of hatred throughout the world. Sooner or later the time will come when we shall pay dearly for all this.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

MR. FORD'S PEACE MOVE

(Editorial)

Mr. Henry Ford, who at this writing may already be suffering from seasickness on his trip to Europe, which he is undertaking in order to bring about peace, is a good automobile manufacturer, but knows very little about the conditions that bring about an end of a war. Peace can be made only when both warring parties want it, and no negotiator can make a nation desire peace unless it feels the need of peace. England knows this well enough. There, they remember very well all the incidents and events of the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon was never willing to make peace as long as he had not crushed and completely annihilated his enemy and had not gotten what he wanted to get. In 1796, after England had made a number of mistakes, the French took the Netherlands and established the Batavian Republic. The English sent in an expeditionary force, a greater one than Winston Churchill sent to Antwerp last year, but it failed. Their prime minister, Pitt, was desirous of peace, and sent Lord Malmesbury to France to negotiate it. In vain. France would not give up the occupied territory

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because it was of importance to her, just as it is of importance to Germany today. (At that time, Belgium was a part of Holland.) The war continued, and England went from bad to worse. There was a mutiny in her navy, Ireland threatened a revolution, her debts grew immensely, and one continental country after another submitted to Napoleon, leaving England to fight him alone. Malmesbury was again sent to France to negotiate peace. There were protracted negotiations, and Napoleon, after having gained enough time to get ready for new ventures, declared himself ready for peace--upon an unacceptable condition--that England should return the Province of Cape of Good Hope to Holland. Of course, Malmesbury could not agree to that and went home. There were five more years of fighting, and England's determination was growing every day. Pitt's cabinet resigned, and Addington formed a government. England's luck started improving both on the sea, where Nelson won a great victory, and on land. New peace negotiations were started and finally concluded at Amiens. But that peace lasted only five years; then both parties realized that there could be no lasting peace until one or the other of them was crushed. The war broke out anew, and ended with the imprisonment of the great warrior on the Island of St. Helena, where he was at a safe distance and

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unable to become again what he had been, a menace to the world.

Similar conditions prevail now. Should a general exhaustion of the armies of both sides make peace necessary, it would be only a temporary one, and war would break out again. The world would not be very grateful to Mr. Ford for a peace of that kind.

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GERMANY IS LONGING FOR PEACE

Germany is longing for peace--there is no doubt about that. This statement is by no means based upon indefinite rumors and various fantastic cablegrams, but it is based on facts published even in Germany's own newspapers. Until recently, German papers were simply forbidden to discuss possibilities and conditions of peace; now they are not only permitted to do so, but they are, apparently, being encouraged to do it, since the Berlin government, is, at the present time, exercising such strict control over the press that it is difficult to tell when a paper propounds the opinion of the editor and when that of the Kaiser. The Vorwaerts, which was recently suppressed because it made peace propaganda, is now permitted to print the following sentence: "The economic situation of our poorer classes is getting more unbearable every week." Another daring statement was made recently by the Hamburg Volkszeitung, which declared publicly: "There is no doubt that all nations, Germany included, are longing for peace. If Germany had to negotiate with England and France only, a peace based on exchanges and indemnities, and without the danger of future

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difficulties, would not be impossible. But Russia, in spite of her great losses, has recovered with astounding rapidity. Germany should take advantage of the present favorable situation and start peace negotiations. If she passes up this opportunity, it will be too late." And right here, there is a concise indication of the reasons that give rise to the longing for peace in Germany.

The so-called peace conferences of Count Buelow in Switzerland may be safely left out of the discussion. These conferences have absolutely nothing to do with the peace movement. Ever since their beginning it has been quite clear that Count Buelow has been acting in the capacity of the Kaiser's emissary to the Pope. The presence in Berne of the Archbishop of Cologne, who is on his way to a conclave in Rome, confirms this theory. The establishment of an independent Poland, which would naturally be a Catholic state, is a part of the price offered the Pope for his undisputably powerful influence upon the future peace conference. The news about the conversion of the Bulgarian people from the Greek Church to Roman Catholicism sounds somewhat fantastic, but we have

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seen the Kaiser doing still more outlandish things. And it is Wilhelm, not Ferdinand, who now rules in Sophia.

Germany is longing for peace now more than her opponents are not perhaps because it might be threatened with a catastrophe. That is out of question; but because it is now in a better position to get favorable conditions than it has been up to this time and can ever be in the future. The German armies have achieved great successes over foes who, prior to the outbreak of the war, had been devoting their energies principally to purposes other than feverish preparations for attacking their neighbors. Germany holds practically the whole of Belgium with huge industrial resources, and a large part of Northern France with sixty per cent of the coal and iron industries. According to their own estimate, the Germans have taken out of French mines only two billion dollars' worth of coal and iron ore during the war. In the East, the Kaiser's hordes are holding in their claws practically the whole industrial region of Russia and the better part of the Baltic coast. Four fifths of Serbia are now in German and Bulgarian hands and in the hands of their allies; Greece and

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Rumania, formerly probable enemies, are now intimidated, corrupted, and fully in the power of their Germanophile rulers; Turkey is defending herself successfully both in Gallipoli and in the Caucasus; there is excitement in Persia. Small wonder that an observer looking at the situation through German glasses has many reasons for the assertion that Germany has won the war already. Under such conditions it may really seem an anachronism (sic) that it is Germany and not the Allies, who is making peace overtures, but it is an indisputable fact which can be logically explained.

Paris is no safer from Germany than it was at the beginning of the war. Russia is invincible. This historical truth has dawned upon Germany only recently. Kitchener's claim that Great Britain will be in a position to equip six million Russian soldiers by next March must be taken with a grain of salt; it was made for its effect upon the Greek government. But even so, it is certain that Russia's resources of human material have barely been scratched on the surface. Japan allowed herself be heard saying that she will finish the work on equipment of new Russian armies within three months. By way of countering the threat

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of this ocean of men, Hindenburg cannot do more than tell his inferior home-defence forces [Translator's note: Military units composed of older men and only expected to defend the homeland against an invasion, and not to fight outside of their own country in a war] that he hopes to maintain the present positions against attacks of the enemy. What poor consolation! Great Britain's influence upon the course of the war is frequently underestimated because the war, due to the cowardly--or rather cunning--hiding of the Germany navy, is being waged for the most part on land where Great Britain really has not done a great deal, principally because of incompetent leadership but this world empire also will finally be compelled to use a greater portion of its latent powers to defeat a dangerous foe. This is coming, particularly now, since the Suez Canal, one of the pillars of the world-wide realm of proud Albion, is in danger, no matter whether real or only apparent.

Unfortunately, Germany's peace wooings are falling upon deaf ears, because even in her peace proposals Germany is suffering from megalomania, an old disease, indeed. If even Scheidemann, the leader of the Social Democrats,

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talks about conquests, what may be expected from the Junkers? To keep Belgium and Northern France, the Baltic States, to separate Poland from Russia, to divide Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria, and--last but not least--to collect an enormous indemnity whose principal burden will be carried by France, are hardly conditions that will be likely to find a willing ear of the Allies. They [the Allies] see that the Central Powers are gradually getting weaker while they themselves develop their strength; they find that Germany will soon reach the point where she will no longer be able to replenish the losses in her army. In the meantime, the blockade by the Allies' hegemony on the seas is getting more and more complete; the arms works of the Central Powers are day by day more concerned about the diminishing stocks of copper and tin; their population is gradually forgetting what coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices are, and it is complaining with increasing loudness of the terribly high cost of living--a cost that is constantly rising without a prospect of betterment as long as the war lasts.

A peace concluded at this time would mean a complete victory for Germany and her satellites; but for such a peace there is no hope.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1915.

WE ARE JUST PRETENDING

(Editorial)

It is unnecessary to try denying that the neutrality of the United States in this war is merely formal, a seeming one. It is limited to the Government only, which is obliged to act in accordance with international law and does, but that is as far as our neutrality goes. The American public is not neutral and it cannot be neutral any more than a spectator of a gigantic world struggle can who has not water instead of blood in his veins. For America, the decisive factor is not only her sense of justice, which was aroused when Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, when she sank the Lusitania, when she sinks other ships with hundreds of poor emigrants, women and children, when she shot Cavalle, and committed a long series of other atrocities. Of course, emotions, compassions, play a great role here, but we believe that the deciding factor with Americans who are in



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power is principally the interest of our nation and the fear of things that may come in the future. If Germany should win, it would go badly with the United States. But not because we shipped ammunition to the Allies, or because we failed to worship the Kaiser as a god. Retaliation and revenge play no part in politics. There the main thing is self-interest and individual advantage. The United States would be attacked by Germany because we have an enormous trade which Germany would like to take away from us, because we have huge markets in South America, because we sell a great deal to China--in short, because we have a lot of things Germany could make good use of. Somebody may suggest that we are threatened with a similar danger by the Allies, by Great Britain. But that is absolutely not the case. True enough, Great Britain has a big navy, but she would not use it for an attack on a great and powerful country. The British are highly acquisitive, grabbing; they do not mind wars with weak nations, but for a war with the United States they would need a still greater army than they need now. Nobody in America is afraid that there would be a war with Great

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Britain. Likewise a war with Russia, or with France, may be safely designated as impossible. The only nation that could attack us is Germany and that would certainly happen if she should conquer Europe and begin to feel cramped within that continent's bounds. There might also be a slight possibility in the case of Japan.

So, it is not necessary to claim that America is neutral. America's sincere desire is to see Germany thoroughly thrashed, and we are hoping that her desire will be fulfilled.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1915.

DREAMS OF THE FUTURE

The European war is terrible in its actual course and was terrible also in the preparations for it which had been ruining the European nations for long decades. It is only natural that right at its beginning hopes were being expressed in all quarters that this war would be the last one. Now, we are not optimistic enough to believe that mankind will get some common sense soon, though we are inclined to hope that the time is approaching when the people will stop killing each other off like beasts. It will not be right now, but it may be in the near future. Yet even when that happens the world will be far from being an earthly paradise in which, in accordance with the Bible, men will love their neighbors as themselves. There were times when even greater barbarity prevailed in the world than we see in this war, and it was believed then that it was inherent in man's nature, that mankind could not exist without it, and just the same, it now belongs to the past. There was inquisition, there were executions preceded by long and terrible torture, there were slavery, serfdom, and

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other atrocious conditions, and nobody seemed to be able to imagine that the world would go on if they were abolished. Today, they are gone. War also will cease some day, will belong to the past, and will be remembered with horror.

We have already said that even then people will not love each other and cheerfully submit to the provisions of law and justice. There will always have to be an agency which has the power to punish evil doers and make people keep the law. We have courts, fines, and jails to discourage or frighten individuals. But what should be done with nations which misbehave and disregard the law? With an effort and will to do something about it, the proper means will be found. The time has passed when every nation was self-sufficient. Now, all the nations of the world form one great family in which none can live without the others; one needs the others, and cannot live in isolation. And under such conditions a nation can be made to mind by other means than war.

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The noted English writer; Norman Angell, who has always been opposed to war, has made this the subject of a recently published book. He maintains that, instead of declaring war on them, nations which would not obey the ruling of an international court tribunal could be punished by closing their borders, by an embargo, and an international boycott. of course, a very thorough and binding understanding between nations would be necessary to impose such strict discipline and scare a nation ready for war from attacking its neighbor. This war was caused by fear more than by anything else. Germany had her plans of world domination but saw that the other nations of Europe were allying themselves against such plans and were organizing for resistance against their realization. Hence Germany was afraid it would miss the right moment, that any further delay would make her come too late. France and England were afraid that they would be ambushed and ruined by Germany. The Germans were afraid that they would not win by honest means and so resorted to treachery and violation of binding agreements--such acts as the attack on and occupation of Belgium, which had never done Germany any harm, but which provided her armies a more comfortable and

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shorter, easier way to France. The war broke out because there was no world tribunal to arbitrate international disputes. Yet even if such a tribunal were in existence it would be useless without a means, generally agreed upon, to make a recalcitrant nation abide by its ruling. It is hardly to be expected that, at this stage of the game, a nation ready for trouble would submit without opposition.

Angell thinks that a boycott, or an economic war, could be maintained as long as necessary to make the disobedient nation mind and submit to the ruling. That nation's ships would be barred from all ports in the world, they would be **interned** wherever they were at the start of the boycott; no payments would be made to it from other nations, her securities would be declared worthless, her citizens would be refused facilities to travel abroad, and their passports would be declared void. In that way a nation under boycott would get nothing from abroad--no foodstuffs, no raw materials, nor even mail or cables and telegrams. Patents owned by her citizens would lose protection; deposits abroad would be confiscated, etc., etc.

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The writer says that this weapon would be very effective, that it has shown its effectiveness in the war against Germany already. "Experience last year showed that a group of nations, such as the Allies in the present case, can exert a more powerful influence in economic, commercial, and industrial matters than was formerly believed possible. A nation deprived of cotton, rubber, coffee, colonial goods, and other imports, one without any contact with her neighbors and the rest of the world, will be a poor place for her citizens to live in. Her ideas of world domination will vanish like steam over the teakettle."

Evidently, Angell's ideas are somewhat one-sided . True enough, the international boycott has harmed Germany a great deal, but suppose that the culprit should be Angell's home country--England--with her own colonies in all parts of the world. In such case a boycott would be almost impossible to enforce.

Angell is known as a dreamer. Some eight years ago he published a long book

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that has been read by very many people throughout the world. Its name was The Great Delusion. In it he attempted to prove that a world war, or at least a war between the great powers of Europe, was an impossibility. Events have proved how wrong he was.

Even we are willing to believe that wars will cease, and that the time may not be so very far in the future. But strife, competition, controversy, struggle of one against another, will stay in the world as long as there are at least two creatures in existence. Such strife, however, may, and will, assume a more decent, more humane form than the present bloodshed on battlefields. Humanity has already advanced to the point where hold-up and murder of individuals is a criminal offence and is being punished, although in the Middle Ages and in antiquity it was an honorable occupation, or at least went unpunished. Now it may be practiced only by nations, but even that will end. Humanity is advancing. It has not stopped its advance in the face of greater obstacles than that; there is therefore no reason to believe that it cannot solve such a problem as the abolition of war.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1915.

IT WILL NOT WORK, MR. FORD!

Automobile manufacturer Ford is ready to donate \$10,000,000 to bring about peace. Mr. Ford may be superb as a businessman, in matters which he understands, but as soon as he begins to get mixed up with things about which he has not the slightest notion, he is bound to lose his money, be laughed at by the public, and disgrace himself generally. If a few million dollars could bring about peace, Germany would have put up several times ten million dollars in order to get peace now, when it is in a position to dictate its conditions. But it is up to no individual to bring about peace at this time. The storm, although started by individuals, has reached the proportions of a terrible cyclone that can be stopped by nothing and has to spend itself. Ford's millions and Bryan's eloquence are equally impotent in this respect.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1915.

A WAR BENEFIT

(Editorial)

One good result of the European war is that the United States is now manufacturing materials which previously had to be imported from Germany. Among such articles are aniline dyes, potassium and other items absolutely essential to certain types of American industry. These had to be imported from Germany and cost many millions of dollars each year. When all exports from Germany were halted by the war, means were sought to replace them by their manufacture at home. Some of them will soon be available to our industries. Mr. Edison has invented a new way of making aniline and will soon manufacture two million pounds of it yearly. He will also manufacture carbolic acid, or phenol, which, previously, could only be purchased from Europe. Thus our great scientist and inventor has found a means by which to save, and keep in the United States, the sixteen million dollars paid to Europe every year for potassium salts used by us in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1915.

MILITARISM ENDANGERS AMERICA

Under the guise of various slogans, such as "better national defense," "preparedness," "military training of citizens for the emergency of an invasion," militarism--the curse of all ages and nations, a useless burden, a barbarizing institution, a foe of all liberty, and the strongest fortress of all reaction--militarism is trying to invade this country.

Influential American newspapers which serve the interests of big business and the new imperialistic policies that are being acquired in connection with the hunt for foreign markets in which to get rid of overproduction, are trying by all possible means, and for every conceivable reason--from the yellow peril to Mexican raids over Texas borders--to stir up public opinion and prepare it for a huge armament program in the coming Congress.

It is easy to understand why these heralds of aggressive capitalism call for greater arming, which offers so many opportunities for an easy accumulation of

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millions and at the same time provides a strong club for the fight for foreign markets; but what is absolutely incomprehensible is the fact that there are also Bohemian newspapers, newspapers without any interest in the arming and every interest in combating that danger, which blindly echo the alarm of unpreparedness and clamor for a bigger army and a stronger navy. In our opinion we Bohemians, have more reason than anybody else to oppose and fight this threat. Not only has our nation suffered from the "blessing" of preparedness for national defence and suffers from it now more than ever before, but also a good half of all of us here in America have fled [from our homeland] just in order to avoid slaving in the army.

The opinion of people who clamor for better national defense--which is nothing but an alias for militarism--is that much more to be condemned because it ignores the most important lesson the European war should have taught us. It has been claimed--at least by the Allies in London and Paris--that the present war is being waged for the purpose of abolishing the danger of Prussian militarism, and this claim has found general approval and credence. But where is

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the logic if we assert that the war has shown that greater armaments are necessary? From the noise made by the agents of American arms industries, steel works, shipyards, and big banking interests fattening on war loans, one could be made to believe that the United States is as helpless and harmless as a newborn babe. But we know that it is not more than a generation ago that the aggressive, wilfully started war with Spain ended, a war that helped nobody in the world with the exception of the sugar trust, and harmed everybody else. We know that the United States has not had one single defensive war, or any war that could not have been avoided by a bit of cool blood and good will. The so-called War for Independence was not really a war; it was a revolution, which makes a great deal of difference. There is not a single country in the Western Hemisphere which could even think of attacking us, and from militaristic Europe we are divided by an ocean which is a better protection than several millions of well-trained soldiers.

Our relation to Canada is the best proof of the fallacy of the old Roman saying, Si vis pacem, para bellum (If you want peace, prepare for war). It was invented

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and repeated by shrewd statesmen and ambitious generals, and served only their own selfish interests. A border four thousand miles long divides us from our Northern neighbor, and not one fortress, not one soldier, not one warship guards it. For over a hundred years Canada and the United States have lived one next to the other in complete peace, and not even the most deeply entrenched militarist and chauvinist will dare to maintain that that unpreparedness, the absolute lack of possibility of national defense, is a danger to peace.

Our jingoists, with Roosevelt in their van, like to use China as an example where they want to picture the danger the United States is facing because of its unpreparedness. But a comparison between China and the United States is silly, because it ignores the huge difference in the industrial development of these two countries. Our industries would make it possible to equip an army of many millions in a few months' time, and the argument also ignores the difference in the temperament of the populations. But even if we admit the possibility that the United States could find itself in a position comparable to that of China in regard to Japan, would it be really defenseless if not

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protected by a forest of bayonets? The situation is the following:

More than twenty years ago China found herself in a controversy with Japan. Adopting the method now forced upon us by our jingoists, she offered armed opposition. The result was a terrible defeat, the loss of Formosa, and a huge indemnity. Last year, after the expulsion of the Germans from Kiaochow, China again found herself in a controversy with Japan, this time because of a question concerning some privileges in the Shantung Peninsula. But China took advantage of past experiences, a thing which we as a civilized nation seem unable to do. She did not use arms but did use an economic boycott as her weapon. Japan's superbly trained and fully equipped army of several hundred thousand was absolutely worthless against that weapon. And when Nippon started losing her foreign trade and a number of her exporters went into bankruptcy, the aggressivistic policies of Premier Okuma aroused such opposition in Japan that the government was forced to resign. Hence the attempt to represent China as a victim of unpreparedness is not only a fallacy, but also a malicious trick of men who want to inflict militarism upon this Republic.

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If there is clamoring heard now in the United States for a larger army and a stronger navy, it is not because of fear of invasion but because of lust for conquest. The continuous efforts of big capital to provoke a war with Mexico, the armed occupation of the Republic of Haiti (which, by the way is called "the black Republic" because it is inhabited and governed by people of the black race, and not because of its "black" record, as a Bohemian newspaper naively explained), the indefensible separation of Panama from the Republic of Colombia, and the imperialistic foreign policy inaugurated by McKinley's administration--all that should open the eyes of those who want to see the true purpose of the clamor for greater armament. Militarism has proved a curse to Europe. To expect, or to preach that it will be a blessing to the United States is either stupid or dishonest.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1915.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR INSULTS BOHEMIAN
WORKINGMEN

Tells Washington that Workers of Bohemia, Moravia,
Galicia, Croatia, and Slavonia Are Uneducated, while
German workers Belong to Educated classes

The present Austro-Hungarian Empire, whose future destiny is just as obscure and dark as is its past, is still overwhelmingly Slavic. Fully sixty-two per cent of its population are Slavs; they pay three fourths of all taxes and other revenues from which, among others, the Austrian Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Dumba, of ill repute receives his pay.

It would seem that mere courtesy, or at least simple decency, would make Dr. Dumba give consideration to that circumstance when in a country where a considerable number of citizens of Bohemian and other Slavic origin hold important public offices, and that he would govern himself accordingly in his public utterances. But there can be no talk about decency where an

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IV (Jewish) insatiable hatred of everything Bohemian and Slavic prevails, where that hatred has taken possession of a man's mentality and has lowered him beneath the lowest level approachable by an intelligent person in his dealings with his most despised enemy. Dr. Dumba has spoken in public several times during this war, and always in the same manner--a manner which has shown that as far as brazenness goes, he exceeds even Count Bernstorff. But it has also shown how little understanding of the inner political life of the nations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, how little tact, and how little general intelligence, is sufficient for a man who is to become Austrian Ambassador in such an important city as Washington is these days. All he needs is some little ability to degrade by false, derogatory statements--Dr. Dumba's most recent exploit in this respect concerning the Bohemian and Slavic element was made in a most silly ridiculous way--and cheekiness in relying on American ignorance of conditions in our old country. Nothing more is necessary to represent a country which likes to believe it is a great power and which, together with Germany, its master, would dominate the whole world.

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IV (Jewish) Dr. Dumba is an Austro-Hungarian pay-roller, whose duty it is to protect the interests of his country's subjects in America. This protection, which, in Dr. Dumba's case, is of rather doubtful character, is being paid for mostly by the most productive country of Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, "the Pearl of the Empire". But Dr. Dumba works emphatically against a full half of the Empire's population. The caddishness of shamelessly accepting with one hand money from somebody whom the other hand slaps in the face is not far from pathological. It is just a distinguishing mark of Dr. Dumba's character and intellectual make-up that he, during a sojourn in America which is probably longer than even the true Austro-Hungarians would like it to be, has not found an opportunity to learn that a true American gentleman simply would not accept pay from anybody for whom he felt such a strong and ill-concealed hatred as Dumba has for his Slavic opponents who foot more than one half of his bills in Washington. An American gentleman would have resigned long ago and gone whither his heart attracted him. Mr. Dumba who represents here an empire whose fate will be decided neither in Berlin nor by Vienna, but by the sixty-two per cent. of its population, has been guilty of a--mildly expressed--maladroitness in his

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interview with pressmen, which alone should suffice to furnish Vienna with proof that the important office he holds has been put into the hands of someone who can do it justice neither in these critical times nor in those which will come in the near future. What he is saying and doing is diametrically opposed to Austria's own interests. Of course, we are far from trying to defend Austria, but it should not be necessary, really, to demonstrate so publicly the idiocy, clumsiness, and intellectual inferiority of Austrian bureaucrats as is being done by Dr. Dumba. How much intelligence, how much statesmanship, how much diplomatic acumen does it take to state that the Bohemian workingmen from Bohemia and Moravia are unintelligent, illiterate, do not know enough to form for themselves an opinion about conditions in the old country? Is it necessary to try to prove in these days that Bohemian workingmen are the most intelligent and most mentally mature not only of all workingmen in Austria but also of all those who have immigrated to this country? Mr. Dumba may rest assured that our people know how to form a much better, much healthier opinion about the events in the old country and their own duties here than he himself can form about their actions and their motives for

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IV (Jewish) those actions. We are certain that history will prove that the Bohemians, Bohemian workmen, in America had a much better conception of conditions in disintegrating Austria, the seat of moral and intellectual prostitution, than Mr. Dumba with all his diplomatic acumen.

Mr. Dumba's activities are most useful--to those who think of Austria as we do. At the beginning of the war he kept quiet, as quiet as a mouse. When this was criticized, he blossomed out with an article about Austria's situation which was published in the North American Review. At that time, independent critics were correct in maintaining that Mr. Dumba would have helped his cause much more if he had continued keeping quiet. His article was considered the weakest of all articles on the war published in this country since the war began. What interested us most in that article was Dr. Dumba's insult to our Sokols, whom he accused, without giving any evidence, of promoting a Pan-Slavistic movement whose center is in Prague. Thus he talked--the representative of the Austrian Government--in the first stages of the war, at a time when the same government was recruiting our best

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IV (Jewish) [Bohemian] men to be slaughtered on the battlefields, when 89,000 of its best soldiers were Sokols, when the Sokols were taking care of thousands of crippled and wounded returning from the battle, and were doing so with much more ability and devotion than any members of the Turnverein (German gymnastic association) ever could.

However, Mr. Dumba keeps on insulting us. He works up enough cheekiness to state that our workingmen are unintelligent, they do not know how to read and write, and therefore cannot form any opinion as to what is going on in the old country, for which reason they keep on working in industries manufacturing arms and ammunition for the enemy. How much scorn and haughty disdain, an awakened, enlightened workingman will find in Dumba's contention that the German workingmen read, discuss what they read about various events, and therefore can be reasoned with! There is no reasoning with the Bohemians. To them you must give promises! (Bigger wages, better, easier jobs). And threats! (Giving the names of those who are in war industries to the Austrian government and making them fear possible retaliation). There are only a few

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IV (Jewish) hundred German workingmen employed in arms industries, but many thousands of Slavs. These have to be handled quite differently from the Germans. "The workingmen from Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia are uneducated, while German workingmen in almost any kind of industry belong to the educated classes," said Dumba to the American newsmen, hoping that their articles would spread throughout American in a few hours, debasing the Bohemian workingman, making him the laughingstock of the whole country, picturing him as a man who does not know how to read and write, who does not know how and what to think! It makes no difference that the percentage of German illiterates is, according to the statistics of the United States Bureau of Immigration, larger than the percentage of the almost non-existent illiterate Bohemians. All that matters is the fact that Dumba's diplomatic outpourings will spread throughout the United States, and stung to the quick enlightened Bohemian workingmen from the Atlantic to the Pacific.....

We should overlook Dumba's arrogance if he were just Dumba, a man who, like an

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IV (Jewish) Eskimo, has never had an opportunity to learn anything about the Bohemians--the economic, cultural, and intellectual level of their nation, which is appreciated by men of much greater names than Dumba, even if they are not, fortunately, Austrian Ambassadors in Washington. But Dr. Dumba talks here in his official capacity, as a representative of a government for which thousands of our workingmen die daily on the battlefields. Therefore we consider it our duty to refute most emphatically Dr. Dumba's deprecating statement about the ignorance, and therefore smaller worth, of our workingmen, and return it whence it came. We also condemn most emphatically the practice of denunciation in which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington indulges, reporting the names of workingmen who honestly support their families and frequently send money to friends at home who are daily being brought into a worse state of wretchedness by the Austrian government, to government spies who, though unable to do real harm, deprive the relatives of the last vestiges of peace and calm. The purpose of the activities of this Ambassador is to cause loss of employment and misery to hundreds of families in these difficult times. It is imperative, therefore, that his activities be stopped. The United States

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IV (Jewish) is not Austria-Hungary, where the well-being of thousands of families may depend on the whim of an official. Our enlightened workingmen have come to this country in order to be rid of the oppression of the Austrian government and to find an opportunity to earn an honest living. This opportunity was not afforded them by the corrupt Vienna government, whose specific ambition it was to deprive all Slavic countries, especially, however, Bohemia, of all sources of employment and the resulting prosperity, with the effect that the best and healthiest of our people had to emigrate and find their bread in this country. It is absolutely intolerable that a representative of that same government should be permitted to interfere here also with their lives, to deprive them of work, and cause misery to their families.

Dumba has insulted not only American citizens of Bohemian origin, but also those who have recently migrated from Bohemia to this country. There is danger that his words may be given credence by American employers and politicians. The result of this might be that the work of our men would be considered of lesser value, and consequently might be less well paid, than the work of a

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IV (Jewish) German workman. It would be easy for an employer to refer to the opinion of such an Ambassador concerning the inferiority of the Bohemian workingman as compared with the German, and to try to lower the Bohemian's wages.

Statements of this kind made by a man of apparent authority, the title to which we rightly refuse to recognize, but which would not be too closely scrutinized by those whom such statements of inferiority of the immigrant element are welcome, might be used in support of their efforts for legislation aiming against immigration.

These are the circumstances that cause us to deal with Mr. Dumba somewhat more in detail at this time, and to assert that we not only find his insults most provoking and condemnable, but believe that they go so far as to cause damage to thousands of families making an honest living. For this reason it will become necessary for our representative in Congress, Mr. A. Sabath, the staunch defender of the immigrants' interests, to give

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IV (Jewish) his attention to this matter. It appears to be imperative that energetic steps be taken to call to account the representative of a foreign power and thus safeguard the interests of our workmen in the proper manner.

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THE FRIENDS OF PEACE

(Editorial)

No doubt we all admit that the speech of John Brishen Waler, national president of the Friends of Peace, delivered at the convention of that organization, contained a great deal of truth. He said, among other things:

"In Europe there are now ten million men who were obliged to quit their peaceful occupations and engage in the killing of their brothers.....

"Fifty million women and children....sit in anxiety in their homes,....other millions of women and children roam endlessly in the devastated lands over which the war passed.....

"Friends of Peace, I ask you to stand up and make a silent vow to heaven that you will do your duty and put an end to the system of militarism which makes such

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misery possible.

"As long as the question of militarism is not solved, our civilization is in the balance.....

"There is one circumstance which makes the solution of that question possible at this time. It is the entry of women into political life. It is the women's vote which will liberate the world from this monster which takes away their husbands and sons and forces them to kill the husbands and sons of other women."

Everyone of us will gladly agree with these words. But these words do not tell the true purpose for which the Friends of Peace has been organized, nor what ends are followed by the majority of the members. That this was so was apparent when other speakers stepped up on the platform whose names indicate their German origin: Reverend D. C. Bergmeier of Mount Vernon, New York; Reverend Peter Vollmer of Dayton, Ohio; Henry Weissmann, etc.

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Reverend Bergmeier consigned Grey, Churchill, Asquith, Poincare, Delcasse, Izwolsky and the Czar to hell, but he forgot altogether to include, in his list of the damned, Wilhelm, Count Berchtold, and all the Germanic rulers and statesmen who have caused the war and made it so terrible that it appals the whole world. But it was Vollmer who let the cat out of the bag and admitted what he and his friends would like to achieve. He said that the export of arms and munitions must be forbidden, because it prolongs the war. Of course, perhaps it does. But it also diminishes the hopes for the Germans' victory and their domination of the whole world, including, sooner or later, America. Germany has introduced militarism and developed it to such a degree that it is now able to fight almost the whole world. In order to defeat militarism and abolish it, Germany must be defeated, and in order to bring about Germany's defeat, America must remain neutral and supply to the Allies all they need and can carry away, and must not abet Germany's aims by prohibiting the export of arms and munitions. If we are sorry now for those who are perishing on Europe's battlefields, we shall be sorry shortly for those who will be falling on American battlefields, if militarism be not abolished by Germany's defeat and a foundation laid for a

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more permanent, more secure peace, both in Europe and here.

The true attitude of the peculiar "friends of peace" was still more clearly expressed by Weissmann of New York, who manifested a great deal of satisfaction over the fact that President Wilson did not emerge victorious from the recent diplomatic exchange with the Kaiser, that the United States did not best Germany because Germany did not agree to stop the murdering attacks against peaceful travelers on transoceanic steamers, a proof of which may be seen in the recent assault of a German submarine on the steamship "Hesperian," which was on its way from England to the United States and therefore certainly did not have any ammunition on board. And the "friends of peace" broke out in jubilation when Weissmann read to them the text of a telegram advising that Germany is continuing her piratical activities and that the rift that may cause a war with the United States has not yet been adjusted. That jubilation gave away the fact that the "friends of peace" are wolves in sheep's clothing; it proved that they are not interested in culture and humaneness, but only in Germany's victory. The circumstance that Weissmann and others on the speakers' platform soon waved down

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this jubilation and quieted the crowd because they saw how plainly the demonstration revealed the true character of the "friends of peace," which they would like to keep secret in order to lure into their midst people who honestly desire peace and nothing but peace, does not alter the fact that the convention did break out in jubilation when it heard the news about the latest humiliation of the United States by Germany. The newspaper which promotes the interests of the Friends of Peace and is strongly pro-German, reports that the convention welcomed the news read to it by Weissmann, that "the White Star Steamship 'Hesperian' was sunk by a German submarine and seven hundred and fifty people perished," with "a roar of approval".

Such people are designating themselves by the exalted name of "friends of peace" What has proved unattainable by espionage, and baiting by Dernburgs, by bribing of Archibalds, what could not be achieved by undisguised, open, even hysterical German propaganda throughout the United States, is now being attempted by people hiding under the cloak of "friends of peace". They want to use as their tool real workers for peace, enthusiastic pacifists, zealous friends of the principle

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of universal peace, who are blind to the fact that they have gotten into the company of people to whom peace is indetical with the suppression of everything in the world that is not Germanic, and that they have been lured into that company for the sole purpose of helping militarism against peace, savagery against civilization, slave masters against freedom.

We do not doubt for a moment that the leaders of our Republic, our press, and the masses of our people, will not be deceived by these German tricks but will continue to pursue the path of genuine neutrality; that they will promote the best interests of the United States and all countries which are defending or trying to attain their liberty, and that they will not be influenced either by protestations or threats of the Germans or of people who are simple and silly enough to "get caught" by the German "peace" propaganda.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1915.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA OF DEED

That the Kaiser's agents, both paid and voluntary are exerting all efforts to promote the interests of Germany in America to the detriment of our country, and that they are striving to undermine our neutrality has been known for a long time, and it is really surprising that the authorities and the public have been indifferent, or at least very tolerant, toward this savage baiting. This fact is a definite proof of the exemplary patience of the people of the United States. As long as this propaganda was limited to inflammatory newspaper articles and the adopting of baiting resolutions by various German, Irish, and "peace" associations, it was protected by the principle of free press and free speech, which still prevails in this country, at least as long as it is supported by money power. And the Germans do not lack that power. It seems, however, that this kind of propaganda has not had the desired results, and thus, when the United States has refused to be moved by cajolery and silly arguments to prohibit the export of arms and munitions to the Allies, the lackeys of the blood-thirsty Hohenzollern have started a

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propaganda of deed and are trying to achieve by dynamite what they failed to do by reasoning.

It was particularly the affair of the German pastor Kayser (what an odd coincidence in names!), murdered in Gary, that confirmed the spreading opinion that there is a huge conspiracy in existence whose purpose it is to prevent by any and all means the delivery of war material to the Allies. It seems that it was just in Gary where this unheard-of conspiracy had its center from which the activities of agents throughout the United States was directed, agents who have inaugurated a real rule of terror in a number of special industries. A whole series of factories working on contracts for the Allies have been dynamited, resulting in the loss of lives of many Americans, an immense loss of property, and laying off of workingmen. Nothing similar to what the Germans are doing at this time has ever been undertaken by nationals of another country in a neutral state. It is impossible not to believe that that whole race has contracted a case of rabid megalomania, impervious to any argument. In Texas, for instance, a German mail carrier, a man who has been paid by the United States Government for thirty years, and who, no doubt, has lived much

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longer in this country, was fired the other day because he stated that in case of war between the United States and Germany he would immediately join the German army and fight against the country in which he has lived comfortably for so many years. Where would the freedom and liberty of the United States be now, if all nations were composed of such despicable individuals? How could Washington, as a British subject, have dared to raise arms against his own ruler if he had taken a similar attitude?

President Wilson's administration may rejoice because the Kaiser has, formally, agreed to remove the cause of the crisis and revise the methods of submarine warfare, but the fact remains that Germany continues to be an enemy of the United States. The physical cause of the controversy may be removed, but its mental cause, the insuperable conflict of the general principles of thought /Weltaufschaung/ remains. The German government is financing and abetting this conspiracy with the typical thoroughness and efficiency that characterize its war machine, a conspiracy that threatens the very foundation of this Republic. The German government, in order to promote the military objectives of the

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empire, is financing a conspiracy of high treason in the United States. Newspapers, seemingly independent but in reality subsidized by Berlin, are inciting the citizens of the United States to acts against their own government. No means that would serve this purpose have been overlooked by the intelligent criminals on the spree. German propaganda in the United States is apparently conducted by American citizens whose fine susceptibilities are being offended by the export of instruments of murder, and who, under the guise of friends of peace, are doing all they can to scare the American Government from protecting its rights against the Huns of the modern era. In reality that criminal propaganda of deed is directed from Berlin and its only aim is to promote the interests of the German military machine.

In view of the innumerable proofs in the form of documents secured by various newspapers, and the apprehension of German spies and dynamiters by secret government agents, it is hardly possible for our government to continue to ignore such conduct, even if the German Ambassador Bernstorff does call on the State Department with an innocent expression on his face, a smile on his treacherous

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lips, and his back bent in humbleness. When a foreign government conducts a criminal campaign of deeds directed against the President, against the Administration, against the Congress, against American industries, against labor unions, against the very unity of the nation, our Federal Government cannot and must not remain passive. When workmen in factories are being killed off by the Kaiser's dynamiters, it is no less a crime than that of torpedoing ships with American citizens on the open seas. While there may be some excuse for the sinking of enemy ships, even if they have American citizens aboard, who, after all, could select another vessel, there is absolutely no excuse for destroying American lives right in their own country while employed in a business which even the German government has found it necessary to recognize as lawful.

There might have been some reason for condoning these Germanophile excesses as long as they could be considered the result of fanatical patriotism and partisanship of private individuals; as soon, however, as it becomes apparent that they are the result of well prepared plans of a foreign government, by which they are not only directed but also financed, then the government at Washington

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must not remain blind and deaf. There are enough laws in this country whose enforcement would stop such deeds. But because these fanatics, many of whom have sworn loyalty to the United States and now disregard the oath in order to do the Kaiser's bidding, do not obey the laws of the country, it should be quite sufficient to give the German government to understand clearly that German propaganda in the United States is at least as grave an offence against international laws and the principles of humaneness as the attacking of passenger ships. This would cause the Kaiser's agents in this country to realize that the United States is in earnest.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1915.

A RESOLUTION

(Article in English)

Full page advertisements in the form of an "Appeal to the American People" have been published lately in many American newspapers with the intention of embarrassing the Government of this Republic in its attitude of strict neutrality and of artificially creating public sentiment in favor of a course of action injurious to the best interests of the country.

The "Appeal" was signed by newspapers whose publishers did not understand the real intention of the document and did not realize its full text. Their signatures were obtained by false pretenses.

It is true, no doubt, that this action failed wholly to achieve its aim, but since the manifest o--an advertisement pure and simple and paid for as

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such--was misinterpreted, intentionally or unintentionally, in the columns of some Central European newspapers, into an expression of the feelings of the foreign-born citizens of the United States.

We, the representatives of the great part of European immigrants in America, deem it our duty solemnly to declare that:

We emphatically deny any assumption that the export of munitions of war violates in any way the neutrality of the United States, observed heretofore with the most conscientious regard of international law. If the delivery of German arms to Mexico during the American occupation of Vera Cruz, when this country was in armed conflict with Mexico, was no violation of neutrality, neither is the present commerce in munitions of war a violation of neutrality on the part of the United States.

We condemn severely this hypocritical agitation, because it is plainly intended

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to secure to Germany and Austria permanently the advantage of their long continued preparation for war and thus handicap the allies whose industries had not been devoted to the building up of tremendous armaments.

As loyal American citizens and residents, we endorse the principle of free export of all our products, agricultural and industrial, including the munitions of war, a principle long recognized by international law and followed by the very same powers at whose instigation the so-called "Appeal" has been published.

We express our complete confidence in the government of this republic for its careful and correct attitude as the one great neutral power, and we repudiate most emphatically the immoral and hypocritical campaign conducted against countries that defend violated Belgium and fight for the right of small nations to a separate existence and unhampered development.

Bohemian National Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., by Dr. Ludvik Fisher,

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president.

Bohemian Press Association, Chicago, Ill., by J. F. Stepina, president.
Press Bureau of the Bohemian National Alliance, Chicago, Ill., by J.
Tvrzicky-Kramer, president.

Bohemian-American Press Association, New York, N. Y., by J. Novy,
president.

Croatian League of America, Chicago, Ill., by Don Niko Grskovic,
president.

Slovak Daily "Narodny Slovensky Dennik", Chicago, Ill., by M.
Ferencik, editor.

Narodnie Noviny, Pittsburgh, Pa., official organ of the National

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Slovak Society of America, by Ivan Bielek, editor.

Slovak New York Daily, New York, N. Y., by Ignace Gessay, editor.

Slovensky Hlasnik, Pittsburgh, Pa., by E. Stankoviansky, manager.

Slovak Daily "Narodny Dennik", Pittsburgh, Pa., by Michae Sotak, president.

Rasmus B. Anderson, Madison, Wis., editor, "America", Danish Weekly former professor, University of Wisconsin, former U. S. minister to Denmark.

John R. Palandech, Chicago, Ill., publisher of "United Serbian-Balkan World".

Stanislav Osada, general secretary of the "Polish National Council",

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and manager of "Free Poland", Chicago, Illinois.

Zdislav John Rakowiecki, Chicago, Ill., editor of the Polish Alliance
Daily "Zgoda".

"Italo-Americano", New Orleans, La., by A. Vinti, editor.

Bohemian Dailies:

Denni Hlasatel, Chicago, Ill., by Vladimir Spatny, manager.

Svornost, Chicago, Ill., by August Geringer, publisher.

Hlas Lidu, New York, N. Y., by F. Anis, manager.

New Yorske Listy, New York, N. Y., by C. Frank, manager.

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Bohemian Weeklies:

Slavie, Chicago, Ill., by Ladislav Tupy, publisher.

Osveta Americka, Omaha, Neb., by Jan G. Rosicky.

Pokrok Zapadu, Omaha, Neb., by Vaclav Bures, editor.

Slovan Americky, Cedar Rapids, Ia., by W. Letovsky, editor.

Cedar Rapidske Listy, Cedar Rapids, Ia., by Fr. Hradecky, publisher.

Rovnost, Milwaukee, Wis., by E. A. Kral, publisher.

Domacnost, Milwaukee, Wis., by A. Novak, publisher.

Nasinec, Hallettsville, Tex., by Ant. Stiborik, editor.

The Tabor Independent, Tabor, So. Dak., by J. A. Dvorak, editor.

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St. Louiske Listy, St. Louis, Mo., by L. Novak, publisher.

Cechoamerican, Baltimore, Md., by Vaclav Miniberger, editor.

Domaci Noviny, Clarkson, Neb., by Anton Odvarka, editor.

Pacificke Listy, Oakland, Cal., by A. V. Omelka, manager.

Westske Noviny, West, Tex., by A. E. Morris, editor.

Bohemian Monthlies:

Vek Rozumu, New York, N. Y., by John Sevcik, editor.

Borec Americky, Chicago, Ill., by K. Vinklarek, editor.

Sotek, Chicago, Ill., by K. Vinklarek, editor.

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Vestnik Jednoty Taboritu, St. Louis, Mo., by Frank Siroky, editor.

Nove Smery, Chicago, Ill., by Jos. Trojan, publisher.

Stanley Serpan, editor Vestnik Zapadni Cesko-Bratske Jednoty, Omaha, Nebraska.

Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, editor, Organ Bratrstva, C. S. P. S*, Chicago, Ill.

*(Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky, Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Association)

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1915.

GERMAN PEACE LONGINGS

There can no longer be any doubt that Germany is anxious to end the war in the stage which it now has reached. Even if we discount the news from Amsterdam that German finance is wavering on the verge of state bankruptcy, we can accept as true the fact that, in spite of all the victories of the Teutonic armies on dry land, the position of the Central Powers has become very uncomfortable by reason of the French and British blockade. The foes of the Central Powers, as Germany and Austria are called, do not show any willingness, any desire to stop the war at this stage. The reason is obvious: Peace at this time would be Germany's victory, a victory almost as perfect as complete, as if it had been visualized by her statesmen when they were in Karlsbad preparing the World War. Not only that: It would be a foundation from which to launch further aggression, wage further wars by which the realization of the ambitious plan of the leading men of the Pan-Germanic movement may be accomplished.

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A peace, if at all, must be based on conditions prevailing before the war. Even if we suppose, for the sake of argument, that Germany would agree to the evacuation of Belgium, Northern France, and Poland, on the condition that her colonies be returned--although Japan and South Africa would hardly agree to that--what would be the situation? In the course of the war, the Germans have destroyed almost all of the industry in Belgium, Northern France, and Poland, with the exception of that part which they are now using for the manufacture of war materials, and that part they would certainly destroy before the evacuation. As soon as peace was signed, Germany would immediately resume her industrial activities, thus eliminating rivals along her borders, because no part of her territory, with the exception of the agricultural East Prussia and a section of Alsace, has been affected by the war's destruction. But this is only the industrial aspect of the problem. There is another aspect, the military one, and that is more important.

Who could believe that Belgium, after her war experiences with the modern Huns, would dare to oppose Germany's intimidations? We know how Russia

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was for centuries at the mercy of Turkish raiders, and how the Bohemian spirit has been enslaved by the centuries of Hapsburg tyranny. The same applies to France. Up to the present time it has been France that has borne the brunt of the fighting on the Western Front, protecting decadent England, and suffering most severe losses; and the more severe these losses are the more important is her population problem. For France, peace at this time would mean the end of armed resistance for all time to come. Never again could French democracy hope to offer successful resistance to the armed autocracy of her northern neighbor, because democracy can never hope for success in a war with an autocratic power. Here it should be stressed that Germany has secured possession not only of Belgium, Northern France, and Poland, but also of the supreme rule over Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Should the war end now, Austria would become Germany's vassal and Turkey would serve merely as a complacent bridge in the realization of Germany's aims as expressed in her "Drang nach Osten" (Thrust toward the East).

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All that would mean that all non-German nations of Austria would become involved in an endless struggle with their oppressors. This applies not only to the non-German nations of Austria, but to the Balkan nations as well. All that would mean that the Bohemians, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Ruthenians, and even Italians and Rumanians, would be thrown under a crueler yoke than they have known up to this time, and God knows that has been ~~bad~~ enough. Close to thirty million people would be thrown into a most abject political serfdom and would be the constantly smoldering germ of a new European conflagration. The German and, alas, the Bohemian, socialists may talk as much as they will about the necessity of preserving the Austrian State; the truth remains that such a state could be nothing but an agency, a tool, of Pan-Germanic dreams and conquests, and would cause increasingly severe political and national clashes which would make a calm, continuous economic development quite impossible. Similarly, German overlordship in Constantinople would be a permanent breeding place of Pan-Germanic propaganda which, by inspired actions of the Sultan as head of the Mohammedan faith, would cause continual troubles between

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the Mohammedan colonies of France and Great Britain--that is, according to present day experiences, a perpetual civil war in India, Morocco, and Egypt.

As the war is today, Germany is the victor. She has not destroyed her foes, but she has defeated them. The mistakes Germany has made were not military, but rather diplomatic mistakes. But Germany is willing to learn, and learns quickly. We may be sure that she will not repeat her mistakes. It would be very easy for Germany to defeat and destroy her foes one after another, in spite of the fact that today there is not one nation in sympathy with Germany--we say nation, and not government, because these two are very different conceptions. The fact is that it was only very recently that the Allies started some sort of co-operation. A case in point is Italy, which is now sending her armies to the Dardanelles, a move that should have been made right at the beginning of her military campaign, instead of knocking her head bloody on the impenetrable slopes of the Alps. Had Europe shown such co-operation at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars as it showed in

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the battle of Leipzig, such names as Jena, Marengo, Wagram, and Slavkov would never have appeared on the pages of history; however, once co-operation started among Napoleon's foes, the end of the great Corsican's dreams of world domination was here. Not until now have the Allies realized the magnitude of the task they have undertaken; St. Petersburg, Paris, and London see now with one eye how great must be their effort if they want to remove the danger which threatens the world by the domination of one aggressor nation. But the Allies know quite well that the task is not beyond their power; therefore all German attempts to sell them on a new "great peace plan" which the men around the green table are concocting in Berlin will be in vain. Both sides have risked everything they have on one card; but it would be against all logic if a comparatively small minority, no matter how well organized, how efficient, and how reckless it may be, should, in the end, defeat the remaining part of the world.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1915.

THE BREAK IS NEAR

(Editorial)

No matter what the record of the United States may be in this war, it never can be accused of having shown a lack of leniency and patience with Germany, a country which has been guilty of acts against this country during the conflict, in comparison to which the sinking of the battleship "Maine" was a mere misunderstanding. Of course, an occurrence such as the sinking of the "Maine" in the Havana harbor would not be likely to cause a war in these days, because the public is somewhat skeptical as to the genuineness of such "incidents"--it has never been proved that the Spaniards were guilty of the sinking--and because the sentiment against war as a means of settling disputes between countries has grown too strong to permit of a declaration of war at the first provocation. But the Germans have been guilty of so many provocative acts against the United States that an armed conflict has been avoided so far only because the Presidential chair is occupied by a man of Woodrow Wilson's

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perspicacity, wisdom, and moderation. Nobody can doubt that by now we should have been at war with Germany if our President had been, let us say, Roosevelt. That extreme exponent of aggressive policies never fails to admit this fact himself. But now it seems that even President Wilson will be obliged to change his tactics, in spite of all the hesitation, the reasons for which we do not want to see in the fear of the great power of the large and honest German constituency in the United States.

Yesterday's reports from Washington's most reliable sources indicate that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States will be discontinued in case the administration should come to the conclusion that the sinking of the "Arabic" was a "deliberate unfriendly act" on the part of Germany, and that this rupture will come about without any further delays. Germany will be given no further opportunity to continue its disgusting diplomatic game or to explain the attack on the "Arabic" from her own point of view, because President Wilson has decided to enter no more arguments about "principles". It is only facts that will be dealt with. The story about the sinking of

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the "Arabic" will have to read quite differently from the official reports and the news coming from London from Ambassador Page, and the German government will have to disavow the deed of the commander of the German submarine, if the break between the United States and Germany is to be averted.

All information so far secured by the Department of State confirms the belief that the Steamship "Arabic," which sailed into a foreign port unarmed and unaccompanied by a convoy of battleships, was sunk by a German submarine just at the moment when it was getting ready to come to the rescue of another ship, the "Dunsley," which itself had been torpedoed by the same submarine. The submarine commander cannot offer as an excuse that the captain of the "Arabic" had tried to sink his ship, because not even the periscope of the submarine had been observed by the people aboard the steamer. It is quite impossible to doubt that the "Arabic" was destroyed by a submarine, although Berlin has been making desperate, though clumsy, attempts to spread the belief that it could have been a mine that caused the explosion. All this comes somewhat late, now when the German public is alarmed by the report that the

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sinking has cost American lives, while just a few hours ago, when news was published that all passengers had been saved, there was an immense jubilation over this new "success" of German kulturtraegers (bearers of culture).

All the President wants from Germany is the official report from the submarine which fired the fateful torpedo. Nothing else. Therefore our Ambassador Gerard has been instructed to secure from the German admiralty a copy of that report and send it to Washington. Of course it may be a week or two before the report will be available, because the pirate trips of German exploits are sometimes rather prolonged. From many sides, the President has been sharply criticized for his apparent weakness concerning German infringements of international laws and of the rights of the United States as a neutral power. Now, however, an assurance comes from circles close to the President that the President has been acting fully in accordance with the principles governing his policies toward Germany and her submarine campaign, and that the Government, if it does not want to abandon its principles as expressed in its notes to Berlin, has only one alternative left

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--that is, one besides the severing of diplomatic relations. That alternative is war.

Although the President sincerely desires to avoid a war with Germany, in comparison to which the war with Spain was a mere picnic, he has taken a stand in his recent note which will not leave him any other alternative. Hereafter, a lack of energetic action on the part of the United States will be considered by the Germans an indication of absolute impotence and of determination not to undertake anything serious even in cases of crassest provocation, and will probably cause Germany to commit additional and still greater crimes against the citizens of the United States. The President is of the opinion that by severing diplomatic relations he will convince Germany that our country is determined to back up her words by adequate deeds, and that Germany will shortly be compelled to revise her conceptions of international law, and that this revision will make Ambassador Gerard's return to Berlin possible. But those who have been following the development of the mutual relations between the two countries cannot but feel that the President's expectations are too

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optimistic.

The crisis in the American-German relations has been maturing slowly but surely. The first deed to cause estrangement was the invasion of Belgium, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the United States as well as by other nations. Even at that time the President was being urged to protest, but he did not do so, to our great disadvantage and loss of prestige. Then came the infringements of international laws on the occasions of attacks against the ships "William P. Frye," "Falaba," "Cushing," "Lusitania," and finally the "Arabic," which was the straw that broke the camel's back. The discovery of intrigues and machinations by German agents in this country, which just barely missed compromising the President most seriously, has not lessened the tension between the two countries. The situation is critical, there is no doubt about it; in the next few days, the last neutral country among the great powers may be joining the foes of the Central Powers, which have put might above right.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1915.

AMERICA ARMS

There is no doubt that we stand on the threshold of a period of intensive arming. In a time when there is a Democratic President, and a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress, that is, when the Democratic party dominates the nation, a party that has always been opposed to excessive arming, things are happening which nobody would have thought possible a year or two ago. But it was not our President who gave the initiative to the arming. It seems to us that most of the credit for it goes to Kaiser Wilhelm and to the unfortunate skipper whose boat torpedoed the "Lusitania". Some credit goes also to Theodore Roosevelt, who travels all around the country, talks wherever he goes, and calls his countrymen "Chinamen" because they do not see the danger and do something to avert it. But we are inclined to believe that the American people can be much more easily swayed by events than by big talking.

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All that, however, is neither here nor there. The point is, that the program of our intensive arming has been worked out. It may not be quite ready yet, but most of it is, and as soon as the entire plan is finished, probably Congress will be called in special session and asked to approve it. The only step taken in an unofficial way was that of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who asked a number of prominent American engineers, inventors, and manufacturers to become members of an advisory board for national defense. This board will doubtless be given an official character by Congress. Everything else is in a preparatory stage; but the opinion generally prevails that the whole program is fully outlined and will be submitted to Congress for approval.

As far as the Navy is concerned, the plan is to build immediately four super-dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers after the latest British models. Such ships are being built by Great Britain at a cost of about ten million dollars apiece, but they will cost more in America. It is said that the United States is ten big battleships behind the program of the general Navy Council, as published in 1913. Besides the battleships, a large number of destroyers is

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to be built. According to the above-mentioned program, the United States is said to be short ninety-two torpedo boats--that is, in comparison to the number of large ships built and now building. The Navy Council reckons four torpedo boats for each large ship. Our Navy has now forty large ships and only sixty-eight torpedo boats. The plan calls also for one hundred or more submarines, fifty for each coast.

A large air base with seaplane shops is to be built at Pensacola, Florida. Shipbuilding costs a lot of money, but our principal difficulty will be in manning the ships; hence the plan calls for an additional eighteen thousand marines. The number of our navy officers is not sufficient either, so the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be enlarged. As it is now, we are nine hundred officers short, and when the ships now planned for are built, the deficiency will be proportionately greater. The Secretary of the Navy is expected to receive a large fund from which to buy any invention as soon as it is proved useful. Certainly a splendid program, but, thus far, it concerns only the Navy.

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The other part of the national defense, the Army, has still greater requirements. It is planned to greatly enlarge both the Federal Army and the state militias. In addition to this, large reserves are to be established, something we have not had at all so far. Both officers and men after leaving active service will form a certain body which can be called for service upon short notice. Having already been trained, they can be sent into active service without delay. The enactment of special laws which would provide for military training of all citizens, thus making them ready for immediate service if necessary, is proposed.

How large the Federal Army and the state militias are to be is not yet known, but probably about 410,000 men, of which the Army will account for 140,000, and the militia for 270,000 men and officers. The recruiting system will be changed. There was a time when the term of enlistment in the Army was three years, and there were never enough recruits. Then somebody had the unfortunate idea of increasing the term to four years. The number of recruits dropped still more. Now a one-year term is being considered, with two years

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in reserves. In order to increase the number of officers, it is proposed to enlarge the West Point Academy and possibly establish a second academy on the Pacific Coast. The militia, which formerly was a state army, was being gradually put under the control of the General Staff in Washington, and this process is now to be intensified. The aversion to military service, which is undeniable in America, is to be overcome by various expedients. In the first place, the service will be short, and educated young men are to be given an opportunity for military studies with the prospect of being promoted to the rank of commissioned officers at the first opportunity.

The next consideration is the arms. Congress will be asked to provide arms for one million men, although they would not all be bought at once, but gradually. For every man in the infantry and the cavalry there are to be five rifles, and for every one thousand men, twelve machine guns--that is, four times as many as there are now--six field guns and mortars--that is, twice as many as now--and five times as much ammunition as at present. All of this is to be placed in arsenals ready for immediate use.

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The third point is the fortification of our coasts. Our coast guns are considered antiquated and are to be replaced by new ones. The existing new guns are to be equipped with new carriages, making possible a higher elevation. These are twelve-inch guns, and are to be used for defense against war ships attacking the coast from distances too far for our old guns. In the port of New York, at least three sixteen-inch guns are to be placed. One of such guns is now in service in Panama.

All this, no doubt, will cost a great deal of the taxpayers' money, but there will be hardly a Bohemian who will object to an expenditure which will make the United States strong, and to be feared in the present international situation.

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GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

Although the news concerning German peace overtures to Russia is not official, it has all the earmarks of actuality. Persons of high standing in the Danish court, through whom these overtures are thought to have been made, are denying any knowledge of the affair, but that, after all, is easy to understand. The Danish king, who presumably was the mediator, has certainly done everything to insure secrecy of action. The categorical rejection of these overtures by Russia is the only answer that could be expected. In the first place, none of the European states could expect that a separate peace with Germany would be permanent, and in the second place, Russia's situation is by no means desperate enough to cause its acceptance of terms which the Kaiser would impose. This, despite the undeniable failures of the Russian army during these last few weeks from the Dunajec retreat to the fall of Warsaw.

Germany, under the rule of the arrogant descendants of the robber knights of Hohenzollern, has conducted itself in such a manner, since the beginning of the

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war, that none of the Allies must even dare think of a separate peace with the Teutons. To do so would be to deliver Europe into the hands of these savage aggressors, with results such as are demonstrated clearly in Belgium. There are only two possible outcomes of this war: Either Europe will be under the heel of the Hohenzollerns, or else it must destroy them. There is no middle course. A peace under conditions which were proposed by the Kaiser would make him the supreme ruler of the whole continent and, what is more, it would last only until the Teuton pirates were seized by a new desire for conquest and started new aggression. No country in Europe, after what has happened to Belgium, could trust the Kaiser's promises. Since the German Government ventured to disregard the solemn agreement guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality, there is no reason to believe that it would honor any treaty, subsequently concluded. There is absolutely no doubt that, in its desire to control world markets, it would, on the first opportunity, decide to take Holland or some other desirable country.

But Russia has additional reasons to reject Germany's flirtations. The

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principal reason is its determination to make a final and definite accounting with her "dear neighbor," which has always played an ominous role in her foreign and domestic affairs. During her war against Japan, Russia had not suffered losses and failures that were half as great as it has in this war, yet a revolution started shaking the foundations of that colossal country. But now we see that all the misfortunes of the war have only served to fortify the determination of Russia to bring this war to a victorious conclusion. The reason for this is the fact that this is a truly national war. The Russian people feel that this is a deadly battle with its worst enemy. A proclamation credited to General Michnevich, chief of staff of the Russian armies, expresses the attitude and the hopes of Russia:

"If the Germans choose, they can keep on advancing until the time when Russia will have the material she is now lacking. They will have to fight for every inch of ground that they take, but the Russian army will not be induced to engage in a decisive battle as long as its equipment is not complete. In the meantime they will be leaving the railways farther and farther behind, and will

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be obliged to transport every pound of the food they require through devastated lands where, even in times of complete peace and prosperity, there are very few roads, and these are worse than any others in Europe. The only question about which there might have been some doubt was whether or not the Russian spirit was hardy enough to bear all the necessary sacrifices. But all doubts in this respect have been removed. Time is on Russia's side."

Equally significant was the pronouncement of an important citizen of Moscow in the assembly of the national defense committee. He said that the Russians will retreat, if necessary, even to the Ural Mountains, but they will keep on fighting to the last man.

The question now being asked throughout Europe is, how far will the Germans desire, and be able, to advance into Russia's interior? It is quite evident today that the Russian army has pulled itself out of the trap prepared by the combined German-Austrian forces, and that it is retreating in complete order, in spite of the overwhelming superiority of its foes in artillery and ammunition, which they

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are using most effectively. The apparent danger from the Buelow army in Kuronia seems also to have been averted, at least for the time being, and Riga is breathing easier. Kovno keeps up its resistance and hampers the German advance to Dvinsk and Vilna. The terrain in these parts is extremely difficult to traverse, and makes a rapid advance impossible. The Grand Duke Nicholas no doubt is relying on this circumstance. Innumerable little lakes, rivers, and marshes make the transportation of heavy artillery very hazardous. Infantry and cavalry are only able to advance very slowly.

The advance of Mackensen's army from Lublin to Brest-Litovsk is also kept in check by strong Russian forces. There is, however, a danger point near Lubartov where, according to Vienna reports--which, by the way, are not very reliable--the Slavic front was broken for twenty-two miles. However, here the Russians are protected by a considerable force which evacuated Ivangorod a little farther southwest, and is now retreating in a northerly direction.

Another report has the Gallwitz army only ten miles from the Warsaw-St. Petersburg

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railway. This force is engaging the Russians on the river Bug near Wyszkwow. It is likely, however, that this railway has already served an important purpose by having transported the main body of the Russian army to the secondary defense line; hence the occupation of that railway would be no catastrophe for the Russians. It will take at least a week before the situation in the East will be clarified; but apparently Russia is over the worst part of it, and Berlin's jubulations may have been premature when it saw in the fall of Warsaw hopes for an early peace.

The Kaiser's pronouncement that the war will end victoriously for Germany, in October has not much probability of fulfillment. The Berlin press is already preparing the public for that disappointment. It is interesting to note that the German newspapers came to that conclusion exactly one day after the absolute refusal of Russia to accept peace overtures had been reported. All in all, the Kaiser's peace proposals are the best indication that Germany does not view the situation so optimistically as she would like to have the world believe, and as her successes on the battle fields seem to warrant.

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AUSTRIA'S PROTEST

(Editorial)

While the American public has been paying considerable attention to the growing controversy between the United States and Germany, it has almost completely ignored the fact that our Republic is in practically the same kind of controversy with Austria-Hungary, our "beloved wider homeland". That, of course, is easy to understand: Ever since the beginning of the war, our public has, rather instinctively, realized that Austria's role in this conflict is a secondary one, even though it was Vienna which started this war. The method of waging the war and the foreign policies of both of these Central Powers would be the same if there were no border between Austria and Germany, so complete is the control Germany has over the affairs of the Dual Monarchy. If, therefore, the United States suddenly finds herself in a sharper controversy with Austria-Hungary than is her controversy with Berlin, it does not mean anything more than a

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new phase of the same old conflict.

The reason for this new phase is to be sought in an Austrian note, the arrival of which attracted, on the whole, very little attention. Unlike Germany, incensed to exasperation by our traffic in armaments but keeping quiet about it in her diplomatic communication, Austria has sent us a note containing a sharp and formal protest against the sale of arms and ammunition by American businessmen to the Allies. Berlin, of course, maintains that it had absolutely nothing to do with the note sent by its ally--more correctly, lackey--nor even any knowledge of the intention of the Austrian government to present such a protest: But those who are familiar with the doings behind the scene dismiss with a skeptical smile such a clumsy denial, whose truthfulness is questioned even in Germany herself. The reason why the protest came from Vienna rather than from Berlin is simply because Vienna is not in such close contact with the supply house of world's armaments, the Krupp works in Essen, as is Berlin.

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The Austrian note gives the United States to understand that the traffic in ammunition has reached such enormous proportions that it is acquiring a nonneutral character. Although the exportation of munitions is permitted by international law it is no longer considered friendly. If the United States is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Austria, the note suggests, it will prohibit the export of armaments, or at least use the threat of prohibiting it in order to force England to discontinue the blockade of German ports. This comprises the whole logic of the Vienna gentlemen, whose note has raised such a storm that it is causing great uneasiness, in spite of all the noisy jubilations over the victories on the Russian front. Germany, which, until the outbreak of the war, had been the chief supplier of armaments for any country in the world which could put up the cash, could not very well issue such a protest without an implied self-accusation of having violated the laws of neutrality for the last hundred years. Therefore, Berlin selected Vienna to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. However, in principle, Austria's record in this respect is no cleaner than that of Germany.

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The same thing happened in the time of the Civil War when the Southerners were scouting the whole world for materials necessary for the continuation of the war. Because of protests of American envoys to the several European governments, the Southerners' business agents were refused everywhere, even in Germany; but they succeeded in Austria. One million army rifles of a somewhat obsolete type were sold to these agents over the strong protest of the Vienna envoy of the States fighting for the liberation of the slaves; and the rifles were also delivered. How much did these rifles prolong the duration of the murderous Civil War? The hypocritical government of Vienna should ask and answer this question for itself instead of complaining that the ammunition that is being supplied by the United States is unnecessarily prolonging the European conflict. But Austria's more recent record in this respect is not any better. The Skoda Works, the armament factories in Steyer and elsewhere, were not working for home consumption only. In fact--following Germany's example--they were selling armaments to countries which it was well known would, some day, not so very far in the future, be in a war against Austria. It is known that a trainload of armaments en route to

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Serbia was confiscated two days after Austria had declared war on Serbia. A country which tolerates this kind of business has no right to invoke the spirit of a law whose letter is not being violated in the least.

But even if American sales of munitions were in violation of that law, the United States has not the least interest in helping Austria extricate itself from a distressing situation into which it has put itself by a criminal action. If it were really true that an embargo on ammunition and armaments would bring about an earlier end to the war, the argument could be considered as of some value. But this is not the case. Furthermore, the quantity of war material exported from this country is not so large, and the Allies could, if necessary, either do without it or acquire just as much by putting greater pressure on their sources of supply at home and elsewhere. But since they are stronger in numbers and also financially, and therefore destined to win in this history-making struggle, an embargo on munitions would tend to prolong the war rather than to shorten it. But there is another reason for opposing such an embargo. It would mean a

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change of the laws governing wars between nations during the progress of a war, which would be to the advantage of one of the warring sides.

If the set of established customs called international law should be disregarded, no country could trust another in the future. So, for instance, if the traffic in armaments is considered legal, every country can decide for itself whether it wants to rely on the purchase of armaments in case of war, or build its own factories where all the necessary war materials would be manufactured.

In case of an embargo on armaments, which the gentlemen of Vienna so strongly desire, each country would have to build such arms factories as the Germans have in Essen, and the Austrians have in Pilsen. This holds true at least as long as the capitalistic system remains in the stage of international competition. Of course, it would be quite useless to argue with the ruling Austrian circles about the propriety of traffic in armaments, but this is a good opportunity to point out this new chapter in

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the story of the silly and shameless conduct of international politics of the Dual Monarchy. Most likely, the Austrian note will not be answered at all, much less complied with. But it is of considerable interest as a document showing the helpless rage of a bureaucracy filled with fears concerning its own future.

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AFTER A YEAR OF WAR

(Editorial)

It was just a year ago that the war began to take on its full ferocity. During that year, hundreds of thousands of people were killed, other hundreds of thousands were crippled and maimed, millions of families were plunged into the deepest sorrow and pain, and the whole of Europe was made to feel, here to a greater, there to a lesser degree, the consequences of the mad conflict. And there is not as yet the slightest indication that the war will be finished in the near future. Some predict that it will last another year, some believe it will take another two full years before it is ended. Nobody can imagine what Europe would look like if the mass murder, mass destruction, and mass devastation should continue in the present degree for another two years. One thing, however, appears to be certain: The general misery in Europe will be so great, the financial, industrial, and economic conditions will be in such a state of ruin, that it will take at least fifty

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years before the European nations recuperate.

Of course, not very much is known about actual conditions in the warring countries. Their governments are taking good care to conceal the truth in order that their enemies may not be in a position to take advantage of their weaknesses. In Germany and in Austria-Hungary this concealment goes so far that even the inhabitants of these two empires do not know the actual state of affairs. Newspapers are permitted to publish nothing but what is furnished to them by the government, or what is passed by the army censorship. No rules apply to the financial transactions which are being made at the present time; paper money is being issued in unlimited quantities. These governments may be able to get away with it for a short while, perhaps for the duration of the war, but after the war the results of such action will become clearly apparent and there will be a terrible reckoning. The defeated countries, unable to straighten out their finances by the enemy's gold, and obliged to surrender their own gold--what there is of it--to the victors, will be in such a state of financial bankruptcy that its consequences will

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bring about as much misery, distress, and despair as the war itself.

The year just passed was favorable to Germany and her allies, but their enemies do not even dream of considering their own cause as lost. Russia, England, France, Italy, Serbia, Belgium--all these countries have faith in their own final victory and are ready to continue bleeding and sacrificing in order to achieve it. The common people of all countries no doubt wish most fervently for an early peace, but the ruling classes do not permit an expression of such a wish. The military, diplomatic, and financial circles are the ones who decide the question of peace and war in the present social system, and they have been, so far, after the first year of the war, avoiding the word "peace" most carefully.

By what, eventually, will peace be brought about? Some people believe that peace will not come until one side is completely ruined, has no more soldiers, or no more money to buy the necessities of war. Is this conviction correct?

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The Allies--that is, Russia, France, England, and Italy--have so far put over twelve million men in the field, of whom some million and a half have been killed. The wounded were about four million six hundred thousand, but many of these have recovered and gone back into the field. Germany and her Allies, including Turkey, have succeeded, through their splendid organization for military ends, in setting up an army which is almost as strong, and the losses on that side will be comparable to the size of that army. But Austria and Germany have already drafted every man able to serve, while Russia has still a multitude of men able to serve, and a new army of men will become of age there every year, and that makes Russian resources of the human material of war quite inexhaustible. If Great Britain should resort to the introduction of general military duty, she could enlarge the Allies' army by millions of men. But we should have a long wait for peace if it should not come until all men in Austria and Germany are killed off.

Also, it seems impossible that a great, decisive battle, such as the battle of Leipzig, or Waterloo, would put an end to this war. An event of that kind

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would probably have an effect similar to that of the battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War: It decided its outcome, but the war itself went on for a long time after that battle.

It is possible that there will be other developments than new machine guns and long-range cannon. The working classes are getting restless. In England, where they are not fettered by laws and the authorities, the working classes are giving the government a great deal of trouble. Strikes in mines and factories are endangering the army in its very foundations. There is restlessness also among the German workingmen, but its extent is unknown because the military censorship supresses any news about it. Thousands of workingmen in Northern France and Belgium are now forced to work for Germany. But to what extent can Germany rely upon the quality of armaments manufactured by slaves, who in fact are, in one sense of the word, the prisoners of war in countries occupied by Germany?

For nothing else in the world would the nations spend so much money as they

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are spending now for war. That money would pay for the construction of railways, ships, telegraphs, telephones; it would provide every city with a public library, art galleries, city theaters; streetcars could transport the people free of charge; public swimming pools, hospitals, parks, schools, and universities would be as plentiful as shrapnel in Flanders, where the Germans have been using it for the destruction of old landmarks of history and recognized works of art.

Mr. Asquith has made the statement that the war is costing Great Britain \$15,000,000 a day. A certain German statistician has figured out that the total expense of all nations engaged in this war amounts to \$42,250,000 a day, or, roundly, \$15,500,000,000 a year. War loans are subscribed with increasing difficulty, and the day is coming when it will become impossible to float them. Have the financiers the power to stop this war, to stop the destruction of values, which were created during a long period of peace?

But in spite of the fact that the war in Europe is so terrible, so murderous,

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economically so suicidal, there is continuous propaganda in the United States for a more thorough preparedness for war. In a manner similar to that used by the Kaiser when he was assuring the Reichstag that peace would be maintained if he got more money for armaments, our politicians are preaching to us that the United States must get ready for war in order to prevent it. These men do not heed the example of Europe, do not see that our geographic position is such as to make every country think twice before attacking us, and they completely disregard the fact that the United States is absolutely not interested in the conquest of new territories.

The militarism which has brought about such terrible results in Europe during one year's war, and whose effects will be still more terrible in the year that is coming, must not get hold of this country. Any attempt of that kind should be opposed, particularly by our working classes.

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ITALY AND GERMANY

(Editorial)

The relation between Italy and Germany is one of the most interesting things developing from the present European conflict. Already Berlin has threatened Italy several times, asserting that an army of several hundred thousand men of Bavarian origin is concentrated around Trent and Innsbruck, and will invade Lombardy! Once a report was actually published that several hundred wounded German soldiers from the Italian front had arrived at Constance. But this report has never been confirmed. All that Germany has done is to break off diplomatic relations, but a war between Italy and Germany has never been declared. The German Chancellor delivered a scorching speech in the German diet against Italy, the German press is heaping insults upon Italy, and satirical periodicals are finding an inexhaustible source of inspiration for their cartoons in the "treason" of a former ally; but that is all. The German and Italian soldiers have never met, and probably never will meet.

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Naturally, such an unclarified irregular relationship gives rise to wild and varied speculations and rumors. The three most widely circulated reasons for that relationship are discussed by the Italian historian, Ferrero. Many people consider this just a matter of form without any military or political importance, a mere diplomatic game in which each of the two countries is trying to put the responsibility for the war on the other. Others are of the opinion that this game is of considerable importance and believe that the entry of Rumania into the war depends on whether it be Italy or Germany who declares the war. Finally, there is a third group who believe that a secret, cunning treaty exists between Italy and Germany according to which these two countries will divide between them the remnants of the Hapsburg Monarchy and then join hands against the Allies.

According to this version, Germany is merely waiting for Italy to occupy the Italian provinces of Austria, whereupon Germany will grab the German provinces of Austria and will force Hungary to do her bidding. Then Germany and Italy will form an alliance and try to force the Allies to conclude a peace treaty which will give Germany and Italy full hegemony over Europe. This plan may seem very

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fantastic at the first glance, but it must not be forgotten that the ruling classes are capable of the very basest criminal actions in case they have reason to hope that these actions will result in ultimate profit to themselves. Such a coup d'etat would be no more surprising than the rupture of the Balkan Alliance after its successful war against Turkey. The silliness of the reasons leading to that rupture was so clearly apparent to everybody that the first news about the battles between the former allies was believed to be mere inventions springing from the jealousy of Vienna, whose diplomatic circles were trying to sow discord between the Slavic allies. This news, however, soon proved to be only too true.

It must be borne in mind that a pro-German clique exists at the Italian court, just as such a clique exists at the court of every other European nation. These cliques are not large, but they are extremely powerful. In this war Germany personifies reaction. Her victory would mean great strengthening of autocracy and the state, as against democracy and personal liberty. For that reason, in practically all countries that are still neutral, the people

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are for the Allies, while the ruling classes, aristocracy, bureaucracy, and the church, are for the Teutons. This applies also to nations which are as close to Germany as, for instance, Holland. It is the same in Italy. Most members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, as well as the high state officials, were for Germany before the war; it was the common people who decided, and the King did not give in until he heard from the streets the dark rumbling of a revolution.

It is practically certain that Germany will keep up this uncertain, undeclared relationship with her former ally, in order not to embarrass and endanger the existence of that Germanophile party which, under present conditions, does not have to stop its underhanded, secret work. It is not necessary for Germany to send a part of her army to the Italian front. She can keep Austria by taking over a larger section of the Russian front; that action would free a correspondingly large Austrian force which may be used against Italy. Since practically all Europe is now one immense battlefield, it is easily understood that it does not make any difference whether

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German or Austrian troops fight at any one section of the front, provided the front is long enough to accomodate the whole available strength of that country [sic].

Apparently, Germany still hopes to obtain a diplomatic revenge on the Allies by causing Italy quickly to end this war, which is far less popular than the first reports seemed to indicate, and by subsequently allying herself with Italy on a new basis.

These, of course, are speculations which may or may not have a very solid foundation in fact. The most incredible intrigues and manipulations are going on behind the scenes all the time, well concealed behind the impenetrable wall of strict censorship and drastic military laws, limiting the freedom of the press and speech; and thus the world, every once in a while, becomes aware of a stupefying fact without having had even the slightest indication of its being prepared. It is certain that the undefined relationship between Italy and Germany is most depressing to London, Paris.

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and St. Petersburg. From a military point of view, this situation cannot affect the outcome of the war. Italy, having attacked Austria, causes Austria to concentrate her strength in the South and by doing so weakens the other fronts, which in turn affects Germany. All this is supposing that Italy will remain in the present combination. But if we consider that already relationship between Italy and Serbia is dangerously deteriorating because of the Serbian army's penetration into Albania, where neither the Serbs nor the Italians have any business, we have to be prepared for disillusionment of every sort, perhaps even the most improbable.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1915.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

In Europe, there are very few people of the middle classes who are ignorant of the reasons for the war and the very deep-seated causes of it. In America, this is not the case. American newspaper readers are very superficial. All they read is the "sports" or the "styles," and they do not bother with the rest of the paper, as they are not interested in it. Hence, it is easy to understand that most of the people in America are of the opinion that "this war is nonsensical, criminal, and it should be brought to an end at once," or "we should in no way contribute to its prolongation; all exports of armaments should be stopped". They think that war is a thing of such atrocity that nothing can justify it, that everybody who engages in it, or in anyway co-operates with it, is a murderer, and equally a murderer is anybody who does not agree that it should be stopped at once, by any means, and no matter what may be the outcome. Recently an actress of Belgian origin expressed the opinion that the Belgians should have surrendered to the Germans and thus avoided all their present difficulties. Very similar is the opinion of

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many Americans, who cannot understand why the Belgians did not let the German Army walk through their country, and in that way obviate all that followed. Of the same opinion were the American women who convened in the Hague in order to bring about peace--at any price. One of them went so far as to say that war is a crime under any circumstances, and that it would be a crime for Americans to wage a war in case an enemy should take New York. It is better to live under a terrorizing, oppressive government than not to live at all.

Such Americans forget that our country [the United States] has gone through such a crisis herself. It was just about half a century ago when the question arose! Will the United States continue to exist, or will it disintegrate? In November, 1860, Lincoln was elected President upon the principle that slavery should not be abolished but that its spread should be stopped. The Southern slaveholders considered this an abrogation of friendly relations and seceded from the Union. South Carolina was the first state to secede, and was followed by a dozen other states, rich, armed, and well-prepared ones. Gloom seized the whole country. All serious, thinking people

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advocated appeasement, compromise. Prior to this, for forty years, the North had been "appeasing" the South, always yielding, always obliging. It started with the Missouri Compromise in 1820 and culminated in the Compromise of 1850. After 1850 all Americans desired quiet, peace. The slavery question was disturbing business, was hampering industry, and anybody in the North who would dare to reopen that question would have been sure of an attack from all sides. The question was considered settled, and nobody would touch it. But just the same, there were people who were not satisfied with the way it had been settled. These people firmly believed that peace is of value only when it is based on justice. They would not abandon this principle and voiced it from time to time. And the South was not satisfied either. The Southerners had become accustomed to receiving privileges and their requirements, their appetites grew. Thus it came to 1860 when, after the split of the Democratic party, Lincoln was elected President.

Then the whole thing started again. There were again demands for peace, for compromise. Many proposals were worked out, of which Crittenden's had the

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greatest appeal. He proposed the drawing of a certain line north of which slavery would be unlawful, and south of which it would be permitted by law. The decision in these serious days was up to Lincoln, who would not even consider a compromise. He wrote to Congressman Kellogg of Illinois:

"Do not talk about any compromise by which slavery would spread. Should that happen, they would be riding us again, and all our work and efforts would be wasted. We should be obliged to start again. Better now than later on."

To a Southerner he wrote: "In regard to slavery, I am firm. You people think it is good and should be encouraged, spread. We are convinced that it is criminal, and should be abolished."

The Southern States started seceding, one after the other, and the excitement in the country was great. Crittenden's Compromise was being approved by state conventions, state legislatures, and state assemblies. Such great men as Greeley, Seymour, Douglas, the foremost newspapermen and contemporary

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statesmen advocated it, open enemies of slavery were being assaulted by mobs of people, and it appeared quite certain that the compromise would be voted for by a great majority of people, thus averting war for many years to come.

Lincoln, however, even though not inaugurated until March, was the recognized leader in the North ever since his election. He said again: "In this matter I am absolutely firm. I am opposed to any compromise by which slavery would spread."

Some more Southern States seceded. People used to say, "Let them alone, let them go." All they wanted was to prevent a war. But Lincoln would not give in. He got together 75,000 volunteers to protect the unity of the Union and thus started a war that lasted four years, cost millions [sic] of lives, but assured unity and security to our country, and recognition of human rights.

Now, according to the peace-at-any-price sages, Lincoln was a murderer: He was responsible for the war, he brought it about, he would not hear of

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ending it before it was fought through to the last drop of blood.

Where would the United States be now had he accepted a rotten compromise? The same applies to the war in Europe. Criminals are those who caused it, but not those who fight it and who, by fighting it out want to lay the foundation for a future where wars will be superfluous and impossible.

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AN IRRECONCILABLE CONTROVERSY

(Editorial)

The longer the series of diplomatic notes, answers, and replications becomes in the controversy between the United States and Germany, the clearer it must appear to everybody that all these negotiations are in vain, a sheer waste of time and ink, and, as in all diplomatic plottings, they threaten to produce a situation which may easily become impossible of resolving by peaceful means. When the views of two parties are so diametrically opposed as is the case with the United States and Germany, there is no likelihood that they can be reconciled. Ever since the declaration of a war zone in British waters by Germany on February 17, 1915, our Republic has been deep in a controversy with Germany concerning the rights of American and neutral citizens, and the rights of non-belligerents upon the seas. If we take it for granted that both of these parties are sincerely trying to reach a common ground, we must come to the conclusion that there is a fundamental difference in viewpoint and in interests

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which cannot be overcome, since the negotiations have been going on almost half a year and are no nearer a solution than they were when they started.

The Government of the United States is being guided, or it seems that it is guided, by two principal considerations: First, by the insistence on the rights of the country and its citizens; second, by a moral obligation to uphold the principles of humaneness, which last principle it has been emphasizing in its more recent arguments.

Since we approve the viewpoint of the United States, we shall be doing nothing more than our duty if we listen, as nearly without bias as we can, to the arguments advanced by Germany, try to see all the circumstances as Germany sees them, and thus understand why Germany is taking the stand she does. Germany maintains that she was attacked, that the war was forced upon her, and that she fights for her own existence. She claims that at the very beginning of the war she was ready to abide by the provisions of the London Declaration, according to which food stuffs are not contraband, but that England refused

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to abide by that Declaration. Germany claims that submarines are unable to operate according to rules established in times when there were no submarines, that is, according to rules requiring a visit and an inspection as well as measures necessary to safeguard the lives of nonbelligerents on the ship. Germany claims that she has always been governed by the principle of humaneness. (In that case the fate of Belgium must be accepted as bloody irony.)

Basing her arguments on the above reasons, Germany finds the sinking of the Lusitania justified; she feels justified in refusing the request of the United States for a guarantee that submarines will operate according to recognized international laws, and that the lives of American citizens will be safeguarded no matter whether they travel on a ship belonging to a neutral or a belligerent country. In order to understand Germany's logic, it is necessary to bear constantly in mind Germany's belief in her destiny and mission in human history, her megalomaniac endeavors and dreams which demand not only a place in the sun, but that heavenly body itself, and the right to distribute, graciously and according to her own ideas, its beneficial radiation among the lesser, inferior,

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and less favored races.

The view of the German people has been expressed with remarkable arrogance and surprising clearness already by the notorious General Bernardi, who said: "It is our duty to enlarge, in the interest of humanity, Germany's colonial empire. Only in that way shall we be able to unite politically, or at least nationally, all Germans in the world, because only then will it be recognized that the German civilization is the most necessary agent in the progress of humanity. Finally it must be recognized that the struggle for higher ideals, the desire for action--briefly, war itself--is a necessary instrument of cultural progress."

With such ideas, it is hardly surprising that the Germans consider the use of any weapon which may help in enlarging the sphere of German civilization much more important than laws concerning the protection of neutrals and nonbelligerents.

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At the very beginning, America adopted the standpoint that she cannot accept any limitation of her own rights because of the fact that war has been declared, and that international laws provide for the immunity of American citizens who in the pursuit of their legitimate business travel on any ship. Furthermore, our Government has taken the stand that the limitations inherent in the nature of submarines do not excuse them from the necessity of following international rules, quite regardless of the exceptional situation of Germany. The United States holds the view that the blockade of Germany is a situation resulting from the advantageous position of one of the belligerents, that is, England, and that the United States has no share in the creation of that situation. The United States is not trying to put any new obstacles in Germany's way of conducting the war. These obstacles, the provisions of international law, were in existence during the time when Germany was building her submarine fleet. Germany went into the war aware of these limitations. America has done nothing but to demand that these law-imposed limitations be respected and enforced in the interest of humanity and the rights of her citizens.

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Germany simply refuses, or evades, the demands of the United States. She denies the right of American citizens to travel wherever they please in pursuit of their business, on merchantmen of belligerent nations; she denies their right to travel safely on merchantmen of neutral nations if there is no previously established guarantee that such vessel carries no contraband. Germany ignores the urgent demand of the United States that the submarines comply with regulations regarding visit and inspection. Instead, she offers, in her latest note, to recognize the immunity of neutral merchantmen not carrying any ammunition, and, if necessary, of four merchantmen of a warring nation, provided that the United States Government guarantees that these merchantmen carry no contraband and notifies the German government in advance of their sailing. This means that America would have to relinquish practically all her foreign trade and that she would designate as lawful booty of the submarines all ships leaving this country without such guarantee. That is the situation at this time. The controversy has narrowed down to a smaller number of points, but it is as far from solution as it was at the very beginning.

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THE BOHEMIAN QUESTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM
(From the Press Bureau of the Ceske Narodni
Sdruzeni [Bohemian National Alliance])

While the European press plainly recognizes the open revolt of Bohemian soldiers and considers it a full-fledged revolution, there are still some Bohemian-American newspapers which take a delight in minimizing the significance of the resulting suffering and loss of life by printing in bold type occasional stories about the "bravery" of Bohemian soldiers. In doing this they wittingly or unwittingly serve the Austrian cause and make themselves deserving of the strongest criticism and censure.

The European Press about the Revolt of Bohemian Regiments

Not only the French, English, and Italian, but also the Swiss and German newspapers have been printing long and detailed reports and comments

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concerning the arrest of Dr. Kramar [leader of the "Young-Bohemian" political party], Dr. Josef Scheiner [head of all sokols], Slama, and Fischer [important men in Dr. Kramar's party], as well as the disbandment of some Bohemian regiments, all of which news means that the Austrian persecution in Bohemia and the revolutionary behavior of Bohemian soldiers are gradually waking Europe up to the realization that the Bohemian question is a question of international importance. Up to this time even people who are no particular friends of Austria have failed to believe that the opposition to war in Austria is so grave as to assume international proportions, and the Austrian government hoped that it would be able to handle the situation by strict denials of all news of this nature which leaked through its censorship, at least until, with Germany's help, the war should be won.

That situation has, however, changed considerably. Official denials will no longer do any good. Every day brings new reports of surrendering or revolting Bohemian regiments, and the Austrian government has been obliged to use measures against the Bohemian passive and active resistance that can

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no longer be kept secret. The quiet ways of suppressing that resistance had to be changed into suppression by plain terror. All political leaders--that is, those who had not fled the country in good time--have been arrested and are kept in prison. News about the execution of soldiers and civilians for high treason may now be published in newspapers. All Bohemian regiments have been removed from Bohemian lands, and the fact that Austria is fighting also in Bohemia--against an inner enemy--is no longer a secret.

Archduke Frederick in Forebears' Bloody Footsteps

It is characteristic that the order for this change in tactics came--as we are learning from an unimpeachable source--from the commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies, the Archduke Frederick himself. First of all, it is absolutely certain that the order for the arrest of Dr. Kramar and Dr. Scheiner was issued by the army headquarters over the head of the highest civil authorities in Bohemia, without consultation, with the cabinet, and probably against their wishes. It is reported that the Archduke issued the

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order after having gathered convincing evidence of the treasonable spirit of the whole Bohemian nation.

It has been learned from well-informed circles that the Archduke has passed on to the office of the Emperor, to the military supreme court, and to the ministries of war, the interior, and foreign affairs, a report in which he maintains that the whole Bohemian nation, including all its strata, even the civil service men, is saturated with Russophile tendencies. It is reported that as a proof of his statement he mentions that ten thousand Bohemian prisoners of war have enlisted in a legion in Russia which fights side by side with the Russian army, that a number of Bohemian regiments in Galicia and Serbia have gone over to the enemy, and that Bohemian prisoners of war in St. Petersburg had, in a spirit of mockery, played for them the Austrian Imperial anthem! This report, in which the Archduke insists upon having the strictest measures taken against the Bohemian nation, has caused an immense sensation in Vienna, it is reported. Pressure has been brought

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to bear upon the Bohemian members of the parliament and diet in an effort to make them express their regrets for these developments, and at least their regret of the surrender of the Prague Bohemian Infantry Regiment No. 28, which went over, officers and all, to the Russians in Galicia on April 3.

Bohemians Resist Pressure

A request has been made known that the representatives of Bohemian political parties, that is of the "Young Bohemian," the Catholic, and the Agricultural parties, should personally express their regrets in an audience with the Archduke. To the honor of our political parties it must be stated that they refused to commit such an act of disloyalty toward the nation, and the new Mistodrzitel (German: Statthalter, head of the government in Bohemia) got nothing more than some meaningless, worthless assurances of loyalty from a few subservient city councils, such as those of Prague and Plzen.

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Rough Treatment of Leaders

In retaliation, a crueller military regime was introduced. Dr. Kramar and Dr. Scheiner were treated like common criminals. They were arrested without any court order, and absolutely against all existing laws. In Vienna they were put in filthy cells without table or washstand. Only after strong protests was Dr. Kramar able to secure these most essential pieces of furniture. Similar protests were necessary to secure permission to get his food from the outside. The government, which is now absolutely powerless against the military regime, has been afraid of the results of such treatment of the foremost leaders of the Bohemian nation and has issued to all its offices, throughout the country, the order to announce to the people in Bohemia that they had been released. Also the press received a statement--false, of course--to that effect. But such things do not mean anything; they are simply an evidence of the fear that the civil authorities have of the effects such actions are bound to have. But the civil government has no power now; as has been said before, it has nothing to say, and everything is up to the Austrian, and even more to

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the German army headquarters.

Efforts to Exterminate the Nation

These have, it seems, set out to exterminate the Bohemian nation. The best method to use to achieve that end is recruiting. The newly ordered physical examinations of those who had not passed them previously are most efficient, in that everybody is being found able to serve. This applies particularly to the educated classes, because the government is of the opinion that without their leadership the nation will not be capable of an organized opposition. While in German-speaking districts a maximum of fifty per cent of draftees are found fit for military service, there are from eighty to ninety per cent of draftees from Bohemian parts accepted. Not even a very evident physical disability is being considered. All those who are thus found able are immediately removed from their home surroundings and enrolled in non-Bohemian regiments, mostly in Styria. Naturally, laws lost their power long ago. There exists a law that Zemebrana (German: Landwehr,

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military units designated to defend the crown land from which they are recruited and which are composed of less able, older men) must not be used outside of their home land without specific approval by the parliament. Another law provides that no men over forty-two years of age are to be used at the front. But the Bohemian Zemebrana has been used for a long time in Galicia and Hungary, and the draft will soon reach the men fifty-six to sixty years of age.

Sokols--Rebels. A Sokol Identification Card Means Death

In all this, the first principle is to Bohemian soldiers, and particularly those who are Sokols, the very worst of it. As it is, the Sokols have been looked on as dangerous traitors. This is due to the fact that the largest proportion of those who surrender to the enemy is among the Sokols, and that Sokol identification cards are being carried by many of them. The explanation of this is seen in the assumption that these soldiers want to have handy a document proving their Slavic orientation. Lately it was particularly

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the Krakow army headquarters that took the most drastic steps against the Sokol "high treason". An order was issued at the end of April and three times in succession read to the soldiers, providing for the application of martial law to offenses of that kind; that is, any soldier on whom a Sokol identification card is found must expect to be shot.

All this terrorism, quite naturally, has only one result: it educates the Bohemian people in a carefully thought-out opposition and strengthens the unity of the whole nation. The terrorism will grow as time passes, but by the same token the conviction will grow that no relinquishing of the fight between Prague and Vienna is ever possible.

Smetana's Symphony Perils Austria

Austria's petty maniacal ragings are best demonstrated by the fact that even the performance of the most outstanding Bohemian musical compositions is forbidden by law. Last May, the National Theater in Prague put on, as is

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customary, a series of Smetana's works, among them the symphonic poem "Ma Vlast" (My Homeland), which is immensely popular. This time its success was so great that a repetition of it was being prepared. But the police have definitely forbidden the repetition "Ma Vlast" because "Smetana's symphony nurtures opposition to Austria among the Bohemian people". Thus, Austria has been saved again--but for how long? Their bad conscience is driving the Austrian bureaucrats to outbursts of insanity.

A Lot of Money for War in Bohemia

Many Bohemian newspapers in America have maintained that in Bohemia there is enough money for the war, and even the Austrian press bureau points frequently to the spirited subscribing to war loans as definite evidence of the war enthusiasm of the people throughout the Monarchy. We have succeeded in getting hold of a document that shows this enthusiasm among Bohemian financial institutions in a somewhat different light. It proves that the reports about spirited subscribing in Bohemia are lies calculated

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to deceive the public, and that the government exerts the strongest pressure in order to break down the opposition of Bohemian financial institutions to war loans. In the latter part of May, the head office of the new Mistodrzitel sent to all Bohemian loan banks and savings institutions the following printed circular letter:

"According to a report submitted to me for information, your institution has subscribed from its own means only Crowns....to the 1915 war Loan. This isper cent. of deposits reported by you as amounting to Crowns....According to the report of the ministry of the interior, your savings bank was, regrettably, among the institutions which failed to subscribe to the first war loan in such proportion to their means as other financial institutions in the country, and now, on the occasion of the second war loan, your bank has failed to correct that proportion. No unusual circumstances that would make it impossible for your institution to subscribe in an adequate proportion are known here. I request, therefore, that your board of directors rescind its old decision and make a new one concerning your institution's

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war-loan subscription, and that they report to me the amount to which your subscription was raised, thus proving that your institution is prepared to do the natural patriotic duty to support as much as possible this most important war loan. If, contrary to all expectations, your board should not make the decision to raise your subscription, this fact is to be reported to me also, together with a statement of reasons why the board has failed to raise proportionately the amount of your war-loan subscription. Should your board try to justify an insufficient measure of subscribing by some special, unfavorable conditions and a resulting shortage on liquid funds, I remark right now that I should have to give very serious consideration to such conditions when the time comes to make decisions concerning the savings bank's requests for communal loans, for approval of donations, etc., which the savings bank may already have submitted or may submit in the future.

"C. K. (Cisarsky-Kralovsky - Imperial-Royal) Mistodrzitel Coudenhove."

What does the threat contained in the last sentences mean? It means that

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Count Coudenhove will stop a large portion of the business of such savings institutions by prohibiting them from making loans to communities, and will prohibit the usual distribution of donations for national and charitable purposes out of the bank's surplus. It is customary in Bohemia for all financial institutions to contribute at least a part of their earnings toward national purposes. That, the Mistodrzitel is trying to stop, and he also seeks to ruin, economically, the cities and towns whose payments of obligations frequently depend upon their ability to get loans from local financial institutions. He threatens economic reprisals which would still more impair the economic standing of Bohemian communities and with them that of thousands of little people in Bohemia.

This is a new method of financial persecution. The Austrian bureaucrat threatens that, in addition to the state bankruptcy, there will be communal bankruptcy in Bohemia, if--But this type of immoral tour de force is fittingly supplemented by pressure upon Bohemian industrialists and their employees, upon anybody who may be a prospect. Small wonder, then, that

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scattered Bohemian names appear on lists of war-loan subscribers. However, these are principally names of Bohemian industrialists and higher ranking government or civil and private employees, who are so situated that noncompliance would result in their own ruin and that of their employees as well as that of their families and other dependents. These contributions are made under duress, and it is therefore an act of cruel injustice when even Bohemian newspapers in America appear to relish the brutality of Austrian bureaucrats and harm the Bohemian cause by publishing misleading articles and news. The excuse that the names of subscribers have been taken from Prague newspapers is no excuse at all. Prague newspapers must publish these official lists exactly the way they have been given to them by the authorities. A refusal to do so would result in the stopping of their publication, and that would mean not only the ruin of the newspaper itself, but also loss of employment to hundreds, in some cases thousands of employees in their printshops, and consequently loss of their means of support. These facts may suffice to give those in America the proper conception of the life in Bohemia at the present time.

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American Expectations of the Bohemian Nation
in the Year of John Huss

In these distressing times, when the only source of moral strength of the Bohemian nation is in its history and the heritage of its great men, when it is forbidden at home to commemorate John Huss' anniversary, an event observed throughout the civilized world, in these times the eyes of the Bohemian nation turn toward foreign shores; toward those of its leaders and workers outside of the country who are now, under extremely difficult economic conditions, developing an energetic movement for Bohemian independence, toward those members of the educated and working classes who have enrolled in the French and Russian armies and are risking their lives for their oppressed nation. But it is now well known in Bohemia that the largest branch of the nation, away over the wide ocean in the land of the starry banner, has awakened from its inertia. The greatest hopes of Bohemia are in Bohemian America.

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All Bohemian colonies outside the old country are in arms, and are giving in sacrifice the lives of their sons and fathers. This the Bohemians in America cannot do. It is no more than just, then, that greater financial sacrifices should be expected of them, sacrifices that will compare, if that is at all possible, with sacrifices of lives made by Bohemians in Russia, France, England, and Serbia. They know, in Bohemia, what is being written in Bohemian newspapers in America, they follow the demoralizing work of Austrian and Hungarian agents and their moneys, and many of them have been bitterly disappointed in learning about the fatal lack of understanding, the malicious hatred which, it seemed, were the result of foreign influences. Many press attacks have caused astonishment; many, also, rightful wrath to which vent will be given when the Bohemian people have done their work at home. Nobody in Bohemia, nobody outside of Bohemia, could have thought it possible that Bohemian blood could become so badly tainted in America, that creatures can exist of such baseness as to use even the slightest opportunity to cause great pleasure to Austrian hirelings and great moral damage to the Bohemian cause. It should have

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seemed that the maturity of the Bohemian character would manifest itself here in America, and that from here, from Bohemian America, the chief impulse toward the fight against the militaristic monarchy would come forth. Instead of this, in the very first months of the war, some newspapers arriving in Bohemia from Bohemian America caused a great deal of disappointment, and more recently some have arrived there whose attacks against the most unselfish representatives of the Bohemian nation have been, in these warlike times, nothing but high treason committed against Bohemia, acts certainly unworthy of the admirers of John Huss and the revolutionary Taborites, and certainly fully worthy of some of the Bohemian Judases of whom, fortunately, we have had very few in really decisive moments. But what is being perpetrated in Bohemia by fanatical German Jews and by bureaucratic or Catholic Church-fed monsters, must not go on here in America. All Bohemian newspapers in America are being most carefully perused, officially reported upon, and those who still want to engage in polemics with workers for the Bohemian cause, and citations of "bravery" of Bohemian soldiers, are enemies of the cause and it will be necessary that the American Bohemians devote their

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full attention to that type of "work for the Bohemian cause". Because those who now, in the eleventh month of the war, are still ignorant of the true state of affairs, who still use Austrian official reports as their justification, or who take sides with the centripetal forces against the central political leadership, are doing an unpardonable wrong. And those who maintain that the leaders of the Bohemian action work for Austria and her cause are committing an injustice they will hardly ever be able to undo.

Therefore, we say to all well-intentioned Bohemians overseas:

Do not give in!

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AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST YEAR

There is very little we can talk about today but the enormous losses of human life and national property, and the great disappointments felt by everybody--except people engaged in war-supply business. The war shows no winners and no losers, and it is impossible to foresee what will develop in the near or distant future. That, so far, is the result of a year of murdering, of spilling rivers of precious human blood, and turning human beings into wild beasts....

What had been the pride of human talent industry, and skill for long centuries has been destroyed by the hand of the modern man in the century of culture and the noblest slogans! What, then, is the lie? The past, or the present? What, then, is the substance of true culture? Yesterday, or today? A question difficult to answer. But one thing is certain: That orgy of destruction that we witness today, and that painfully penetrates all our lives and the lives of all our families, is not and cannot be a manifestation of the creative civilization which the whole human race in general, and our nation in particular, had been

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expecting for long centuries.

Thus, overcome with pain and fully aware of the insecurity, the incalculability of the future, we stand on the threshold of the second year of the war which, we had been assured, could not be long, even must be very short, because of its intrinsic cruelty and technical perfection. In this, the judgment of "experts," the predictions of all the best "prophets," have failed. They have failed us who, being accustomed to depend and rely upon the judgment of great military, and nonmilitary, authorities, were glad to believe that "it cannot last very long".

Today, after a year, we seem to be farther away from the fulfillment of our dreams than we were a year ago, and it may be possible that we shall have to give them up altogether.

It does not pay to try to be a prophet in one's own country, but even outside

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of one's own country it is impossible to give even a rough indication of when the human race will become sated with the sight of millions of crippled lives of the finest of its youths--its hope, and the foundation of all nations.

It has been said that the modern man is unable to stand the sight of the gruesomeness of a war without losing his mind. Although the number of those who have lost their minds is growing from day to day, we do not seem to have had enough of the horrors of the war, and there appears to be no hope--not now, at any rate--that the point of our saturation with the sight of hot, red human blood is anywhere in view.

But one thing has changed during that one year, and that is the situation of our nation. Our nation, naturally, is suffering from the results of this terrible war, but there is one more source of suffering for her; she suffers because of her being Bohemian!

The lot of Poland, divided among three nations engaged in the war, is truly an

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unusual example of a cup of sorrow that has to be drained to the very dregs. There, brother fights brother, father fights son, members of the same family stand against one another with bayonets pressing against one another's hearts in the unfortunate land, over which armies of all colors went from east to west, from north to south, all of them plundering, pillaging, burning and destroying whatever was in their way.

It is impossible to say, however, that the situation of the Bohemian nation is any better, although it is not now being ruined by passing armies, but who can tell? What is not now, may, God forbid, come tomorrow. Today, after a full year of sacrifice, after having seen the flower of her youth become the target of cannon, after having seen some of her best sons, loath to betray their highest ideals, executed before their admirers and friends, the Bohemian nation is being deprived of her political leaders, who are being shot like worthless animals, or dragged from prison to prison like the worst of criminals.

Her newspapers, the only true mirror of a nation, are being prostituted by the

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old Emperor's censors, and thus show to her own people a perverted, distorted picture of the nation, a perverted distorted portrait of themselves, before their own eyes. Such cruel skillfully executed humiliation is the lot of our nation, fettered hand and foot, after just one year of the war!

All that, however, is seemingly not enough to make our Bohemian-Americans realize the fatefulness and greatness of these times; all that seems to be not enough to make them realize their duties to their nation, and by the same token to themselves, their families, their children. On the contrary, these times seem to offer to them the proper excuse for their fatuousness, laxity, and inertia.

On the other hand, this year has shown that there are still some characters of steel in the old country, and that there are still some hearts of gold in Bohemian America. Our people, our small, insignificant people, have proved, quietly and without any personal pomp, that they know how to make sacrifices

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for the Bohemian cause, and have made them. Our collections are growing, and even if they are not what they should be, if they are not quite sufficient, they are nothing to be ashamed of.

But that is really the only pleasant feature of a year of war.

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III H (German)

THE END OF AMERICAN PATIENCE
WITH THE GERMANS

Ever since the beginning of the European war all impartial observers have been wondering how long America would endure the unheard-of bigotry and wild intolerance of local Germans who, it seems, have completely forgotten that the reason why they left Germany was precisely its militaristic system and its strict autocracy, two attributes of the German establishment two condemned by almost the entire world. They fled to America as to a refuge, and now they work for Germany and against American interests by all means, honest and dishonest. The fact that the ravings of the Germans were disregarded, that the American people, particularly those who are American born, have shown a great deal of indifference toward it, speaks volumes for the liberality of our laws and the tolerance of our people. But everything must end sometime, and the end of German bigotry is here now. One of the foremost Chicago dailies has recently published a snappy article, entitled "Censure and

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Warning," dealing in the proper manner with the ravings of the Teutons, part of which we submit to our readers translated into Bohemian. It is most significant because it shows the change in public opinion since the beginning of the war. It is characteristic because it was the American press in the Middle West and especially our own Chicago papers which heretofore took sides with the Germans and were careful not to offend their "patriotism". The Eastern newspapers have never dealt so tenderly with the German maniacs. The article reads in part as follows:

"The time has come to censure the publishers of certain German-American newspapers and to offer a few friendly suggestions to the Germans in this country. That the German publishers should take sides with Germany against the Allies is only natural and proper. But they have not stopped there. They are taking sides with Germany against the United States, and that is treason. They see every issue in America through German glasses; they are trying to influence

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public opinion and swing it in the Kaiser's favor; they treat the President of the United States to abuse that would land them in jail in any other country.

"One of these publishers calls the American foreign policy 'un-American' and 'unjust'. 'It must be stopped, or else President Wilson must resign!' Let us just consider the stupid arrogance of such a remark. An imported publisher claiming the 'leadership of German opinion' demands the resignation of the President of the United States! Then consider the following, perhaps not so arrogant a statement but a more treasonable one.

"We are not afraid of any serious complications between this republic and Germany because its (the American) Government has followed ever since the outbreak of the war the policy of cowardice and fear."

"Thus reads the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of May 8, 1915. In other words, the

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United States acts in a cowardly way because it refuses to pull the Kaiser's chestnuts out of the fire, and because it is a cowardly country, it may be abused and offended without fear of the consequences.

"It is really astounding how far other writers dare to go in this 'German-American' campaign. They demand that the United States prohibit the export of arms in spite of the fact that the sale of armaments is recognized as legal, and the fact that Germany has taken advantage of [the traffic in arms] many times. (Hermann Ridder, publisher of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, the principal complainant about the export of American arms to the Allies, manufactures war planes for England in his own plants.) Up to a date only four months before the outbreak of this war Germany was sending arms and ammunition to Mexico, well knowing that they would be used against American soldiers and marines.

They [These German writers] have made noisy demands of America to break through

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the Allies' blockade of Germany. They have tried to involve this country in a war with Japan in the hope of dragging us into the European war on the German side. They have characterized the note of President Wilson to Germany--a note of which every loyal citizen wholeheartedly approves--as 'shameless' and 'unneutral,' and they have advised the Kaiser to 'pay no attention' to that communication. They describe Germany's evasive and offensive reply as a document that should be considered by this Government as putting an end to all that controversy. They extolled every diabolical deed of the Kaiser's soldiers as proof of a higher 'kultur' and branded any criticism of such bestialities as a malicious, unjustified attack upon Germany. They glorified even the supreme horror of the sinking of the 'Lusitania.'

"It is their own business how much trouble these "Teutomaniacs' pile up for themselves. If it should come to a war between Germany and the United States,

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they will be lucky to escape anything worse than the suppression of their publications and the internment of their own persons. Every American citizen of German origin should most carefully see to it that his loyalty shall be to the United States, and to the United States alone. Every German association should use this opportunity to make a pledge to be American to the core. Every speaker, every writer who is trying to sow enmity to the United States Government among the German-born people of this country should be invited to remove himself and his highly treasonable [activities] to some other locality, and the invitation should be worded in such a way as to be understood even by his limited intelligence. The United States is a nation, not a collection of colonies. It will act as a nation in the crisis forced upon it by the attack on the 'Gulflight' and the murder of American men and women aboard the 'Lusitania'. It demands the support of all the country's inhabitants, no matter where they may have been born. It certainly will not tolerate much longer

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the high treason of those who are eating its bread and getting rich in American money and yet in spite of all this avoid the duties of American citizens to court a Kaiser whose hands are stained with the blood of murdered women and children."

Thus speaks an American daily paper of Chicago which ever since the beginning of the war has been so very careful not to offend the Germans that we have counted it among the Germanophile papers of this city. The list of sins which it puts before the eyes of American Germans is long, but it is by no means complete. To record all that our Germans have done in violation of the spirit of neutrality would require a thick volume. It is encouraging, however, to see that the American public is preparing to confine the ravings of our Germanic maniacs within proper limits. The German element in the United States is so much excited and upset by its press concerning which it is

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no secret that it is subsidised by Berlin, that the United States Government would have to give serious consideration to the possibility of a civil war in this country if it should come to a war between Germany and the United States.

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REASON FOR APPREHENSION

(Editorial)

There is one matter that gives us reason for considerable apprehension. We believe that the war, which has revealed such wide differences of opinion among various immigrant races in the United States, cannot fail to have a serious effect on the future. It is perfectly true that all immigrants except the Germans (not even all the Germans), the Hungarians, and a certain small fraction of various national groups of uneducated people from parts of Austria are in the same camp in which sensible Americans are found; that is, they are absolutely against the Germans, as our President likewise has been with the entire administration, ever since the commission of the terrible crime of sinking the "Lusitania". But let us not be deceived! The American Germans are a very powerful element. They are very loud in voicing their dissatisfaction and disagreement with the President and the administration; they are working and

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disseminating propaganda, and you see them everywhere displaying their extreme partisanship for their "Vaterland". They do not even shrink from committing crimes, such as dynamite attacks and the falsification of passports--anything to help Germany in her struggle to dominate the world.

Do you think that all this will have no consequences in the future? Do you think that the Germans will bear the brunt of it? We are afraid that such will not be the case. All immigrants will bear the brunt of German crimes. When the war is over, the fight against immigration will begin again, and we may be very certain that everything that happened in the war will be laid upon the immigrant's back. All that the Germans have done will be charged against all immigrants. The Americans who dislike immigrants will remind the public of the unreliability of foreigners and will recall their partisanship for their kinsmen in their old homes, their disloyalty to their new country, and their antagonism toward the Government at Washington. The fact that all this applies only to the Germans will be forgotten.

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THE AMMUNITION QUESTION

(Editorial)

Our Germans are exerting pressure against the Government with the purpose of causing it to stop the export of arms and ammunition. The Government stands firm, however, for reasons already mentioned many times. One of them is the profit which American manufacturers make on the orders. But that is not so important as the principle involved in this matter. The Government must take the stand that such export is permissible and lawful because it is to our interest that it shall do so. The principle must be defended because we ourselves would be in need of supplies from abroad if we should become involved in a big war.

This fact was revealed on the occasion of a recent investigation by a Congressional committee, in which General Crozier, head of the Ordnance Bureau, testified.

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The report has not been published because the Government does not care to advertise matters of so far-reaching importance, but it is known that General Crozier presented a dismal picture of the disaster that would threaten us if the United States should become involved in war. Crozier recommended that 65,000,000 pounds of Chilean niter be stocked in the Government arsenals as necessary for the manufacture of powder. Niter is not found in this country, and we have no means of manufacturing it. Our army and navy use three million pounds of powder every year--rather more than that--and the accumulation of so large a stock of niter as that recommended by Crozier will take five years. Our situation with respect to arms is similar to that with respect to powder. We need imports of arms from abroad, and therefore we cannot subscribe to the principle that war materials must not be transported from one country to another.

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WHAT WILL BE AMERICA'S REPLY?

(Editorial)

When President Wilson, on the occasion of the Decoration Day celebration at Arlington Cemetery, said, "greater days are coming for this country than any through which she has lived before, and those who hold the highest offices in the country must be sure to incorporate into everything they say and do the best there is in the United States," he could have said nothing more true, more proper, and more justified.

Verily, great days are coming for this Republic. She must decide definitely what stand she will take toward a country that, with the help of a subservient and enslaved people, is trying to plunge the whole world into a fratricidal war. President Wilson now faces the duty of replying to the shameless note from Berlin, a note that has been delivered after sixteen days of deliberation, and that not only fails to give an

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answer to demands which the United States makes as a result of the terrible crime committed on the steamship "Lusitania," but contrives to be evasive in places where it is not directly insulting.

Predictions in Washington concerning the reply of the United States to this impudent note are to the effect that President Wilson will recede not an iota from his original demands. In fact, the President cannot do anything else. He cannot accept the German proposal to start an investigation concerning the "Lusitania's" cargo. In the first place, the proposal is an insult to the American Government, because it implies a doubt of the truth of the statement of federal port authorities in New York that the "Lusitania" was not armed. Neither can he start any diplomatic conversations, because these would become protracted indefinitely for the purpose of giving German submarines time and opportunity to continue their murderous activities. President Wilson is well aware that by inaugurating such conversations he would be falling into a trap set for him by the "overly wise" German diplomacy.

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If the German proposal for arbitration or investigation were honest and sincere, Germany would have to discontinue the practices which are a part of the question that is to be subject to arbitration or investigation. That the Germans are not at all ready to do this is proved by yesterday's news concerning the sinking of merchantmen, not only British, but also neutral ones, Portuguese, Danish, and one which was American, although it flew a British flag.

Should the United States agree to an investigation, it would, by that very act, concede that it is not quite certain of its own position. It would be a confession of having acted in haste and without due deliberation by serving Germany with a note containing such far-reaching demands. Hence it is quite clear that after Wilson's--that is to say, Bryan's--very definitely worded note there is no going back.

It may be said, though, that the Germans do not admit that the problem concerns their method of submarine warfare; that the investigation should

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concern only specific facts in a specific case; that Germany does not offer to permit the arbitration or investigation of the German method in this kind of warfare, and that the method does not have to be discontinued because of the conduct of investigations of the sinking of the "Gulflight," "Cushing," and "Lusitania," provided, of course, that the German proposals for such investigations are to be taken at all at their face value. [Translator's note: The Bohemian text is not quite clear, at least now and to the translator, no doubt because it refers to a note whose content was clearly in mind of all readers at that time, and the author of the article did not feel he had to be more explicit.] But such an attitude would be completely untenable. The American Government considers the method of submarine warfare as part and parcel of the three cases. It considers this campaign as in contradiction to all conceptions of present-day civilization, if there is such a thing as civilization; it condemns it as the resurrection of the barbarous practices of the Middle Ages, and demands its discontinuance not in the name of the United States, but in the name of

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humanity. The fault of German diplomacy is that it has misunderstood, purposely or unwittingly, President Wilson's lofty point of view.

The clear realization of the fact that the note in question does not refer merely to the three mentioned cases, but refers to the whole principle of submarine warfare, will help in realizing how shallow, evasive, and arrogant is the German reply, a reply drafted by an autocracy that loves to look condescendingly on American "shirt-sleeve" diplomats. Germany would like to see America tied down with one phase of the problem while the problem as a whole would be pushed into the background. The future would be quite insecure while there would be haggling going on over compensation for past offenses. In this way the United States would be kept busy indefinitely.

Such a condition is absolutely unacceptable to the United States. The United States has a quarrel with Germany concerning the principles to be applied in waging the war on Europe's bloody plains, and the United

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States must take a definite stand in regard to these principles, a thing she should have done before when the German barbarians invaded Belgium, but which she failed to do, to her own and the whole of humanity's terrible sorrow and disadvantage. Once the United States has become involved in the whole matter, being pulled into it by the Germans themselves, she must not back out from the stand taken in her note concerning the "Lusitania". Germany must be taught clearly to understand that in this conflict, provoked needlessly by her lackeys in Vienna, she stands all alone among all democratic and liberal-minded nations. The intervention by the United States does not have to mean war, and hardly will mean it, if public opinion in the country has any value or any influence. The people of the United States are definitely against war; there cannot be any question about that. But the people of the United States are equally against leading the German government to believe that Germany may commit any act of rudeness toward the United States and the whole world, just because the United States is not an armed camp, while Germany is one. There are many means by which to make the Prussians understand that

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their terrorism is not the supreme argument. And President Wilson is just the man who may be expected to take the proper course in this difficult problem.

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WHAT KIND OF LOYALTY?

(Editorial)

When the greatest crime of our age was committed, and the English steamer "Lusitania" was sunk at the order of an imperial moron by a German submarine, when the mass murder of innocent people took place, among whom were some hundred and fifty Americans, the whole world shuddered with horror and disgust at such a deed. Not, however, our Germans and their newspapers.

Our Germans and Austrians, just as the Germans and Austrians in Europe, expressed their pleasure over this new "victory" of Germany over England. But it did not take the Germans in America long to learn that the whole world condemned--and justly condemned,--the felonious deed, and that this deed had aroused even the Government of the United States of America--which is quite proper and easy to understand.

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Our Germans have been hearing words of condemnation from all sides; they have had to listen to expressions of disgust and hostility uttered by those who had been friendly toward their national cause or were at least neutral. So, after the President had sent his note to Berlin, our Germans--for public consumption--changed their attitude. Their newspapers approved of the President's action and expressed themselves in agreement with the Government and with the American people--all this in public. But privately they had nothing but bitter criticism and condemnation for the President, the Government, and all Americans. Some of them went so far in their hypocrisy as to publish expressions of assurance that they were loyal Americans, and that they were even ready to go to war against Germany. How such assurances are to be understood was discussed the other day in the Polish newspaper Kurier Polski of Milwaukee, a city where German convictions find their strongest and most definite expression. Says the Kurier:

"No sane person will believe these statements. We are convinced that every self-respecting American German secretly damns those who are capable of

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publishing such assurances, [which to them seem] humiliating to any red-blooded man."

This Milwaukee expert in German mentality asserts further that if there should be a war between Germany and the United States, "our Germans would refuse to fight; they would not actively help their new, adopted country, though they might show their loyalty by not betraying her to their old one".

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Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1915.

THE SLAVS PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) a great mass meeting took place in the Hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs last night. The meeting was attended by the Bohemians and other Slavs, and it had a three-fold purpose. First, it was a farewell party of Chicago to Mr. Frantisek Kopecky, the delegate of our London colony who has rendered so many valuable services to our cause overseas; then an energetic protest was to be made against the barbarous behavior of the Germans, which culminated in the recent sinking of the Lusitania; and finally, a resolution was to be adopted in which the Bohemians, as a cultural element, would most vigorously protest against feeding our youth such pedagogic wisdom as the article about the German Kaiser Wilhelm which has found its way into the readers of Chicago schools through the efforts of School Superintendent Ella Flagg-Young. The organizers of the meeting have fully achieved their aim. The attendance was enormous, and the speakers' arguments were responded to by spontaneous outbursts of enthusiastic applause.

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Mr. Kopecky was introduced by Editor Tvrzicky-Kramer, and his speech made a very favorable impression on all those present. He spoke about the causes of the present bloodshed which he does not ascribe so much to the commercial expansiveness of Germany as to Germany's desire to subjugate other, militarily weaker nations. He outlined the advantages with which Germany had started the fight: it was fully prepared, had been getting ready for war for decades, and had accumulated an enormous stock of supplies of food and other materials. All this provided Germany with a huge advantage over her opponents. But today the tables are being gradually turned. For another three or four months Germany may hope for occasional successes, but these will be rather the convulsions of a dying Titan than anything that could discourage the Allies. It may be expected that the Allies will have some two million additional soldiers in the field by fall, and another four million by Christmas. This should bring us close to the end of the war. And the end of the war will necessarily mean the fulfillment of the desire of the Bohemian nation--that is, its liberation from the Austrian yoke. All the Allied warring powers reckon with this,

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IV and it is the duty of all Bohemians everywhere, and particularly in America, to give the Allies ample proof of loyalty, friendship, and appreciation. The world must become convinced by public demonstrations, that the Bohemian soldiers have been forced to bear arms under the black and yellow flag against **their** will and against their own better judgment, and that they remain under that flag, insofar as they do remain, with disgust and hatred.

For three hundred years the Germans have not had a single good word for us, but now they are praising the Bohemian soldiers lavishly, admiring them greatly for their valiant fight to keep the Austro-Hungarian Empire intact. All that is, of course, rather too transparent, calculated to create the impression that the Bohemians are loyal subjects of the dual Monarchy, an impression we must counteract. This is being done in the first place by the Bohemian voluntary legions in Russia, England, and France. Our men there are happy to fight on the side of the enemies of Germany and Austria and in that way render the most valuable services to the Bohemian cause. The speaker pleaded for full confidence

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in the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni. Time will show that the Sdruzeni, by its propaganda work throughout the United States, is doing a piece of good, honest, and eminently purposeful work.

The storm of applause that followed Mr. Kopecky's speech lasted for several minutes.

The next speaker was Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer. He designated the act of the sinking of the Lusitania as a new link in the chain of atrocities which Germany has been guilty of and will continue committing in the future before the war is over. What means the vile Central Powers are employing appears in the recent order of the old Austrian Emperor in which he says that, in the campaign against Italy, the army should employ any device that may be considered useful in achieving the purpose of revenge against the treacherous country and punishment of it. What such an order really means is easy to understand. Now it may be expected that the same kind of bestialities as the Austrian army was committing during

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I C the invasion of Serbia, when everybody, including defenseless women and
IV children, was being murdered, will repeat themselves in Italy.

Mr. Tvrzicky's comment on Mrs. Young's article about Kaiser Wilhelm, the modern Caligula, which she had smuggled into our children's readers, was equally scathing. The speaker urged all those present to give their full backing to School Board member Holpuch, who insists that all readers containing that article be confiscated and destroyed. In case Mrs. Young wants to present to our impressionable youth examples of great men, why doesn't she use men like Komensky (Johannes Amos Comenius), Hus (John Huss), Jiri z Podebrad (George Podiebrad), or George Washington, or Lincoln. These would be shining examples for our youth to emulate, not the bloodthirsty German despot whom history is certain to condemn as the vilest usurper of other peoples' rights.

A speech in a similar vein was made by Mr. Biankini as the representative of the Croatsians, and Editor J. Palandic for the Serbians, both of whom said a few

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sentences also in their native language. Finally the following resolutions prepared by Mr. J. F. Smetanka were adopted.

Resolution for the Canadian Government

"Whereas, Many Bohemians living in Canada have been arrested as enemies and interned with other Austrian subjects as prisoners of war, and

"Whereas, The Bohemian people are Austrian subjects against their own will, having lost their independence three hundred years ago in a war, the whole Bohemian history being a continuous struggle against unceasing German efforts to subjugate the Bohemians and annihilate the Bohemian nation, and

"Whereas, The Bohemian people have repeatedly manifested their sympathies for the Allies, and expressed their hopes for the victory of the Allies' armies, a

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proof of which is the frequent executions of Bohemian men, and

"Whereas, Men and women of Bohemian nationality living outside of Austria have unanimously taken the side of the Allies, and

"Whereas, Thousands of Bohemians living in England, France, and Russia have voluntarily formed Bohemian legions which fight side by side with the Allies on the Eastern and the Western fronts, where hundreds of them have given their lives for the Allies' cause, in which they hope to find a better future for their native lands, and

"Whereas, The British, the French, and the Russian Governments have recognized the Bohemians as their friends and have excluded them officially from the treatment which is being given other Austrian subjects, and

"Whereas, The Bohemians who live in the United States are doing all they can to

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I C give financial assistance to their brothers in Europe in their support
IV of the Allies, and in their efforts for the liberation of the Bohemian
lands, and are also conducting a campaign through which the American public is
being informed of the true cause of the enormous conflict in Europe, thus creat-
ing sympathies for Great Britain and the Allies; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Bohemian-Americans, request the Canadian Government to
realize how unjust it would be to punish the Bohemians for being formally Aus-
trian subjects. We address, therefore, to the Canadian Government the respect-
ful request that it instruct its officers and officials not to treat the Bohe-
mians as enemies in case they speak the Bohemian language and express their
sympathies with the side taken by Great Britain and her Dominions."

This resolution was sent to the Canadian Prime Minister, Robert L. Borden.

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Resolution against the Sinking of the "Lusitania"
and the "Reader-Hero" Wilhelm

"Whereas, The ruthless and barbarian methods Germany has been using in this war have culminated in the piratical destruction of the Lusitania, which resulted in the murder of thousands of nonbilligerents, including women and children, as well as many American citizens, and the Germans living in this country openly defend and praise this terrible crime against humanity, and

"Whereas, Many Germans here in America who have sworn allegiance to this great Republic continue to act as subjects of the German Kaiser, and try to promote blind admiration of him in our school system by prostituting (sic) the reading of American children by articles in which the man who ordered the sinking of the Lusitania is depicted as the prototype of chivalry and knighthood, while American great men are neglected in these readers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Bohemian-Americans, agree in condemning the loathsome

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crimes committed by Germany in her insane self-admiration and hatefulness, and we shall enthusiastically support our President in such steps as he took when he demanded that an end should be put to such piracy and obstruction of American free trade. Be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn as indecent and unfair the attitude of American Germans, and also that of a portion of the German-American press, who hold loyalty to the Kaiser and the Vaterland above humaneness and loyalty to this country to which they have sworn allegiance. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chicago Board of Education with the request that it discontinue the use of the above-mentioned readers by our Bohemian and other Slavic children."

Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1915.

LET US BE THANKFUL!

(Editorial)

Former President Roosevelt's actions prove how dangerous he would be if he were sitting in the White House in these days. He never misses an opportunity to attack President Wilson, and if he could have anything to say about matters, it is very likely that the United States would be in war by now. According to his old custom, he makes speeches whenever there is the slightest excuse, and in these speeches he tries to make "political capital" for himself. The much more dignified former President Taft urges the citizens to stay behind the President and, for the time being, forget all political differences. This shows the great difference between the two men. One is proving his patriotism and common sense, while the other proves nothing but his well-known belief in his own importance, which would, in his opinion, be that much greater if he succeeded in putting us into the war.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1915.

The American people have all reasons to be proud of having entrusted the Ship of State to Wilson instead of Roosevelt. That election may become the only thing that will save us from the results of the danger by which we have been threatened because of the sinking of the "Lusitania".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1915.

TOO MUCH LENIENCY

(Editorial)

The United States is treating Germany with altogether too much leniency. Pirates and murderers deserve harsher treatment and absolutely no consideration. Uncle Sam should sever all relations with Germany as a ruthless, barbaric nation and act as though Germany did not exist. The German Ambassador should have packed his trunks long ago and left the country with all his consuls and agents. That would have been a great relief, and the United States would again be as quiet as it was before these people started their eternal annoyances. They are nothing but a dangerous nuisance.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

GERMAN EXCUSE IS POOR

(Editorial)

The first German note concerning the terrible crime committed on the "Lusitania" not only fails to give a reason that would justify this mass murder of peaceful citizens, but it even avoids the principal question as far as we Americans are concerned. The United States has nothing to say in the matter of sinking British vessels. But the United States has something to say when American citizens have been murdered without being given a chance to save their lives. And from a purely human point of view we must protest against the vile methods of war that take the lives of nonbelligerents of any nation, whether that nation is neutral or engaged in the war.

If Germany were in a position to prove that the "Lusitania" was armed, it could defend its stab-in-the-back attack by claiming that the "Lusitania" was

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

a British warship. But there is overwhelming evidence that it was not armed. In fact, Germany does not even dare to put forward ~~that~~ claim. The official report on the sinking of the "Lusitania" says that the vessel, naturally, was armed with guns as has been the case with the majority of British merchantmen in recent times. But against this there is the statement by Dudley Field Malone, customs inspector of New York, a man of sterling character, who says: "The 'Lusitania' was searched in the usual way and no guns were found on her; any claim that the "Lusitania" was armed is false. She did not carry anything but the material listed in the manifest." It is natural that a statement of a customs inspector is more trustworthy and will carry greater weight than the claim put forward by the German government.

Any attempt to justify the sinking by maintaining that the "Lusitania" carried war contraband is absurd. In the German view all foodstuffs are considered contraband, and there is no ship on the high seas that does not carry this type of "contraband," even if only for the crew. The excuse that ammunition was carried in the "Lusitania's" space for cargo is irrelevant. The American

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

steamship "Gulflight" had no ammunition but nevertheless it was torpedoed by a German submarine, three Americans losing their lives. The American steamship "Cushing" did not carry ammunition; it was sailing into a neutral port and was a target of the bombs of a German flyer. The British steamer "Falaba" did not carry ammunition, but it was torpedoed and sank with an American citizen, Leon Thrasher, aboard. A number of Swedish, Norwegian, and Dutch ships were destroyed by German submarines, and no claims were put forward that they carried ammunition.

The argument that Great Britain is trying to starve the German nation, and that Germany is therefore justified in retaliating without regard to the method of retaliation, no matter how barbarous and illegal it may be, and no matter whom it hits, friend or enemy, is absolutely untenable. That is not even an argument, but simply the usual German claim of a "necessary war measure" which has served as an excuse for all their atrocities committed in this war. The terrible crimes perpetrated by these modern Huns on the population of

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Belgium--as we read in yesterday's reports--were also defended as necessary war measures; they were even described as acts of mercy because by them the people were warned against deeds which would be severely punished. It is difficult to imagine a more cruel sophistry. If claims of war necessities or necessary war measures would be considered valid, then all conventions, all international laws, and all treaties can be sunk into the depths of the seas together with the "Lusitania" and her unfortunate passengers.

The United States cannot accept the German excuses, and it has not accepted them. Already there is a note on its way to Berlin which will leave no doubts in the minds of the arrogant Teutons as to the attitude of the people of this country toward their dastardly crimes. Thus the United States performs her duty. She not only protects her citizens against unjustified attacks, but she goes a step further; she is trying to preserve the last bit of civilization left by this war. We must insist on the observance of the rights of neutral countries and of peaceful citizens against ruthless murdering. The United

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States tells Germany in plain language that the open seas must remain safe for neutral ships, and that such seas must not hide concealed dangers for nonbelligerents who sail without any warlike aims or purposes.

Americans must remain free to go anywhere in this world without having to fear for their own lives. Americans must most definitely refuse the shameless counsel of local Germans to "stay at home," as put by their mouthpiece, Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung. Why not just tell them to disappear from the surface of the earth until Mother Germania is finished with doing her bloody work as "Kulturtraeger" (bearer of culture), so that nobody would be in her way. Germany will soon learn that the United States does not take that catastrophe as a warning against letting her citizens travel on British boats, or exporting arms and other goods to Great Britain. If these tactics were temporarily successful in Belgium, they will fail here completely; in fact, they will produce just the opposite result from what the Prussian arrogance expects. It is not necessary for the United States to show displeasure by sword-rattling or

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

plunging into the war. There are other ways to confine German madness within the proper bounds. The fact is that the outburst of public anger over the sinking of the "Lusitania," both in the United States and other neutral countries, has already resulted in a cooling-off of the "furor Teutonicus" (Teutonic furor). The German Embassy has canceled its advertisements in some fifty of the largest American newspapers warning the people against sailing to Europe. Although the German Embassy explains that the ads have been canceled because their purpose had already been accomplished, it seems more likely that the warning will not be any more necessary because of a change of German sea war methods. Germany, it would appear, is soon to learn that her trees do not grow into heaven.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1915.

THE "LUSITANIA" AND ITALY

(Editorial)

We would like to see the "Lusitania" disaster accelerate the decision of Italy --and other until now neutral countries of Europe--because we firmly believe that this decision will be very unpalatable both to the Germans and to their always faithful, admiring followers, the Austrians. We are convinced that Rumania, and particularly Italy, will think twice before they decide to have anything to do with the Germans, the world's worst barbarians, after the criminal affair of the "Lusitania". We trust, therefore, that Rome and Bucharest will join the Allies and thus help to bring this war, which has involved almost the whole world, to a just conclusion, which would be a victory for the Allies. Such an end would give a powerful and fully deserved lesson to the three most disgusting allies the world has ever seen, Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1915.

THE "LUSITANIA"

(Editorial)

It is with the keenest interest that we await the action President Wilson will take to express the sentiment of the whole American nation over the terrible crime the Germans have committed by sinking the "Lusitania". We trust that the President will show the Teutons that our republic knows its rights and that it is prepared to defend them by any and all means. Mr. Wilson is a statesman of considerable repute, a man of keen intellect, a great patriot, and a genuine humanitarian. All this gives us the assurance that he will find the proper way of defending not only the United States, but the whole civilized world against the depredations of the madmen who started this war, and have turned it into an uninterrupted series of crimes against everything that the rest of humanity considers right and just.

WPA (LL) PROC. 0275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1915.

WILSON AND BRYAN

(Editorial)

The more ruthless and wild the attacks of German newspapers here and in the Vaterland against President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, the greater and firmer is the conviction of the American people that the American ship of state is being steered by able men upon the turbulent sea of present international relations--men who know what their goal should be, and who can steer toward it in the face of great obstacles and in spite of strong opposition on the part of certain sections of our population. This fact will assure them of the gratitude of the American people, and of a permanent place in the history of the United States.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

SOMETHING THAT SHOULD BE STOPPED

(Editorial)

President Hammerling, of the American Foreign Language Press Association, knows how to write good articles about personal liberty, and is an able defender of immigrants against assaults by fanatics and know-nothings. For this we have always been glad to give him full credit. But we are unable to agree with his most recent action on behalf of the Association. What Mr. Hammerling wants is to protest in the name of the Association against America's selling arms and ammunition to the warring powers, and in order to give his protest the necessary authority, he approached the Bohemian, Polish, Slovak, and other newspapers which are members of the Association with a request to sign a proclamation to that effect. As president of the Association, Mr. Hammerling would be well advised to learn something about the attitude of the Association's members toward some of the most important public questions. If he would do so, he would spare himself

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a disappointment, for the Slavic members of the Association have the disagreeable duty of telling him that such a protest on behalf of the Association and on behalf of the whole immigrant element in this country is absolutely out of place and fully intolerable.

The letter, copies of which he has sent to the newspapers, is, of course, worded so as to appear that the protest is motivated by pure humanitarianism, but it has never been a secret to us that the ends thus followed are purely and only German ends, and that the protest is devised to promote German interests to the detriment of the interests of the whole nation. Mr. Hammerling writes as follows:

"Since the month of August, we have been engaged in a deep study of the serious consequences of the terrible conflict now raging in Europe. We have studied them from very many and various points of view, and have come to the conclusion that the thirty-three million Americans of foreign birth and their children are particularly affected by the struggle because

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a majority of them have brothers, sisters, parents, or other relatives in countries engaged in the war. By this we do not mean to say that the American nation in general and as a whole is not seriously affected, but we are tied with the warring nations by much closer bonds, and from day to day we feel the consequences of the war with growing intensity.

"We firmly believe that the pleadings of mothers, children, and orphans in Europe should cause us to address an appeal to the American people, to the manufacturers of gun powder and ammunition, to the workmen employed in arms industries of all kinds to stop immediately the manufacture of that powder, shrapnel, and bombs destined to kill our brothers, to make widows of our sisters and mothers and orphans of their children. We firmly believe that we should stop, even if labor should lose many opportunities of employment by it. The patriotism of the American people, the reputation of American manufacturers, and the honor of our workmen demand that we show the world that they cannot be bought by money tainted with blood.

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"We are asking you, therefore, in the name of humaneness, justice, and the true spirit of neutrality, to do all you can, in your paper, societies, clubs, and churches, to put an end to the manufacture, sale, and shipment of arms and ammunition of any kind whatever to countries engaged in the war, countries which would use them to kill and cripple the people.

"We are preparing a proclamation to that effect, addressed to the American manufacturers the American people, and the forces of labor, and we ask for your co-operation. We are making this effort in behalf of humanity and in a purely patriotic spirit. We ask you to join us in this worthy undertaking by signing your name to the appeal we are preparing--an appeal whose purpose is to save the lives and happiness of our brothers without regard to religion, color, or nationality; they are all our brothers."

All that Mr. Hammerling writes, we have read many times, in one form or another, stressed and put in various forms--pleadingly, satirically, blandly, and spicily--in local German newspapers. It was, and has been

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nobody else but the Germans who were first to ask for an embargo on arms, and who try to influence public opinion for putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of munitions. It is to nobody's interest but theirs. They are the only ones who are harmed by the export of ammunition and arms, and they would be the only ones who would profit if we should accede to their will. Austria and Germany have long been making thorough preparations for war; they have immense munitions factories. But England, who Germany now considers its principal enemy and who it wants to defeat in the worst way, has not been prepared for war on land, and now is obliged to buy her arms and ammunitions elsewhere, principally in the United States. Hence the Germans appeal to our humanity, point to our neutrality, in order to stop this source of supply for England and thus assure their own victory.

Taken from the standpoint of their countrymen in America, this propaganda is quite logical and proper, and so far it has not even entered our minds to fight it except for showing the mischievousness of such appeals to

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humaneness and neutrality. In all previous wars, the Germans supplied arms to anybody who could pay for them without a momentary thought about neutrality and humaneness. But when we, Slavs, are asked to join in these protests and appeals, the only aim of which is to help the Germanic cause, it becomes our duty not only to refuse to participate in such propaganda, but also to explain our standpoint to Mr. Hammerling as well as to the whole American public.

In the first days of August of last year, Germany's declaration of war against Russia was greeted by local German newspapers as the final act of the struggle of Germandom with Slavdom. It was proclaimed as the end of all Slavic aspirations, and that the Germans would soon become lords over Europe. But conditions have changed somewhat since those days, and a final German victory does not appear, even to the Germans, quite as assured as at the beginning. Hence all the appeals to America's humaneness and neutrality. But just because we love all humanity, because we want peace in this country and in our old native country, because we are Slavs, members of a nation which had to stand for abuse by its German neighbors for so many centuries and for which the time has now come to hope

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for a better future, because we know from our own experience what Prussianism is, and know that Prussianism is the true cause of the war and will bring about new wars if it is not completely crushed--we must not only refuse to join the appeal to the American people, but take a definite stand against it. International law does not provide for, and the customs of neutrality do not require anything of that kind. The American nation has no reason to attempt a change of one or the other. Hence, neither as Slavs nor as Americans, are we in a position to help Mr. Hammerling in his propaganda.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

/The Denni Hlasatel lists from two to three columns of names of wounded, sick, and dead in the Austrian Army in every March issue, introduced as follows:/

We are selecting only soldiers of military formations recruited from the Bohemian lands, and Bohemians of other formations as far as there is any indication of their nationality. /The lists are divided into "Officers" and "Muzstvo" (men from the rank of private up, including all noncommissioned officers), and gives the name, military formation, and hospital in case of sick and wounded./

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Article by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar
(Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The Narodne-Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric National-Socialist Educational Club) of Chicago has decided to undertake the following activity. The Beseda will send once a week to begin with and twice and three times a week later on to all places in Russia and Serbia where there are Bohemian prisoners of war a large number of Bohemian-American newspapers which support the political movement for Bohemian independence. The purpose of this activity is to furnish them with news from the old country about those from whom they have not heard anything since they were taken prisoners, make them acquainted with the developments in the war in which they as prisoners of war are, undoubtedly, keenly interested, and give them general and truthful information on all major happenings having relation to the world struggle. It is to be supposed, that all information which they may have about these matters has come to them through Austro-German channels from

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biased sources and is, therefore, one-sided and tendentious. The last and most important purpose is to tell them about the movement for political independence and the liberation of Bohemian lands, inaugurated by Bohemians living overseas.

Through this activity, the Beseda, under the auspices of which huge demonstrations have been organized, and which has other important patriotic deeds to its credit, hopes to stir up our politically indifferent compatriots and strengthen the hopes of the politically-minded masses of our nation, who expect that the present European war will result in a turn for the better for the Bohemian cause. The news thus received will, no doubt, make particularly happy all those whose political convictions caused them to surrender.

If the French government is finding it necessary to publish a special newspaper of war, in which they get truthful information about the events of the war connected with it our responsibility is greater still toward our fellow countrymen who have been taken prisoners, and who, as we know from their

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letters, suffer terribly because of their uncertainty and their complete isolation from the world. The American-Bohemian newspapers will be a soothing balm for their aching hearts and their martyred minds, and they will do a great deal of important propaganda work among them.

This activity, which will be performed on the largest possible scale and very conscientiously, will involve some expense. The members of the Beseda have made the voluntary pledge to contribute to this expense by paying ten cents a week or more, if it should be found necessary. In fact, this movement has already been started, and newspapers have been sent to fifteen places, all that could be identified as internment points--in Russia and Serbia. Since it can be foreseen that contacts with the prisoners of war will be developed, and that they will be asking for all sorts of information and, no doubt, also for the forwarding of their letters to friends in the old country, we request those who favor this idea will help us with practical suggestions and small monetary contributions. From time to time we shall publish reports of our enterprise in our newspapers. Letters and

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money should be addressed to Joseph J. Nosek, 2322 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1915.

NICE WORDS, BUT, HOW IDLE!

(Editorial)

A peace conference or peace convention was held in our city last Sunday at which many beautiful, enthusiastic, but, alas, so useless, speeches were delivered. It was attended by representatives of some two hundred organizations which are working for the great ideal of peace--permanent peace. In addition to these, there were present some two thousand unattached individuals who were in accord with the program of the sponsors. The meeting adopted, unanimously, several resolutions urging the President to call a conference of neutral nations which would find means to end the terrible bloodshed in Europe. Some of the resolutions contain proposals whose realization is expected to assure permanent peace: The formation of an international court of arbitration for settling all disputes between nations; the establishment of an international congress vested with legislative and administrative powers; the formation of an international police force; partial disarmament, and others. All this is most beautiful

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indeed. It is worthy of the most ardent co-operation of all those who have the welfare of humanity at heart. But, we are convinced that not even those who delivered the most enthusiastic speeches at the conference, believe that such measures would be in the least effective.

Human society is sick, it is going through a crisis, and there is nobody who could tell today what turn that crisis will take tomorrow. Today we are neutral; Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Scandinavian countries, all are neutral; but all may take to arms and participate in the general massacre tomorrow, the United States not excepted. The European countries seem to have decided which side they would join in case they should participate in the war, while we in this great Republic are not sure which side could compel us to plunge into the mad struggle, the struggle which some believe marks the end of our civilization, and others go so far as to see in it the end of mankind and of the whole world.

The President of the United States and his administration are trying most sincerely to preserve our neutrality, as well as to bring about peace and

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1915.

assure its duration. But how can they work for peace in Europe when at any moment a situation may arise which would, against our own will, drag us into the war?

At this time we are in serious entanglements with both warring groups. Either would love to see Uncle Sam fighting with it, but at the same time, both have found it necessary to take steps which may compel him to side against the group which has the greatest need of his friendship and desires it most ardently. It is the craving for profits, it is our capitalists that endanger the success of the peaceful policies of the American Government much more than any pan-Germanic or anti-British tendencies and trends of our population, our public, or our press. In order to be able to sell their goods to the warring nations with a profit greater than they would make in times of peace, our capitalists would think nothing of creating a situation which would lead to a war in which thousands, perhaps millions of American young men would have to risk their lives. Why should American ships be sailing into countries where they are in danger, into

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countries under blockade, or otherwise unsafe? If one or the other of the warring nations needs something; we have and can sell it without a violation of international laws, it should be shipped at that country's own risk. Ships under the American flag should be seeking new trade in South America or Asia, where they now need our goods and where we could open new permanent markets. Germany and Great Britain, after they settle their present affairs, will never need our goods and will again become our chief competitors.

At the Sunday meeting of our "peacemakers" one of the finest and most enthusiastic speeches was delivered by Hillquit, a New York member of the national committee of the Socialist Party. He said in part that this war cannot be considered a war of patriots, that it is nothing more or less than a war of businessmen. But how does this statement of his tally with the stand taken by German Socialists, that is, those who are considered the most powerful and progressive element in the Socialist movement? We cannot be made to believe that the German Socialist movement (with the possible exception of a few individuals) could

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become so deluded by the capitalists that it would defend, against its own interests and principles, the interests of those whom, before the war, it considered its archenemy; that it would help kill off its own people, brother proletarians of other countries, if this war were being waged only for business reasons, for the capitalists. By the facts that Belgium has gone to war in defense of its independence; that the Serbians fight only to preserve their liberty and eventually unite all who speak their language, into one nation; that in France the national question has played a more important role than business considerations; that Russia--if it did not bear in mind its own patriotism, the Russian and Slavic interests--would always be looking for friendship in Germany and Austria rather than in England and France, we are convinced that this war is being waged because of greater considerations than business. This is the reason why this war is so cruel, ruthless; why it will go on to the bitter end; why all resolutions and protests of our "peacemakers" are idle talk, and why the most beautiful speeches are wasted breath. If capitalists alone were running this war, they would have seen long ago that they had gone a bit too

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far, and that it is necessary to turn back before all that made capital what it is, and that made its profits possible, are destroyed; but there is something else here, something that cements all classes of a nation into one whole body and fills them with a passionate determination to continue the fight to the very last.

There are only two nations in which patriotism has nothing to do with the present war. It is England and Austria-Hungary. Great Britain's existence as a nation has not been threatened. She took advantage of this opportunity to get rid, forever, of her most dangerous business rival, Germany. Austria-Hungary provoked this terrible war against the will of her people and forces them to be slaughtered only to serve the interests of Germany's capitalists and to pave the way to pan-Germanic ends. For that reason there is very little enthusiasm for the war among England's workingmen, and a definite, though still forcefully suppressed, opposition to it in Austria-Hungary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1915.

It is necessary to study most carefully all the motives and interests in this war, before any attempts for peace can be made. Otherwise all the fine speeches and beautiful plans are in vain. For the time being let us stop our capitalists and jingoes from dragging us into situations which are most dangerously threatening, and let us wait with our peace efforts for the time when they will be wanted and needed.

7-9 (LL) PROJ. 30725

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1915.

NEARING THE END

(Editorial)

Yesterday's report on the confiscation of grain in Germany is the most sensational piece of news that has come from Berlin since the beginning of the war, and has caused a greater stir in Germany itself than in any other part of the world.....

.....

That the time would come when Germany--and, of course, Austria--would be compelled to take such a step has been clear to us since the minute England entered the war. Not even the Germans, in spite of their proud belief in their own invincibility, have dared to hope that they could defeat England on the seas. England did not fit into their calculations--hence the terrible hatred they feel against her, which grows in intensity with every unsuccessful effort to break the iron blockade which encircles Germany's shores.....

WPA (L) PROJ 3305

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

OUR OWN GERMANS

(Editorial)

Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis, the Dalai Lama of American Germans, has presented a resolution requiring the United States to take the lead in a world movement for the organization of an international court of arbitration, which would arbitrate all differences among nations and enforce its decisions by an "international police force". This may be a fine proposal, and it should be worth considering, but it is doubtful that it could be realized before a general disarmament has taken place; and in that case, a court of this kind would be superfluous, because wars would be impossible. Hence, the Bartholdt resolution is nothing more than a veiled admission that our Germans see the hopelessness of their fatherland's situation, and a proof that there is among them a plan to drag the United States into the war with the Allies. If this should prove impossible, they would like to

Denni Mlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

create tension between the United States and the Triple Entente which would lead to antagonism.

It is easy to understand why our Germans are trying all means to help their country, but if their action should go so far as to endanger the neutrality of the United States, it is time to consider steps by which we can effectively oppose such action.

The first thing that stirred up the Germans was the strict measures adopted by England in regard to the transportation of contraband material to enemy countries on neutral vessels. Although the English war vessels have acted fully in accordance with international law, which permits the inspection of the cargo, and although it has been proved that American exporters have been smuggling contraband into Germany in a shameless manner, the American Government has filed a protest--a completely unjustified protest--in London. This protest has caused a great deal of indignation and has created a lot

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

of bad feeling against the United States in the Allied countries, which, we are sure, will bring us most undesirable results.

Immediately thereafter, the Germans started a loud protest against the export of war material to the Allies, although this is no violation of neutrality. How poorly justified was this protest is shown by a report of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, according to which the export of war material during the month of November did not amount to more than two million dollars. Such a trifling quantity of arms and ammunition can have no practical effect upon the outcome of the war.

Then there was the Buffalo incident where two Canadian militia men shot a poacher who, by chance, of course, happened to be an American citizen of German descent. This incident, the like of which occurs daily without causing any comment, was exaggerated by the German press into an affair of international importance, only so that it might be used for anti-British propaganda.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

An event showing how far our Germans are ready to go in their mad desire to cause difficulties to the Allies passed almost without notice. It is connected with the hoof and mouth epidemic among the cattle in stockyards and on farms. This epidemic has caused losses reaching millions of dollars. Federal investigators have found that the disease had been inoculated in a number of cattle on a farm in Michigan. From there it has spread into all Midwestern states of the Union, and also into our stockyards. Since at that time many horses and much meat was being exported to Europe, and particularly to England, it is not difficult to see against whom this infernal conspiracy was aimed, although the nationality of the culprits has not been revealed. But that is not all: In the Springfield legislature, a proposal was made to pass a law by which all those whose herds of cattle had to be slaughtered would be indemnified for their losses by the state. Thus, the whole body of our taxpayers would have to pay out of their own pockets for losses brought about by fanatical "patriots".

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

Another occurrence of a similar nature is the German conspiracy discovered in New Orleans. There a time bomb was deposited in the cargo of a vessel and was so timed that it would explode when the boat was far out at sea. It is easy to imagine what would have happened to the crew. Mysterious fires breaking out aboard ships carrying cargo for the Allies are much too frequent to justify the theory that they "just happen". It is clear that these fires are nothing more nor less than brutal, murderous attacks on the lives of sailors made by a nation that drops bombs upon and kills sleeping women and children. Hence, it cannot be expected that this nation would shirk this method of helping to victory a state which is now harvesting what it has been so diligently sowing for the last forty years.

But the most insolent attack against American neutrality by the American Germans is being engineered in the port of Port Arthur, Texas, just now. In the case of the steamship "Dacia," which was previously the property of the Hamburg-America Line, and which was hiding in the port at the

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

outbreak of the war. This steamer has been "sold" under most suspicious circumstances to a certain American citizen by the name of Breitung, of Marquette, Michigan. Breitung is a German, and so far has never owned as much as a little motorboat, much less that he should now be interested in investing his money in the shipping business. The British government announced right at the beginning of the war that, in accordance with international law, it will not recognize as neutral a vessel which has been bought from a member of an enemy country after the outbreak of the war, and if such a vessel should sail under a neutral flag, it will be considered by the British government as a legal spoil and will be dealt with accordingly. Great Britain is fully entitled to do this, and our State Department knows it.

In spite of that, however, "Dacia" is being loaded with cotton in the Texas port and will sail to Bremen in the next few days. Breitung's representatives, having been notified of England's attitude, have let

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

it be known in our State Department that they will send the boat out to Europe no matter what the consequences may be. There can be no question as to the results. The first English war vessel to meet "Dacia" will take it into an English port, and the disposition of its cargo will be decided by the court of spoils, an international institution. What the decision will be is clear. England has not only the letter of the law, but also its spirit on her side. Our State Department will again be put under the pressure of our organized and fanatical Germans to send another protest to London. From a protest there are just a few steps to an ultimatum, and just a step from an ultimatum to war. This our Germans know very well, and especially Herr Breitung.

But American citizens of other nationalities do not seem to know it, or otherwise they would not be facing these dangerous German machinations without protest. But every bit of procrastination in taking defensive measures brings the United States dangerously closer to the peril of war.

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Denni Elsatel, Jan. 22, 1915.

It is therefore imperative to wrest from the American Germans the torch with which they threaten to set aflame our common home.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1915.

BOHEMIANS IN SERBIA

(A Letter to the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar)

"Skoplja, Serbia, Dec. 16, 1914.

"Dear Friends of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau): There is not a day when I am not busy from morning to night. There is a great deal to do in the hospital of which I am the head. We are taking care of thousands of wounded, and since the wounds are frequently of a most terrible and dangerous character and we are having very good results, I am greatly pleased and so are all those official Serbian bodies which are familiar with our work.

"Also, the military authorities have only praise for us. We are all satisfied and contented, and the discipline in our group is excellent. We also treat our brothers from Bohemia, that is, Bohemian prisoners of war of whom

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there are thousands here in Skoplja. Indeed, there are entire regiments of them here who have deserted or refused to fight, because as Slavs they would not help the Austrians in a war against their own brother Slavs. Whatever you read about the bravery of Bohemian soldiers fighting in the Austrian army is false.

"The prisoners of war are comparatively well off here. Every artisan, every student of medicine and of other sciences has plenty of opportunities to prove himself useful. Many prisoners of war work in the country and have fairly good food and lodgings, although there is a need for many things, particularly now during the cold winter months. One must not forget that we are in a small country that is now going through its third war and consequently is rather exhausted.

"The Serbs are fighting with enthusiasm, and the mocking Serbian peasant keeps on winning his battles while the mendacious Vienna press deludes its readers with stories about the atrocities allegedly perpetrated by the Serbian Army.

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I have taken the trouble to find out for myself about these matters and visited with a good friend of mine, a higher army officer in Nis, and what I learned was just the opposite. It is the Hungarians who behave like demented demons whenever they enter a Serbian house. They have been raping Serbian women and girls, cutting off their breasts, torturing old men, and mutilating the wounded. Such are the members of the chivalrous, noble Austrian Army.

"Can you, then, be surprised that it is they whom the Serbians are particularly after? I have a number of them here in the hospital, and, just the same, they are treated with exemplary courtesy. Thousands of renegades of Cheb [German Eger] and other 'German' children of Bohemian mothers here maintain that they are Bohemians. The word 'Bohemian', and particularly 'Sokol', has a mighty good sound here.

"Concerning other matters, I shall let you learn them from the enclosed letter

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written by a Bohemian who is now a ranking officer in the Serbian Army and is fighting in the front lines. I am sure the letter will be of good service to both our and the American press.

'In the trenches, Dec. 13, 1914.

'My dear friend: I learn from the papers that a Bohemian-American medical expedition has arrived under your direction in order to help the thousands of our brave men who are wounded in battles against our worst enemy.

'They are fighting like lions, helping the Serbs to defend their dear, beloved country. I know you will be most keenly interested in hearing about the behavior of Austrian Slavs, especially our Bohemians.

'I was in the battle at Cer. This was the first great battle after the enemy had crossed the rivers of Sava and Drina and had invaded Serbia.

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There were Serbian [composed of Austrian Serbs], Bohemian, German, and Hungarian regiments. The Austrian government, knowing well the "enthusiasm" of her Slavs, had put the Serbs and Bohemians into the first lines, behind them the Hungarians, and behind these the Germans with machine guns. And now, forward! If the Serb or the Bohemian tried to back up, he was shot from the rear by his own "comrades", and still he would not go ahead against his own brothers. But he had to; he was forced to go-- but was shooting over our heads, and when the first chance came, he surrendered. And thus the Bohemian regiments were surrendering, the same as the 75th Infantry Regiment from Jindrichuv Hradec, the 88th Infantry Regiment from Beroun, the 28th Infantry Regiment from Prague, the 11th from Pisek, the 36th from Boleslav, and the 6th and 22nd "Huntsmen" Regiments from Bohemia surrendered in the most recent battles. The boys came over with a merry song on their lips, happy that they had gotten rid of Austrian tyranny and were in free Serbia, which received them with open arms.

'I shall write you more later on; the shooting is starting again....Best

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regards, and the heartiest welcome to your men.

Yours, N. N., Lieutenant.

"This letter will remove some of the doubts concerning the behavior of the Bohemian soldiers in the war against the Slavs.

"After the great victories of the Serbian Army, there were many wounded and many dead. At times I work late into the night, and during the day again. Ours is a brave group. There are thousands of wounded men here, and the majority of them are Bohemian. They are getting along well and are being treated even better than that. Indeed, they have nothing to complain about. Some of them, however, and mostly members of the 'educated' classes cannot seem to understand how it was possible that Austria got a 'licking' from the small Serbia and how her men are 'kicking and squawking to beat the band, even as prisoners of war.

"Much more could be done here if you fellows at home would get busy and start

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collecting medical material, such as cotton, gauze, bandages, and other such goods for the wounded Serbians.

"We do not need any money, but medical material is completely lacking; the country is one huge hospital, full of graves, full of orphans. But they do not get disheartened. There was much joy everywhere yesterday because the Serbs have retaken Belehrad (Belgrade).

"A Japanese medical group is also here, and we are expecting another trained nurse from New York who should arrive one of these days. What medical material we brought over from Chicago and New York is all gone by now. Get busy, therefore, and start collecting right after the receipt of this letter. Get in touch with the Serbs and other Slavs in Chicago, and work together to help our brothers in their need. You can order the stuff by wire in New York, and from there it can be sent to Athens, in care of the Serbian minister, and for the American-Bohemian United Red Cross. The minister will see to it

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that the material is forwarded to Skoplje, to the barracks of the engineers, where we have our hospital. Our hospital flies a Bohemian, an American, and a Red Cross flag. I am running this hospital myself, and I have the rank of a major. Believe me, at times I do not know what to start doing first.

"Greetings to all,

"Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky"

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 1, 1915.

A LIST OF WOUNDED, SICK, AND DEAD IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

[All the issues from January 1 to January 15, 1915, carry from three to four columns of names of soldiers who are wounded or sick, the soldier's place of residence, name and number of his military unit (regiment, battery, etc.), and names of those who are dead, carrying their rank and name of military unit. These appear to be extracts from official Austrian lists and refer to soldiers whose homes are in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, or whose military units recruit from one of the lands.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1914.

THE NEW YEAR

(Editorial)

The New Year of 1915 is being anticipated by us with greater hopes than any of its predecessors. In the first place we hope that it will bring the European war to an end; that it will liberate the European nations from militarism, which, like a vampire, has been sucking their life's blood and finally driven them into a horrible spree of murder and destruction without equal in the history of the world. We trust that it will fulfill the ardent hopes of our nation and of our brothers, the Poles, both of whom desire to enter the company of free nations, able to decide and work for their own future. We trust that the Serbian nation will be fully compensated for all it had to suffer at the hand of the Germans and Hungarians, all it had to sacrifice in order to achieve and keep its liberty, by uniting all its national groups in one strong state whose national and economic life will continue developing under the most favorable

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1914.

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conditions. In other words, we are hoping that the coming year will bring about a complete regeneration of Europe, a regeneration based on a firm foundation, on justice to all nations, and particularly to all Slavic nations.

For ourselves, for the United States, we hope that the New Year will bring jobs to millions of industrial workingmen and women; that it will bring real prosperity; that it will make it possible for our President Wilson to maintain peace for our Republic in spite of the traps and intrigues by which foreign diplomats and some of our local people try to lure the United States into a general war. If the New Year will fulfill all these hopes, it will assure for itself a foremost place of honor in the annals of history.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1914.

LET US HAVE NO PREMATURE SURRENDER

Mr. Nigrin has published an article which says in part:

"It is logical that the aim of present Bohemian politics should be nothing more than the autonomy of Bohemia. That is the nearest and the most possible objective. It is the most possible, because our present strength does not seem to be sufficient for anything more, and it would be a mistake to rely upon favorable circumstances and luck. 'Man, help yourself....' is an old true adage. It is doubly true in regard to nations. Autonomy is also the most possible objective, because Germany would never tolerate having its southern border menaced by a Slavic state, and there is no conclusive proof that Germany will be so badly crushed that it will have to stand for anything. Finally, autonomy is most attainable because the establishment of Bohemian independence would be contrary to the interests of England. The reason for this is that in an independent Bohemia, Russia would have an immense influence and thus would

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1914.

extend her sphere of interests into the very center of Europe, which means an impairment of the balance of power and therefore a threat to the interests of England. As we have already indicated, Russia will be interested primarily in the Balkans, and her interest there will be much stronger than it is in us-- we who have so far been completely, or very much, an unknown quantity, officially."

If this were an opinion of a private individual, it would not be worth noticing, and the editor would have filed the letter away. Since, however, Mr. Nigrin is an officer of an organization, which has in its program political action, it is necessary to reply to that article. In the first place, Mr. Nigrin, as a member of that body, has no right to decide what is and what is not useful to the Bohemian nation, for the following two reasons:

1. It is too early to judge how situations will develop, and only future events can determine the demands of the Bohemian nation.

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2. These demands will chiefly affect that part of the Bohemian nation living in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and its representatives will no doubt be able to find means of presenting its just claims for autonomy or full liberation for the Bohemian Crown Lands.

To decide now that all the Bohemians may get is autonomy is therefore premature, and anyway, autonomy is an indefinite concept. For a long time Austria has maintained that the Bohemians have autonomy, that is, autonomy in Bohemia proper. What the Bohemians have been fighting with the Vienna government for is state autonomy, or the recognition of the full rights of the Bohemian Crown Lands, which would establish a relationship between the Bohemians and Vienna very similar to the present relationship between the Hungarians and Vienna.

Such an autonomy as we would be given by Austria and would be permitted to have by Germany would not be a great gift. If that were what we wanted, we could sit down quietly and wait in peace until such an autonomy was granted us by Austria and Germany. What kind of autonomy that would be has already been

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indicated by the Chicago Abendpost which, true enough, praised the Bohemian soldiers for their bravery and was happy to learn that the rumors about the unreliability of the Bohemians were not true, but this worthy paper also says: "After the war, however, a strong German hand will be needed to make good Austrians out of the Bohemians."

What the Germans interpret as a "strong hand" could well be explained by the Polabian Slavs, if they still existed, or the Poles around Poznan who squirm under vile German oppression.

Should it happen, then, that the Germans would have something to say or could make any decisions in the peace negotiations, there would be no need for us to do anything at all, because they would, with the proverbial German Tuechtigkeit (thoroughness, efficiency), "take care" of everything themselves.

Throughout the struggle of the Bohemian nation for its rights, the Germans and Austrians have opposed the Bohemian demands, and it was principally Berlin

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(during Hohenwart's and Potocki's premiership) which crushed all Bohemian hopes for improvement in the status of the Bohemian nation in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

However it may be, we Bohemians in America can do nothing but keep on acquainting the American public with the point of view and conditions of the Bohemian nation. The Bohemian question, about which nobody seems to have known anything before this, has come up by itself in the storm of the World War, in spite of the fact that the mouths of our leaders in Bohemia must remain closed. Whenever the great American newspapers publish a map of Europe as it may look in the event of a Russian, French, and English victory, there is always an independent Bohemian state. The other alternative always shows only Germany and Austria, both greatly enlarged. In the latter, there is no trace of us at all.

That the Bohemian hopes for independence are by no means vain, as the writer of the above article would like to infer, will be proved by the following facts:

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1914.

Three days ago, at the convening of the parliament, Prime Minister Viviani spoke about the liberation of nations from the German yoke and added that France will not sheathe her sword as long as Europe is not completely free. Prior to this, Sir Edward Grey stated that this war is being waged for the liberation of small nations. Do these words, uttered by men who will take part in the peace conference, also apply to the Bohemians? Are the Bohemians no nation? Also, the mayor of Moscow, in welcoming the Czar from his trip to the Caucasus, said among other things that their former rights must be restored to the Slavic nations, a statement which was published in all American newspapers. Some Russian newspapers especially singled out the Bohemians when they the newspaper declared that this struggle is being fought for the liberation of the Slavs.

Why, then, proclaim and decide, and somehow historically and logically prove, that we shall have to be satisfied with mere autonomy? Why not wait and see how things go and watch for the opportune moment to present our demands for all that was stolen from us after 1620.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1914.

Look at the Hungarians. They have never given a thought to historical logic and philosophy, and today they are an independent nation.

There are definite reasons why none of the organizations that have been formed in this country during these stirring times in order to protect the interests of our nation care to set forth clearly the aims they want to follow. These bodies keep still and follow the developments on the battlefields, getting ready to act when the proper time comes. To act now would be hasty, premature, and improvident. To formulate demands now and to be satisfied with some kind of autonomy would constitute a sellout in a buyers' market.

The admiration which Mr. Nigrin has for the Germans as soldiers and as a nation in general is justified, but he should be admiring the French, the Belgians, and the Russians a bit also.

It was a known fact that the German war machine is the greatest, most modern,

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and the most perfect one in Europe. But the fact that the Belgians would be in a position to hold this machine for two weeks was not known until now. Nor would any admirer of Germany have expected that the great German war machine would have to "run for life" from Paris after its defeat on the Marne. But now we know this to be true. Before the war, if any man would have said that the Germans would be unable to break through the Belgian, French, and English lines, and that they would have to "dig in" along the French and Belgian borders, that man would have been called a fanatic (sic). Now this is a matter of record.

Why not admire the Russians who, within the course of three weeks, have given the Austrian Army such a licking that it had to be reorganized by German generals and re-established by recruiting men from nineteen to forty-five years of age? Why not admire the Russians whom the Germans considered inferior soldiers after their defeat at Jedlova Hora, but who put the Germans to flight on the River Nemen, at Warsaw, and at Ivangorod? Why not admire them for fighting on three fronts--in the Caucasus, in Galicia, and in Poland and Prussia? Who is fighting

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on these three fronts against a half-million Turks, about two million Austrians, and two million Germans (under their famous field marshal, von Hindenburg)?

All nations are brave when they have competent leadership and are fighting for an ideal. The Austrians are fighting only for an emperor, and that explains their results. This will also be the explanation for the most terrible defeat of Austria, over whom the vultures are already hovering. Rumania has returned Silistria to Bulgaria. Was this done without compensation? No. It was done for neutrality. The people in Bucharest are clamoring for a war against Austria and are demanding the incorporation of three million Transylvanian Rumanians who are suffering under the vile Hungarian yoke. In Italy, the people want an Italia irredenta (unredeemed Italy); in other words, they demand Austria's Trentino, Istria, and Trieste. The Hungarian prime minister, Tisza, proclaimed in the parliament that Hungary will recall its troops in order to protect the country against an enemy invasion. In brief, during a most critical moment when Austria is disintegrating into its natural components, should we Bohemians,

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instead of dictating our conditions, be content with some kind of autonomy from Austria's hands? After the separation of Hungary, the loss of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Istria, and southern Tyrol, all that will remain of Austria will be a few puny parts which will be unable to dominate Bohemia and which will either have to be given to Germany or to an independent Bohemian kingdom. This latter may seem fantastic, but in the event of Austria's disintegration and Germany's defeat, it would be only natural, because the Austrian lands, being unproductive and sparsely populated, could not dominate the fertile, rich, and populous Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, whose people have a highly developed national consciousness. In addition to this, there are many Slovenes in these parts of Austria who would be happy to shed the German yoke.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT AGAINST MILITARISM

(Editorial)

The noise of our jingoes and the alarming articles in some of our newspapers about America's unpreparedness for war is getting to be unbearable. But there is one most gratifying fact that we are glad to notice: We have a man in the White House who knows how to keep cool and calm, and who is wise enough to see, in the artificially muddied waters, who is behind the propaganda which tends to promote the interests of shipbuilding and armament trusts. The whole despicable agitation started with the resolution of Congressman Gardner, from the State of Massachusetts, where the interests of the shipbuilding trust are supreme. The war has shown how useless the German navy, in spite of perfection and speedy actions, has become once Germany's neighbors have learned that it is a tool of imperialistic conquests and have formed an alliance against it. What is more, the U-boats, a comparatively inexpensive weapon, have proved fatal to ten-million-dollar floating fortresses which are powerless as coastel

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defense also. The shipbuilding and steel trust that have been making untold millions on war ships for the United States have well sensed that the recognition of these facts would endanger their profits; hence Gardner's resolution. Many of our dailies, but particularly the Hearst papers, suffer daily attacks of militarist fever, and this artificial excitement which is trying to justify itself by referring to the "stirred-up public" would be incomplete if our well-known big game killer, "Teethadore" Roosevelt, were not joining with them.

For this reason, we welcomed with great joy the words of refusal that the President gave out to our jingoes and militarists in his message to Congress last Tuesday. Said he, among other things:

"We have never had, and we shall never have a big standing army as long as we shall remain true to our principles and ideals. We shall not require our men to spend the best years of their lives in training for the business of war. In the case of any future national emergency we have to depend, as we

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have depended in the past, not on a standing army, but on the citizens."

These are principles fully befitting a modern man. The jingoes would like to make the people believe that they have their welfare at heart, but cannot find for this any better arguments than that which the old Romans so skillfully manipulated: "Si vis pacem para bellum" (Who wants peace should be preparing for war). If we have not made a bit of progress from the time of the Romans, then our whole civilization is not worth a snuff of tobacco. Of course, the Roman Empire, its beautiful slogan notwithstanding, finally became a prey of barbarians whom it had trained in the business of war for the defense of its peace; but that is nothing which our jingoes would find worth consideration. Logic is the last thing that could motivate their argument. If it is really true that preparations for war lead to peace, why is Europe squirming in an ocean of blood today? Why is Germany which was fully prepared for the war up to and including the very last button on the uniform of the very least reserve, being attacked from all sides today, isolated from the rest of the world, with misery at home, the reputation of

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a burglar abroad, and the vision of a terrible catastrophe on the horizon? At the beginning of the war, the United States was swelling considerably with pride over her reputation as the most peaceful country in the world. Now we are getting ready for the role of arbitrator at the expected peace conference, but at the same time attempts are being made to push us on the same inclined plane of militarism on which Europe is skidding into an abyss.

No theory has ever been so completely disproved than that of preserving peace through preparations for war. Europe has given us a lesson we should never forget. Who can deny the glaring truth that Europe could have been spared all the bloodshed, all the murdering and destruction that shakes the very foundations of her civilization, had it not been for her enormous armaments that grew from year to year? What sane person can maintain that the only way to avoid her fate is to follow her footsteps? The idea that the victorious countries could turn against the United States when the war is over, is extremely silly. It is quite clear already that all the warring countries

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both victors and the defeated, will come out of the war in such a weakened condition that they will not even think of getting ready for another conflict, and particularly not another conflict with a country that is not exhausted, and of which not even the most ambitious could believe that it would tolerate permanent occupation of any of its parts.

The jingoes who lament our lack of preparedness seem to either have a poor memory or to be unwilling to remember. For more than one hundred years the United States did not have a single war that was provoked by an attack from another country. Nobody will maintain that we were attacked by Spain. If no country dared try to attack the United States when it was its weakest, that is during the Civil War, how can it be expected that such a plan could be in preparation now? The United States, in spite of its lack of preparedness, is paying a greater ransom to militarism today than any other country. The expenses for pensions and armaments cost now more than six hundred million dollars a year, or about sixty per cent of our government's income. Where would we get with the establishment of a standing army, enlargement of

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1914.

reserves, strengthening of our war fleet, and all the other plans of our militarists if these should be adopted? The only result of such arming would be bigger debt with the resulting economic misery, to say nothing of getting into wars with foreign alliances of nations which, seeing our armaments, would needs begin suspecting that we are out for conquests, the same as it happened in Germany.

All this leads to the one inevitable conclusion that the best means for avoiding war is avoiding all preparations for it. A man who wants to prevent fire in his home will not be foolish enough to store there inflammable material. A plan as silly as that we have to chalk up to jingoes. The best defense of the country is millions of citizens who have learned to love it. But they will get no help from those who are trying to bring this country to the brink of an economic chasm by their militaristic craze. It is interesting to note that it was the immigrants who have flooded Washington with their protests against militaristic propaganda, but this is only natural. Those who have come here from Europe had had opportunity to learn about the

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1914.

"blessings" of militarism and are therefore entitled to talk about its faults and "advantages". If our Union will remain free of that plague, it will owe thanks to the immigrants. After all, the jingoistic propaganda has had at least one most desirable result. An antimilitaristic association has been founded in Washington which will be prepared to disclose the sources of this despicable movement. Then we shall learn who are the patriots that are trying so unselfishly to save the country from an enemy that does not exist.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

CATCHING UP ON NEGLECTED EDUCATION

(Editorial)

No matter what you say, the European war is proving most beneficial for America. America has been taking notice of Europe in order to catch up on her knowledge of the Continent, knowledge that was being sadly neglected, and also on her knowledge of each of Europe's several countries. Up to the outbreak of the war, this knowledge was very meager, not only in the case of the "man on the street" but also among the educated classes....That this is the case may be proved by many a funny story our university professors could tell....

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1914.

AN EXPLANATION OF OUR POSITION
(Editorial)

It seems that it is necessary to explain certain things to people who are surprised to see that we sympathize with the Russians in this war in spite of the fact that the Russians are fighting against Bohemian soldiers. It should be made clear that our brothers in the old country have gone into war, with very few exceptions, very unwillingly; that they did not approve of the war declaration; and that they do not agree with the motives which have led to the war; that, in fact they have condemned these motives. War was not declared by the people of Austria or by their representatives in the Diet of Vienna. The Vienna government, in starting this wholesale carnage, did not consult anybody except its evil spirit in Berlin, in whose services it has been for many years.

We are convinced that the majority of Bohemian regiments would immediately

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1914.

go over to the Russians side if this were possible and if such a step would not constitute the greatest potential danger to the whole nation in the old country, to all these old men and women who stayed at home. As long as the Vienna government and the Germans are not completely defeated, as long as they are not absolutely impotent, such a revolt against them is unthinkable, because they would be sure to use the last remnant of power to wreak vengeance on the Bohemians, and this would be the most terrible kind of revenge.

Anybody who is somewhat acquainted with conditions will know that this gigantic war is nothing more than a culmination of the eternal struggle between Slavdom and the Germanism, a struggle in which only the Bohemians were called upon to endure the greatest sacrifices. A cruel fate now forces them to fight in this decisive phase of the struggle for the German cause. That they cannot be enthusiastic about it, everybody will agree. We, who have full liberty to express our opinion, to give way to our sympathies, would be committing the worst kind of treason against the Bohemian and Slavic cause if we did not

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1914.

tell ourselves and the whole world that we are placing all our hopes for the existence and the future of the nation of which we are members in a victory for Russia, and that we dread the possibility of Austria's and Germany's victory as perhaps the most terrible catastrophe not only to all of Slavdom, and the Austrian Slavs in particular, but also to the whole of Europe, and even to all humanity. We are happy, therefore, that the Bohemian-Slavonic press in the United States fully shares this opinion, and that there is not a single Bohemian or Slovak newspaper in this country that would side with Austria. That there are a few individuals who are imbued with Hungarian or Austrian patriotism is not suprising. The hundreds of years of oppression under which our Bohemian and Slovak nation has suffered at the hands of the Germans on one side and the Hungarians on the other were bound to leave marks which are not easily erased. But the fact that these Austro-Hungarian patriots among us are so few and so far between that they are such a weak minority of those who think and act as Slavs and sensible humans is proof that our nation has a good, strong, and healthy core, that it cherishes its ideals, and that it is worthy of their realization. Let us

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1914.

hope that their realization will come about with the help of Russia, France, and England. The Germans and the Austrians have always marred our ideals and desires, and they want to destroy them completely in this war.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1914.

THE SUCCESS OF BOHEMIAN INTERVENTION IN ENGLAND
(A Cablegram to the Association of Bohemian-American Newspapermen)

The question of Bohemians in England has been decided favorably by the Parliament. No more will the Bohemians be classified as Austrians, and a committee of Bohemians has been authorized to identify Bohemians and Bohemian property. The first action of the committee was to identify Bohemians in camps of war prisoners, and these people were immediately released.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1914.

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER NA ZDAR

(From the Bohemian American Press Bureau)

The second issue of the newspaper Na Zdar (To Success), published by Paris Bohemians to keep French political circles informed on the desires and aims of the Bohemian nation as well as on her position in the present war in which our fate will be decided, has reached our office. In addition to the editorial, the number contains several articles by French publicists and authors, friends of the Bohemian nation. There is a wealth of material in this number....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 13, 1914.

THE HONOR OF BOHEMIANS DEFENDED BY THE
CESKO-AMERICKA TISKOVA KANCELAR

From the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American
Press Bureau)

An influential Chicago newspaper, The Daily News, which has at other times published a number of articles favorable, even flattering, to the Bohemians, recently published a report from Budapest in which the behavior of Bohemian and other Slavic soldiers in this war is considered from an absolutely erroneous point of view.

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar refuted this report by a letter from its secretary, which The Daily News published under the title "Conditions in Austria" and which reads /in translation/ as follows:

"Many articles dealing with the war are appearing nowadays in American

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 13, 1914.

newspapers. One of these was written by Dr. Ernst A. Loewinger, army physician in a Budapest hospital. Mr. R. H. Swing, special correspondent of The Daily News in Berlin, sent this article to Chicago for publication.

"In his article, Dr. Loewinger quotes statements of sick and wounded Bohemian soldiers to the effect that they would rather die under the Austrian flag than become Russian or Serbian subjects. He further states that the Bohemian and Polish regiments have been fighting 'like lions,' and that a Prague businessman has denied reports that the Bohemians are 'unreliable'. They enjoy so many liberties and such wonderful prosperity under the Austrian government!

"If Dr. Loewinger's statements concerning Bohemian and Polish soldiers are authentic, it is certain that his informers were not Bohemians. The nonsense about liberty and prosperity comes from an entirely different source. There is just one explanation that can account for it: fear of political stool

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pigeons. Such fear is common in Austria even in peace times, and it is general at this moment. Thus, Miss Alice Itch, an American correspondent in Vienna, writes as follows: 'Arrests of the Viennese are very frequent whenever they mention something about Austrian failures. There are stool pigeons all over. The other day I was sitting in a coffee house on Praterstrasse in a group of very nervous people. I saw refugees from Galicia swapping experiences, cautiously, carefully, and in a whispering voice. Suddenly, I noticed that a young man, whose thin, sallow face bore witness of recent suffering, was left standing alone. He had been deserted by his friend, whom I saw whispering something to a man standing at the door, and then leaving the place. The refugee was instantly arrested. He had talked to a stool pigeon!'

"The soldiers, however, are being spied on to an even greater degree, because they know more than those who have not been in the war. It is certain that the soldiers do not trust even the physicians who treat them. There is not

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 13, 1914.

a single Bohemian, or Pole, or Ruthenian, or Croatian who would gladly die for Austria or the Austrian government. The fact is that thousands of them would be happy to die if their death would liberate their country from Austria!

"It is absurd to say that the Bohemians are unreliable. They are absolutely reliable, but on the other side of the fence. Even should Bohemian soldiers turn their rifles against the officers who lead them, it would not be treason. True enough, they have sworn to be true and obedient to the Emperor, but this was the forced oath of a recruit who could not help himself. Some years ago, a Bohemian recruit refused to take the oath. He was put in jail and kept there much longer than he would have had to stay in the army. Can a man who betrays an oath of this kind be called a traitor?

"We Bohemians in America know how our soldiers in this war feel. Their letters do not say a great deal. They know that every line is first read

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by a censor. But in spite of this, enough trickles through to show the true feeling of Slavic soldiers in the Austrian army. A soldier of the 30th Home Defense [Zemebranceky] Regiment, who was wounded near Tomasov in Russian Poland, writes: "When we were crossing the Russian border on our terrible march, our officers urged us to shout "Hurrah!" They are watching us all the time, and woe to those who arouse their suspicions!"

"At that, what Dr. Loewinger says about the lionlike bravery of Bohemian and Polish soldiers may be quite true. But it is easy to explain. At the beginning of the war, the Austrian government spread rumors about terrible atrocities which, it was alle ed, were being perpetrated by Russians and Serbs on the Austrian wounded. It is quite probable that these rumors were largely believed at the start, because the soldiers did not, at the time, have any opportunity to find out otherwise. Therefore, they fought like lions in order not to fall into the hands of the enemy.

"During the mobilization of the Austrian army, there were many soldiers

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Denni Masatel, Nov. 13, 1914.

brave enough to give expression to their own true opinion about this war, but they were immediately shot. Slavic soldiers are much more careful now.

"If there is anything certain, it is the fact that millions of the oppressed Slavs in Austria have not forgotten the hundreds of years of injustice they had to take from the German and Austrian governments. We do not wish that they be annexed by Russia or Serbia, but we do look forward to the day when German overlordship in Austria will be a matter of history."

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1914.

THE POLES AND WE

(Editorial)

The Poles in America are spending a great deal of money on the publication of a new weekly, Free Poland, which is being sent free of charge to all newspapers, as well as to prominent and influential persons in America. In this way, the Poles acquaint the public with their desires, teach the Americans to appreciate the Polish contributions to American culture and civilization.

The publication costs a great deal of money, but the advantages which it will some day bring the Poles will be more than worth it. The peace negotiations will most likely be conducted in the United States, just as they were in the case of the Russo-Japanese War. America will be duly acquainted with such questions as who the Poles are, what their desires are, and how these desires are justified. When one of the warring nations evinces a willingness to grant independence to the Poles, the proposal will find a strong supporter in the

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American mediator, whether he be President Wilson or anybody else.

Action of this or a similar kind should be undertaken by the American Bohemians also. But among us, nothing can be done without much ado, a great deal of discussion, considerable strife and contention. There are suspicions here, partisan interests there, and when we finally get together it is usually-- too late.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKÉ NÁRODNÍ SDRUŽENÍ V AMERICE

(Reported by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The recent meeting of the České Národní Sdružení V Americe (Bohemian National Alliance in America), held under the chairmanship of president, Dr. Ludvík Fisher, on the premises of the American State Bank, dealt with the communication of Paris Bohemians whom the French authorities recognized not as Austrians, but as members of the Bohemian nation, a nation friendly to Russia and France. This event, revealing the fundamental attitude of official France, is of extraordinary political importance for the consideration of the Bohemian question in general. The České Národní Sdružení in Chicago, with its branches in other American cities, has taken advantage of this opportunity to express its thanks to the President of the French Republic, to the French premier, and to the mayor of the City of Paris, as representatives of the French nation, for having taken this attitude, and to renew its assurance of

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III H the most friendly feelings of Bohemian-America--a full eighth of the
IV whole Bohemian nation--toward France. This expression is contained
in a communication, of which copies will be delivered to the French
Consulate in Chicago by a special delegation. These communications also
express the hope that at the proper time, the desires and just claims of the
Bohemian nation will be remembered.

Mr. James Stěpina reported on the contents of a letter from Mr. Thomas Capek of New York. Mr. Čapek advises that our "New York countrymen are willing to co-operate, but money collected in New York will remain there, and only New Yorkers will have the right to make dispositions concerning its use." In the discussion following this announcement, the point was stressed that the České Národní Sdružení in Chicago has always been of the opinion that collections made in various cities should be reported separately, and dispositions concerning their use should be made after an agreement has been reached among all the Bohemian communities concerned. The political action, however,

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brings Bohemian-America into the international forum, and we must have one and only one form of leadership. Contributions in the way of informative articles, as well as other means of acquainting the public with the Bohemian question, are always welcome; but even those should be conceived from one single point of view and along previously agreed-upon lines.

The Sdružení received with appreciation the report on Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal's lecture before the Chicago Press Club. The lecture was very well attended by the representatives of the American press and met with such success that it was published verbatim in the Club's official organ, which is sent to the editorial offices of all American newspapers. The Sdružení decided to purchase a substantial number of copies of the issue and send them to influential individuals for information about the Bohemian nation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1914.

THE BOHEMIAN ACTION IN PARIS
(By the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

That the action of our countrymen residing in the capital of France is serious, indeed, is proved by the fact that they are publishing a newspaper, the Na Zdar, which is printed in the French language. A few copies of this paper have been received by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau). This publication, printed on two pages of the large newspaper size, carries not only timely articles, speculative essays, and news items written by capable and well-informed countrymen, but also contributions of men whose names are well known throughout the French nation, one of whom is Mr. J. Sansbouf, for many years president of the French Gymnastic Federation; another, Writer J. Denis; then J. Garat, deputy and member of the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs; such authors as Henry Goujon, the Alsatian patriot, Regamy; and many others. The two principal men among the Bohemian contributors are the editor of the paper, Mr. J. Hoffman-Kratky, and the noted painter, Mr. Frantisek Krupka.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1914.

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The twelve columns of reading matter offered to the French public by the paper are a compilation of facts, speculations, and opinions exclusively concerning the Bohemian nation and its indisputable right to independence. The paper also contains the texts of official manifestations by which the Bohemian colony in Paris advised the president of the French Republic, Mr. Poincare, the French Minister of War, and the Russian Ambassador to France, Izvolsky, of the formation of the League of Bohemian Volunteers who are now fighting side by side with the French, Belgians, and English against the archenemy of Slavdom. Also, the official communication of the Paris Municipal Council to the Bohemian colony is an exceedingly interesting document. Not a single Bohemian living outside of the old country should neglect to secure the issues of the Na Zdar. These will become important historical documents of the war of the civilized world against German imperialism.

The paper reminds the French nation that the Bohemian Diet expressed the Bohemian nation's sincere sympathy to the defeated French nation when the German army surrounded Paris with a ring of cannon and bayonets in 1870.

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Elsewhere we read that two of the Bohemians who helped defend Paris on that occasion and fought on its bastions, our countrymen Vyhnalek and Mila, still live in Paris. The history of Bohemia's oppression under the Austrian yoke is presented in a short but very excellent article by the historian, Professor J. Denis, himself. This is the way his article ends: "The measure is full. The Bohemians now have repudiated the contract made in days of delusion with the Hapsburgs, who have been violating it from the very beginning. The Bohemians existed before Austria and will exist after it. The hour of their national freedom has come. The contract between the Hapsburgs and the Austrian Slavs is torn to pieces. A new life is beginning for the oppressed Slovaks, Moravians, Bohemians, and Silesians. The day of glory for the scions of Zizka's comrades is here. The independent 'Cechia' [personification of the lands of the Bohemians, Cechs] will group around itself all her sons scattered from the slopes of the Tatra Mountains to the foothills of the Rudohori [German: Erzgebirge, a mountain chain forming the north-east border of Bohemia]. She will resume her seat among independent nations, will again take up her mission, which demands that she be the connecting

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link between the western and eastern European civilizations. She will again become the apostle of the gospel of liberty, justice, and humanity which her Peter Chelcicky taught in the fifteenth century.

"Francis Joseph has lived just long enough to pay a just price for his faults and crimes. A stupid legend has lately been spun around the atrocious oldster who ascended the throne with bloody hands and is ending his rule with a horrible orgy of murders. This vile knight has not had enough self-esteem to remember his degrading humiliation and has agreed to become the tail end (sic) [stooge] of the Hohenzollerns who have raped his capital. This Catholic lord has sent his regiments to help those who are burning cathedrals. His private life has been without dignity, his public life without honor. He has betrayed his most devoted servants, violated his most sacred vows. A husband without kindness, a father without heart, petty pietist without faith, king without virtue, nobleman without nobleness, he is a fitting end to the Hapsburg dynasty which has not produced a single great ruler, a single honest man. With him goes Austria, about whom Gladstone used to say that it has done

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nothing but evil. There is no place for it in that Europe which now is being born. Let the gravediggers haul away its cadaver! May a world of peace, liberty, and brotherhood take its place! Make room for the Bohemian nation!"

These are the words of farewell to Austria from a man who, next to Luetzow and Leger, has done most to make the wide world acquainted with the Bohemian nation.

In another article, the brothers J. and F. Regamy compare Bohemia to Alsace. Painter Frantisek Krupka discusses the future form of the Bohemian State in an article entitled "La Boheme". The deputy and expert in international law, J. Garat, contributes a long article, "Les Tcheques," in which he translates stirring stanzas of Kolar's "Slavy Dcera" (Daughter of Glory). Henry Goujon has addressed sincere words of thanks to the Bohemians for their friendship toward France and to the four hundred Bohemian volunteers who have entered into the service of the French Republic.

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The paper also contains news from Bohemia which, however, came from Paris to America; and finally the text of the proclamation of the political committee to the French press and French authorities explaining the relationship and attitude of the Bohemians and other Slavs toward the warring powers.

This, the first issue of the paper containing so many French contributions of the highest quality, written by prominent Frenchmen, is sufficient proof that the action of our Paris countrymen is serious, seriously conducted, and that it deserves the support of Bohemians in America. It is only fitting that we should recommend that our countrymen here help to support the paper Na Zdar so that its publication will not have to be discontinued. This may be done by subscribing for it. The paper will always have a considerable value, even for those who do not know the French language. For those who read French, it will be a reminder of these stirring times in which the fate of the Bohemian nation is being decided. In future years, it will be of great historical value.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1914.

All those who can afford to do it and believe that it is necessary to keep informing the world about the cultural level, the desires, and the rights of the Bohemian nation should send us their contributions for the political action of our Paris countrymen. Even if it should not succeed in all its efforts, it can never fail in one: It will be calling the attention of influential people to our nation. True enough, we in America have actions of our own, particularly the war relief and the no less important local political action which will be a great publicity campaign, if nothing else. We think, however, that there are enough countrymen here in America who can afford generous contributions to our local activities and also substantially support the work of our Paris countrymen.

The subscription price of Na Zdar, which will appear fortnightly during the war, is five French francs, or one dollar. This may be sent, together with any other contributions you may want to make, to the treasurer of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni V Americe (Bohemian National Alliance in America), Mr. James F. Stepina, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1914.

THE TWO LISTS

(Editorial)

Two kinds of lists are appearing these days in Bohemian-American newspapers. One gives the names of the dead, wounded, and sick Bohemian soldiers in the European war, fighting against their wills and convictions, under the black and yellow rag [colors of the Austrian flag]; the other gives the names of those who have contributed money to the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee). He who has just a bit of humane feeling in his heart and a drop of Bohemian blood in his veins should lay these two next to each other and see for himself which of them is longer and more substantial, which of them contains more names. Such a comparison is bound to remind him of his humane and national duties.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1914.

MASS MEETING FOR PEACE

A meeting of Bohemian women, which was to be a protest against the terrible bloodshed in Europe and a great manifestation for the growing movement for world peace, was held yesterday under the auspices of the Klub Ceskych Obcanek (Bohemian Women's Citizen Club) in the hall of Sokol Chicago. But the meeting achieved its aim only in part. The attendance was comparatively small and would have appeared weak even in a much smaller hall than the one in which it was held. The efforts of the Klub Ceskych Obcanek were frustrated by the indifference of our general public, and the poor attendance was so much more distressing because the meeting was visited by a number of prominent non-Bohemian people and well-known workers.

The meeting was opened shortly after 3 P. M. with a short address by Dr. Marie S. Schmidt, who explained the real purpose of the meeting and justly condemned the terrible bloodshed that amazes the whole world. She expressed the hope that this war would be the last in the history of the

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human race, because it should be expected that after the horrible experiences of this war, the nations will find a way to a peaceful solution of their differences in an international court of justice.

The next speaker was Assistant Corporation Counsel Craig, who came to the meeting in the company of the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court, Anton J. Cermak. He came as personal representative of Mayor Harrison, whose sudden illness prevented him from attending the meeting. Mayor Harrison was to be the principal speaker of the day, but in Mr. Craig he found a worthy substitute, for Mr. Craig is a speaker of great ability and his address was listened to with profound interest. He based his speech on the idea that America can do a great deal for peace because it has the power of popular conviction, the protests of which are being heard everywhere. It is to our women's credit, he said, that they stand in the first row of those whose efforts are directed toward peace.

Beautiful and moving was the speech delivered by one of our most intelligent

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1914.

woman workers, Mrs. Klara Klaus. She took the point of view of a woman whose heart is firmly rooted in humaneness and love of mankind. The present war is not being waged for the sake of liberty; it is not necessary for the protection of homes; it does not have its origin in moral convictions, but in selfishness and greedy ambition. Therefore, it provokes every sane and sensitive person to protest, and all these cries unite in one powerful voice of condemnation. The Bohemian women, members of a nation which from time immemorial has been victimized by the furies of war, have the best reasons to work for the abolition of war and militarism in general.

Equally effective was the speech delivered by Judge John A. Watson, the man to whom the greatest credit is due for the establishment of children's playgrounds on Chicago's West Side. Mr. Watson spoke as an experienced jurist who, during his forty years' practice of law, has come to the conclusion that nine out of every ten lawsuits could be settled without litigation. What applies to individuals applies equally to nations. Also, international disputes could be settled peacefully, without resorting to such drastic

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Denni Khasatel, Oct. 5, 1914.

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measures as war and all the horrors, suffering, and destruction in its wake.

Miss Mary McDowell, a prominent settlement worker and a lady of keen intellect who, next to Jane Addams, is among Chicago's most worthy women, discussed in a most sympathetic manner the experiences she encountered on her trip through Europe. She spent three months there, during which time she traveled through Germany, Belgium, France, and England. One whole day she spent on an inspection tour of the Krupp works in Essen. There, at a banquet, someone explained to her that war is indispensable, that it is a necessary part of the process of civilization. Soon thereafter, she participated in a meeting for peace on Trafalgar Square in London where, from the base of Admiral Nelson's monument, she listened to fiery words of speakers who were enthusiastically devoted to the ideal of world peace.

On Trafalgar Square, everybody has complete freedom of speech. Here you hear both Socialists and suffragettes. Two hundred thousand people, all of

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whom applauded the speakers' arguments, participated in the meeting, and today--in spite of all that--England is sending a huge army into the war! A new era has to come; the people have to be re-educated, and in that, women will play the most important role. The speaker warned against the growth of militarism in America, and against the building of dreadnaughts. She concluded by requesting the organizers of the meeting to send President Wilson a telegram expressing full agreement with his policy of neutrality and his efforts for peace.

Professor Jaroslav Emrhal also made a very excellent speech. He touched upon the sad, stirring scenes that were taking place after the proclamation of mobilization in Bohemia, where at all, even the smallest depots, fathers were painfully parting with their families. Even here in America, the war inflicts pain. All we need is to visit families with friends and relatives in the old country who had to go to the war, and we realize what a terrible evil war is. He expressed the opinion that this war will be fought to the very end, because only in that way can the chain of causes which led to it

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1914.

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be removed. But with all its horrors, the war has one good feature: It stirs up propaganda for its abolition and thus promotes and supports the still greater efforts of friends of international peace. The speaker suggested that this meeting should have, in addition to its moral effect, a practical result in the form of a collection for the Jesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee). The collection was taken up, and in view of the spirit of the audience we suppose it resulted in a substantial contribution to the Vybor's funds.

The final speech of the meeting was delivered by Mr. Melichar, the secretary of the Jesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau). He discussed present conditions in Europe, about which he has very thorough information. His speech, too, was listened to most attentively and rewarded according to its merit.

The program of yesterday's meeting was enriched by several violin selections presented by our virtuoso, Mr. Vaclav Machek, with the piano accompaniment by his wife, Mrs. Bozena Lestina-Machek.

WPA (LL) 100-10000

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT MANIFESTATION FOR PEACE

If the horrors of war affect anybody to a greater degree than most of us, it is the woman who has not only to bear the burden of unusual cares, but frequently is deprived of all that forms the foundation of her life. It is therefore quite natural that women would raise their voices in these war-like times and demand that their protest against the cruel paradox of the enlightened twentieth century--war--be heard. Never before has humanity been plunged into the abyss of war for more trifling reasons than now and, therefore, it is still more imperative to voice a protest.

A protest against the present war will be voiced today, at the meeting called by the Klub Ceskych Obcanek (Bohemian Women Citizens' Club) in the hall of Sokol Chicago at 2 P. M. The organizers hope that all those who wish to protest against this war and manifest their desire for peace will be present at this meeting.

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A number of prominent speakers will address the meeting, among them, Mayor Harrison, Judge Watson, Professor V. Zmrhal, secretary of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), Mr. A. G. Melichar, Mrs. Klara Klaus, etc. The admission is free in spite of the fact that musical selections will fill in the program. A very large attendance is therefore expected.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1914.

LISTS OF WOUNDED, SICK, AND DEAD

Every day the paper carries lists of the wounded, sick, and dead as published in official Austrian bulletins. The lists take from three to four columns, full length, in every issue.7

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.A BELGIAN MINISTER'S VIEW ON THE
BOHEMIAN QUESTION

(Article by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

September 26, 1914, is a red-letter day in the history of Bohemian propaganda. The Ceske narodni sdruzeni has secured, through a serious, well founded, and tactfully conducted move a group of friends who may mean a great deal in times of transition and profound changes which Europe will have to go through at the end of this war.

It is the day of the visit to Chicago of the commission sent by King Albert I to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. After having completed their diplomatic mission, the members of the delegation made a hurried trip through the United States and Canada. They stayed in Chicago only fourteen hours. They spent the day sightseeing, were the guests of the

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Chicago Club at noon, and were introduced in the evening to their countrymen at a huge and spirited mass meeting.

This meeting took place in the Gold Room of Hotel de Jonche at Monroe and State Streets. The small Belgian colony of Chicago was represented by about two hundred members, in addition to whom there were many Frenchmen, Englishmen, and a delegation of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance). The reason for sending this delegation was to express to the Belgians the heartfelt sympathies and sincere admiration of the Belgian nation by all American Bohemians, to give them information concerning the situation of the Bohemian nation in this world conflict, and to ask their friendship for a nation which, in so many respects, particularly in its history of suffering and oppression, resembles the nation of the brave Belgians. The Bohemian delegation consisted of Mr. James F. Stepina, president, and Mr. Jaromir R. Fsenka, secretary of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau); Professor

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Jaroslav Emrhal, secretary of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council); Josef Holpuch, president of the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club); Dr. Ludvik Fisher, president, Mr. Emanuel Beranek, vice-president, Mr. Alois Melichar, secretary, of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance); and Mr. F. J. Trunecek, chairman of the Cleveland branch of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Felix J. Streyckmans, president of the association of Belgian societies in Chicago, who introduced the several members of the commission. The chairman of the commission, Henry Carton De Viart, addressed the assembly first in the French language and then in the Flemish language. He expressed pleasure at the fact that the American Belgians, although they have become Americans, do not lose their love for their native country; and now, particularly, they show such a deep interest in its future fate. He cautioned his countrymen to resist all temptation to violate the neutrality of this country, and asked them to contribute

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IV generously to the relief of their countrymen in Beligum, most
 of whom are now in misery and distress, driven from their homes,
and deprived of their supporters.

The next speaker was the well-known leader of the Free Thought movement,
Mr. Hymans, who spoke in both languages of his country.

The horrors of war and the devastation of beautiful Belgium by German
vandals were vividly described by the minister of foreign affairs, Emil
Vandervelde, who is the leader of the Socialist Party in Belgium and
organizer of the general, so-called "quiet" strike that took place in
Belgium two years ago. "God, to whom the German Kaiser so frequently
prays for help," said this prominent Socialist, "has done one great thing
for us Belgians. He has joined all of us--Catholics, Liberals, Socialists--
into one single nation. I, who was a leader of the Republican party in
Belgium, am talking to you now as a representative of the Belgian King.

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Now we are all Belgians, and therein lies our salvation."

Minister Vandervelde said that his wife was born in England and is, at present, in the United States organizing collections for Belgians who have been impoverished by the war. He announced that she will soon be in Chicago, where she will lecture.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by applause. But when they described the suffering and sorrows that have visited their nation; the flight of the inhabitants of cities, towns, and villages from their homes in order that they might save bare lives, and now they roam, shelterless, about the devastated country and are perishing of hunger; the women who were catching and hanging on to automobiles on the highways, praying the travelers to take them along and let them flee the approaching German soldiers; the children, without parents and relatives, sneaking with heart-rending cries around their burned homes: Many a brave man's eye shed a tear of profound sympathy and compassion.

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The meeting ended with the singing of the Belgian and American national anthems. While marching out of the hall, the assembly sang the "Marseillaise," in which most voices joined and resounded majestically throughout the entire hotel.

Thereafter, the Bohemian delegation was granted a special audience in the Green Room, adjoining the room where the meeting had been held. When the delegates of the Belgian nation entered the room, the Bohemian delegates were introduced individually by Consul Cyrill Vermeren. They all exchanged cordial handshakes with one another, whereupon the spokesman for the Bohemian delegation, Mr. Psenka, greeted the guests in the French language on behalf of Chicago Bohemians and the entire great branch of the Bohemian nation in America. Among other things, he said:

"Your soldiers are shedding their blood for the sacred cause of liberty; they are giving their lives for the independence of their country; they are

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

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IV sacrificing all that is dear to them for the honor of their flag,
 thus putting in practice the slogan of your noble, galant King
Albert: 'Potius mori quam coedari' (Rather die than yield).

"Our unfortunate brothers in the beautiful Bohemian lands, in the very heart of Europe, cannot do this, because they are being made a part of the Austrian army by force, under the flag of their oppressors, in the ranks of foes of justice and liberty. But their hearts and souls are all on your side--on the side of right.

"The Bohemians, the Slovaks, the Poles, the Ruthenians, the Slovenes, the Croatians, the Bosnians, the Dalmatians: All these Slavs are your brothers. How many of them--nobody will ever be able to determine their number--are giving their lives for your cause, for the cause of liberty of small nations? We know very well where to seek the reason for the general failure of the Austrian army, which loses even in cases where the enemy is many times

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

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IV smaller. The Slavs of Austria are convinced that the victory of the Allies will mean the beginning of an era of new life for them, an era in which they will finally be able to breathe the blessed air of freedom.

"We have come to express to you the admiration and sympathy of the Bohemian nation and, at the same time, to present the request that your Excellencies may also remember other small nations when Europe is finally liberated from the monster of tyranny and the time comes to discuss the conditions of peace; may the small nations which do not enjoy the privilege of fighting for their destiny with an armed fist be remembered. We hope that you will speak for your friends, the Bohemian nation, whose eight million members worship at the shrine of the same ideals of equality, fraternity, and liberty of which the Belgian nation is justly so proud."

After this address, delivered in the delegates' native language and listened

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

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IV to in deep silence and with keen attention, the Bohemian delegation presented each member of the commission with a printed copy of this address and a copy of an informative article. This article, written in the French language, contains concise, but exact information concerning the desires and rights of the Bohemian nation, and a clear explanation of its present situation. It is printed in a booklet of exquisite taste on heavy vellum. The document's beauty is equalled only in its importance. An additional ten copies of this memorandum were given to the commission's secretary, Count Louis Lichtervelde, with the request that he present them to other influential people in Belgium. Each member of the commission was also presented with a copy of Professor Will. V. Monroe's beautiful book, "Bohemia and the Cechs".

After the address by the speaker of the Bohemian delegation, the Belgian minister of justice and the leader of the Belgian commission, Carton de Viart, took the floor and cordially thanked the Bohemian delegation for

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its expression of sympathy. He promised to pass it on to the leaders of the Belgian nation and to the Belgian people.

Following this, he made a statement which deeply stirred the hearts of all the Bohemians, and which may be presented to the Bohemian nation as a promise for the future made by a man who belongs to the ranks of those who will participate in negotiations in which conditions in Europe will be settled after the war.

"You have touched upon a question," said the chairman of the commission, "to which diplomatic circles today pay great attention. My obligation to respect the neutrality of this country restrains me from going into details, but I may say this much: In the present case, European diplomacy will not be able to avoid finding a definite solution to the problem of relations between large and small nations, and it will have to be solved in a way which will stop all national strife once and for all, making it

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IV possible for every nation to live its own life and to progress as an individual, independent unit. After independent Poland, whose destiny is now emerging from the chaos of war, the rest of the oppressed nations will have to get due satisfaction.

"I repeat that we shall study the memorandum by whose presentation you have honored our delegation most carefully, and we shall speak about you and support your claims whenever and wherever we shall be able to help your cause. Your visit and your action will remain in our memory as one of the most outstanding events of our journey which we are undertaking in these sad and critical times.

"Many thanks to you, friends; many thanks to you, Bohemians, many thanks!"

The stately, sturdy Belgian spoke these words with deep emotion, which was shared by all who were present. After this, the members of the Belgian

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

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IV commission grouped around the Bohemian delegates and asked them, first in English, then in the French language, various questions which showed their lively interest in the Bohemian nation. Of course, all questions were gladly and readily answered. The Belgians were particularly interested in learning about the relations between Bohemians and Austrian Poles. They knew quite well that until now, the Poles had been supporting the government party that has been preventing the other Slavs from getting justice. But they were confident that this will change in the near future.

The Socialist leader, Vandervelde, asked whether the news of the many Austrian debacles has reached Bohemia. The reply to this, naturally, was in the affirmative, and was substantiated by citations from various passages in recent letters which carry true indications of the spirit now prevailing in the old country.

The Belgians remained in the company of the Bohemians for about fifteen

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

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IV minutes, and departed only when the commission's secretary came in with the announcement that it was time to start for the depot. The adieus were as friendly and warm as the presentation of the memorandum was ceremonial and formal. This is being construed as an indication that the Bohemian party will soon hear from the Belgians, and that our men have made a good and lasting impression.

The presentation of the memorandum was the kind of step which the Narodni Sdruzeni is planning to take whenever there is an opportunity to influence such personages of whom it can be expected to have a word in deciding the future form of Europe.

There have been organizations similar to the Narodni Sdruzeni formed in several other Bohemian settlements in the United States. They have been asked by the Narodni Sdruzeni to join efforts in order that any action the Bohemians in America may undertake will be strong, unified, and well organized,

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and have behind it all of Bohemian America. A number of these organizations have already expressed their willingness to co-operate, so it may be expected that in a few days the American branch of the Bohemian nation will have a body which will be able to represent and act for it in these important times.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

THE BELGIAN DELEGATION IN CHICAGO

The members of the delegation sent by the Belgian nation to the President of the United States with a protest against the cruelties and wanton policy of destruction by the Germans in the occupied parts of Belgium arrived in Chicago yesterday at 10 A. M. Its members are: Minister of justice, Mr. Henry Carton De Viart; secretary to King Albert, Count Lichtervelde; minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Emil Vandervelde; and one of the world's foremost workers in the Free Thought movement, Mr. Paul Hymans.

Immediately after their arrival in Chicago, the commission was besieged by newspaper reporters who were trying to learn something about the war, the possibilities of peace, and the delegates' opinions on these questions. But the commission definitely refused to enter into any discussion on topics which could be designated as unneutral, and they limited their remarks to their admiration of America in general and Chicago in particular.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

In the evening, in the reception hall of Hotel de Jonghe, the delegation of Chicago Bohemians was presented to the Belgians by the Belgian consul of Chicago, Dr. Cyrill Vermere. The Bohemian delegation consisted of Messrs. James F. Stepina, Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal, Jos. Holpuch, Dr. Ludwig Fisher, and Jaromir Psenka, who placed in the hands of the representatives of the Belgian nation a memorial document printed in the French language about the situation, desires, and rights of the Bohemian nation, and an expression of the warm sympathy and true admiration of the valiant Belgian nation by American Bohemians.

The Belgian delegation left Chicago the same night.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1914.

THE LIBERATING ACTION

(Editorial)

There has been a great deal of debate and discussion about the events in Europe. Among Bohemians, all of these events are being discussed with particular **reference** to the old country, and hundreds of various assumptions are being voiced as to what is going to happen if Austria and Germany are defeated in the present war. Many people talk and newspapers write about the historic moment that has come for the Bohemians, a moment whose importance should be clear to the whole nation.

We admit that there is some truth in this; we admit that there is a great deal of truth in this. A historic time has come for our nation, and its future destiny cannot be ignored by us, even though we are far away from our nation's homeland. None of us can remain indifferent; we all know that. But on the

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1914.

other hand, we should hate to see any premature, childish action, because neither could help the Bohemian cause, and both could do a lot of damage.

As far as we know, there exists a Bohemian-American liberating movement. We are by no means hostile to this action. Every one of us would be happy to see his native country free, to see that it has all the rights and privileges to which it is entitled; but on the other hand, we wish to call attention to a few points which give that action a character which is, to say the least, rather peculiar. We want to send advice to the old country, a country where there are many serious, smart, and intelligent men, and in doing this, we forget that while we are giving advice to others, we do not know how to advise ourselves. Let us first straighten out matters in our own midst and then try to straighten out things in the old country after we have shown a degree of success here in our own house. Not until then can our efforts be looked upon as serious and promising. We have been working here for fifty years and so far have been unable to endow our living here with a certain, definite form, a definite direction.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1914.

Therefore it is right to believe that in a case which concerns not only a branch of a nation, but the nation itself--a nation that has strong and sound foundations--we could give form and direction to that nation in the brief space of a few months? We doubt it.....And if we continue working in that direction, we are undertaking something, which we must know in advance, that is beyond our strength. Let us not overestimate ourselves, but let us rather realize that we do not have sufficient energy for our own small local affairs, and that we certainly do not have sufficient energy to conduct the affairs of the whole nation. They still have energy in Bohemia, and they will show it when the proper time for it comes.

And let us admit something else: We lack not only energy, but we also lack intelligence to undertake any action that would command respect. As an example, let us consider this trifle: We have on hand many letters deriding and abusing us because we carry war news which is unfavorable to Austria. We are accused of being poor Bohemians because we continue to write against Austria, which,

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1914.

according to our news, is losing the war, while we write about the Serbs, Russians, and Montenegrins as continuous victors. With such people, such Slavs among us, is it possible to undertake any action or to rely on their support--Slavs who see their future in old Austria, under old Austria's conditions?

Just recently we had a visit from a "true Bohemian" who could not find strong enough language to threaten us for the way we write about Austria. He will show us, he said, that there are still good Bohemians and Moravians, and they will know how to stop our impudent language and our attacks against Austria. We are lying, he said, when we say that Austria is losing and Russia is winning, a condition which puts us, Bohemians, to shame. When we asked this enlightened Slav why he doesn't tell this to our English-language newspapers from whom we obtain all our war news, he replied that he gives a piece of his mind to whomever he wants to give it, and that is, in the first place, to the editors of the paper to which he subscribes. A great many of his friends, he said, are

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1914.

strongly opposed to the way the Bohemian papers write about the war, and they will not tolerate the continuous attacks and offenses against Austria.

Now, is that not characteristic? Does it not plainly show how immature a certain part of the Slavic people in America are? Is it with this kind of human material that we must work for the liberation of our country? If we were to tell this to other people, they would not believe it was true. But it is. Is it not enough to break one's heart?

We have evidence to this effect, and we can readily believe that among such people, there are many Slavic patriots who would be busy going to the consulate and enthusiastically informing everybody there about each step that is being taken for the liberation of our old country, and the Austrian government would know all about the action before everything could be attempted in Bohemia. That, we believe.

It is our suggestion, therefore, that anything is to be done for our old country,

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 26, 1914.

let us, in the first place, collect contributions. Then let us collect more and more contributions. Nothing will be more sorely needed in the old country than money. There will be not hundreds, but thousands of widows and orphans of our soldiers; there will be many careworn mothers who lost their only support, their sons, in the war; there will be many people of all kinds whom the war has brought to the verge of misery, starvation, and despair. Let us do some heavy liberating along these lines, and we shall have a lot of work to do--work that will be remembered someday by the entire Bohemian nation. Let us be good Samaritans; let us be humans; and let us forget political actions. Let us leave that for those in the old country who know how to go about it--to our leaders there, to our members of the parliament, all of whom will be in the right places at the right time and will know what to do and how to do it.

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DENNÍ HLASATEL

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1914.

THE CHICAGO PROTEST OF THE BELGIAN COMMISSION

(An article by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

In the next few days, Chicago will welcome a commission composed of a few of the most prominent citizens of Belgium who were sent to the United States in order to present a protest here against the vandalism of the German soldiery in the occupied parts of the kingdom.

As our readers know, the commission was received by President Wilson, and they presented him with documents pertaining to the deeds of the Germans, against which the Belgian nation and the whole civilized world must protest. The German delegation from Chicago that went to Washington to "protest against the protest" and refute the Belgians' accusations has not been received by the President.

This very tactful and considerate action of the President toward the overseas

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1914.

guests will be reciprocated by the **delegation's** avoidance of all public manifestations and everything that might seem to deflect the people of the United States from the strict neutrality advocated so strongly by the President.

For this reason, the whole program of the delegation was changed and all public meetings, speeches, and other manifestations have been **deleted** from the itinerary. In Chicago, where they planned to stay for several days, one day of which had been promised to our local Bohemian colony, the delegation will spend only one day. That day's program has not yet been made public, but it is known that it will contain nothing that might give the appearance of a public manifestation. The delegation will not even visit the Chicago colony of its own countrymen in the neighborhood of Logan Square.

There will be, however, an official welcome, and the Bohemians have been notified that their representatives are welcome to take part in it.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1914.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

(Article by the correspondence bureau of the Association of
Bohemian-American Journalists)

Under the chairmanship of Professor J. I. Lohr, Russian language, Cornell in New York, a meeting of the representatives of all Slavonic peoples and central Polish, Russian, Bohemian-Slavonic, Serbian, etc., organizations was held in New York. The representatives met on September 15 and approved the text of a proclamation which will be sent to all central organizations of Slavonic peoples for signatures and then will be delivered to the Russian ambassador, who promised to give it to Czar Nicholas. The manifesto reads as follows:

"HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, NICHOLAS, Czar of all the RUSSIANS

"Your Imperial proclamation to the Poles has thrilled the hearts of all the

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1914.

Slavs and particularly all the Slavs of the United States of America. It is a measure of brotherly love which Great Russia cherishes for her Slavonic brothers in Russia and in other lands. This love is the strongest guarantee that the dawn of **Slavonic** freedom has arrived, when every Slav will be free to worship the God and to speak the language of his Fatherland, and to work out the destiny of his national existence in his own individual way. By your Imperial proclamation Great Russia offers her strong and brotherly hand, and now we are with it, full confident that we are grasping the hand of our great and powerful Slavonic brother who loves us, and who will help us to gain a worthy place among the free and independent nations of the world.

"We assure your Imperial Majesty, and through you we assure our Slavonic brothers of Great Russia, that the Slavs will never forget the great sacrifices which the brave Russian Army has made for the freedom of the Slavs and we promise eternal love and loyalty to the Slavonic cause which Great Russia is championing.

"The Slavonic Brotherhood of the United States of America."

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

LET EVERYONE DO HIS DUTY!

On the Eve of John Huss Jubilee Let us Prove
We are Good Bohemians

John Huss' slogan: "Seek ye the truth and live it" should sink deeply into our minds. How often we hear beautiful talk about patriotism, humaneness, and national duty, and when the time comes to back up this talk with deeds, we neglect the manly action that would be commensurate with our words.

In these days we learn about how our country is bleeding from the thousands of wounds in the bodies of its sons on the battlefields of Europe; we read that misery and hunger threaten the land deprived of its crops; and we hear how unbearable the situation of the working classes, whose earnings have been stopped by the closing of factories, is becoming. Is it not up to us, we who have been able to escape the Moloch of militarism; is it not up to us, who live in plenty--and many of us in luxury--to put our offerings on the old country's altar, to wipe the tears from the cheeks of the bereft, and to save our youth for what we

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

hope will be a better life in the future?

Let every one of us do his duty! Let us not stop with making our own personal contributions, but let every one of us become a propagandist, a solicitor! Only in that way shall we be able to mobilize the seven hundred thousand Bohemians living in the Union; only in that way shall we make the results of our collections worthy of Bohemian America!

All of the larger Jednoty (associations, orders, etc.) have already been approached, with the result that a majority of them have shown their patriotism by making large donations. Now there remain a hundred independent clubs and societies whose names are not in the directories. We ask them to contact our secretary, who will send them collection sheets immediately.

As far as the distribution of collected funds is concerned, no decision has been made so far. Money for relief purposes will not be sent before the proper kind of connection is again established with Bohemia, and until we are certain

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

that every penny will go exactly for the purpose for which it is sent. The distribution proper will be done in co-operation with the Sokols and with Bohemian teachers. Every needy countryman will get some help. Now let us see to it that our funds grow large enough to make that help substantial and sufficient.

All necessary information, as well as collection forms, may be received from Jaroslav V. Nigrin, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

MOTHER COUNTRY CALLS!

Let us Help! Let Deeds Show our Love for the
Native Land and our Nation!

These days, when the most terrible, most bloody war the world has ever seen is raging in Europe; where things are happening that will forever remain in man's memory; and where, in fact, new history is being made, will show the amount of vital energy a nation has, will show how courageous, brave, and self-sacrificing a son it has given. And its fate will be in accord with the nation's merits.

Our country's fate is the one principally involved in this war. Great nations cannot easily be destroyed. But a small nation, especially when it is so unfortunately situated as ours is, may easily become a prey of which the victor can dispose as he pleases. This war will bring to the Bohemian nation either complete liberty and a new, happy life, or a bondage greater than the present one, and the victor will use all possible means for its annihilation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

All its sons, all good Bohemian men and women, must put forth every effort in order that our nation may be strong, keen, full of energy, and capable of vigorous life in these fateful times. This applies also to us, the American Bohemians. We cannot bleed for our native land, but we can help mitigate the terrible effects of the war and instill new hope and strength in the hearts of our brothers and sisters, so that they may not lose faith in themselves and faith in the future of the whole nation.

Conditions in Bohemia and Moravia must be terrible. All men capable of military service have been called to arms and are forced to fight in a war that, to each true Bohemian, is a criminal one. But there was no way out. The farmers had to leave their crops, most of which are rotting in the fields because there are no people and teams, horses, or oxen to harvest them; workingmen had to leave the shops and factories which are now closed; women, old men, and children have been left in a situation which is growing more desperate from day to day. But the full horror of the situation will not be revealed until the winter. Whether the war is over by that time or whether it is still

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going on, there will be greater misery in our country than there has been from time immemorial.

Hence, we happier ones who live in this free country, a country which is not a victim of war madness, must be ready to extend our help. It will have to be great help, enormous help, because it will have to meet a great, enormous need. We must try to take the place, at least to some extent, of the husbands, fathers, and supporters of the widows and orphans of fallen Bohemian soldiers. We must protect them from hunger; we must help in healing the wounds of our brothers who will be returning crippled from the battlefields; we will have to give all we have so that our dear ones over the sea, in our unfortunate native land, may not perish from misery and despair.

Let us forget all discord, all dissensions, all differences! Let us all get together in this great national--charitable--work. Let us be nothing but Bohemians, all sons of one and the same mother who is calling on us for help. He who refuses now will never have the right to call himself her son.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

We are convinced that our action to help, our collections for the suffering families of those who have given their lives on the battlefields, for families of poor Bohemian soldiers, for the sick, the wounded, and the crippled, for everyone who needs and deserves help, will unite all of us into one great family, whose members will vie with each other in generosity, charity, and sacrifice.

When this happens, we shall have the happy satisfaction of a duty well done; we shall be able to approach our brothers with a clear conscience; and when the wounds inflicted by the war are healed, we shall be happy in the knowledge that they have been healed with our help.

Whatever we give to our brothers and sisters in the old country, we give to ourselves. Therefore, let us give; let us give quickly; and let us give all we can!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

TO THE BOHEMIAN PEOPLE IN AMERICA

The European war and its consequences have gravely affected the Bohemian nation. Thousands of our men are forced to fight side by side with their oppressors against other people of Slavic blood--and misery with despair has spread through the Bohemian lands. We have to help, and the first thing that has to be done is to organize the solicitation of funds that can be sent to Bohemia as soon as conditions develop under which it will be possible to mitigate, at least to some extent, the suffering of our people. Thus, the solicitations now conducted by and on behalf of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) will be continued.

The next thing to do is to follow the developments carefully and with deliberation and to take advantage of every opportunity that would make it possible for us to start any action toward the improvement of conditions

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IV Red Cross), and the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau). They have formed the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni which, through its various committees that are to be organized will plan its work and work its plan in accordance with the outlined program.

These bodies do not expect to play the part of a schoolmaster for the Bohemian public and become its self-appointed ruler. They have agreed to undertake these difficult tasks in the hope that the Bohemian public will recognize the necessity for organized effort, and that it will go along with these bodies in the conviction that when the opportunity of helping our brothers in Bohemia arrives, our voice will be heard only when it will be the voice of a great, united, and disciplined whole.

Let us not run the risk that this great, momentous period, which seems to be promising a new dawn even to our enslaved nation, may find us immature and small.

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The funds resulting from any collections should be sent, together with an indication of the purpose for which they should be used, to Treasurer James F. Stepina, at 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, or to any one of the Bohemian newspapers.

For the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada: Mr. F. Stanek-Bujarek, Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.

For the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar: Emanuel Beranek, vice-president, Jaromir R. Psenka, secretary.

For the Cesko-Slovansky vy Pomocny Vybor (formerly the Cesko-Slovansky Cervený Kriz), J. F. Stepina, president; J. V. Nigrin, secretary.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

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A GREAT MASS MEETING

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One of the several meetings that are being held systematically under the auspices of the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross) in Bohemian and other Slavic communities throughout Chicago these days took place in the hall of Sokol Pilsen last night.

The purpose of these meetings is to protest against the vileness of the Austrian government and the German element, both of which are primarily responsible for the present terrible carnage in Europe, and to prepare the ground for mass collections which will start next Monday and will be conducted regularly thereafter. The war will have most serious consequences for all Slavic countries and will be strongly felt in our native land, and therefore it is our sacred duty to give generously to our unfortunate countrymen.

The attendance at the meeting was large, but it must be admitted that it should have been larger. It was presided over by the well-known Sokol worker, Brother

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Jan Šiman, who first presented the reasons for the absence of two

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prominent American personalities, Miss Jane Addams and Professor

Henderson of the University of Chicago. Miss Addams was unexpectedly called to Wisconsin, and Mr. Henderson's appearance was prevented by other duties which could not be postponed.

The first speaker of the evening was Dr. Jan Rudiš-Jičínský. In his spirited talk, he properly attacked the snobbish servility of some Bohemians who, in the most critical period in the life of the Bohemian nation, have been assuring the Austrian government of their humble loyalty. He described them as men of debased, rotten character who are able to suppress all feeling, even the last vestiges of patriotism, national pride, and human charity for the expectation of some measly little order of merit. These men will be the first whom the sound core of the Bohemian nation will hold for accounting as soon as the persecuted country sees the first dawn of freedom.

Mr. Palandič, the Serbian editor, made a reference to the speech of Dr. Singer

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which was delivered before the Chicago Press Club. Dr. Singer was supposed to reply on behalf of the Germans to the speech Mr. Palandič delivered before the Press Club sometime ago, but in his reply, which lasted one hour and forty minutes, he did not mention the Serbs more than once, but devoted fully forty minutes of his time to deriding and slinging mud at the Bohemians. He maintained that the Austrian government is most gracious to the Bohemians, because it keeps up no less than 247 schools throughout Bohemia. The Bohemians, therefore, have no reasons for complaining, to say nothing about stirring up revolutionary movements.

Mr. Palandič made the fitting remark that in spite of the large number of Germans living in Chicago, not one of them stood up to defend their ground; that had to be done by Dr. Singer, an Austrian. The graciousness of the Austrian government is very well known to many who come in contact with it--for example, the Serbs. Austria is a federation in which all nations should have equal rights and privileges, but how its government has been treating the Serbs is demonstrated by the results of the census. Of the six to seven million

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Serbs living in the kingdom of Serbia, less than one thousand have migrated to the United States, while more than half of a million of the two-and-one-half million Serbs living in Austria have sought refuge in this country. How utterly without mercy the Austrian government deals with the Slavs is demonstrated by the fact that over sixty clergymen were shot in Bosnia and Herzegovina only because they had refused to serve in the army, and one clergyman was made to serve as a private. Only one government in the world is capable of such beastliness--the Hapsburgs.

A very excellent speech was delivered by the noted rationalist and speaker of the independent church society (sic), Dr. John Emerson Roberts. He looks at the present war, which directly affects some nine hundred million of the sixteen hundred million people in the world, from a strictly impartial point of view. He takes it as evidence that the human race is not yet at the peak of its development. The right of the stronger over the weaker prevails, and all over the world there is a life-and-death struggle. On land, at sea, and in the air, the existence of one living organism depends on the death and destruction

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of another. Not even man is an exception to this rule. Wars are

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declared and waged only in order that one nation may grow and expand

at the expense of another. But when this present gigantic struggle is fought to its end, perhaps the dreams of those who visualize one great nation, one immense human family in which peace and amity reign, will reach fulfillment. War is a terrible evil which does not concern only those who lose their lives on the battlefield. It concerns mothers, widows, and children who wait in vain for the return of their dear ones. War is responsible for innumerable deserted, bereft homes and broken hearts which suffer for years. To them should go our deepest sympathy, our greatest help.

The next speaker was the Reverend Václav Vaněk, who said that the present situation in Bohemia is most critical, and therefore it is the duty of Bohemian America to put forth every possible effort to alleviate the crisis. The first thing that is needed now is planned, systematic work. For this, the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance) has been formed out of three of our national institutions, the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-

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American National Council, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian American Press Bureau), and the Česko-Slovanský Výpomocný Výbor (Sic) (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee). [This third body was referred to in an earlier article as the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross). In one of the following articles, the translator finds a remark to the effect that there was a change of name, no other reference having been made to this effect so far.]

This body will be the headquarters for intensive propaganda in the interest of the Bohemian cause throughout Bohemian America, where all our efforts should be centered. A detailed plan of the work of this body and a proclamation in regard to it will be published later in the newspapers.

The meeting was also addressed by the noted Slovak scholar, Mr. Štefán Osuský, whose fiery speeches are vivid in the memories of participants of pro-Slavic meetings held in Chicago during the Turko-Slavic war by Mrs. Staněk-Bujárek, Mr. J. V. Nigrin, and the well-known Sokol worker, Mr. Bohuš Hák. At the

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

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end of the meeting, a collection was taken, which yielded \$121.78.

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The firm of Novák and Stejskal contributed one hundred dollars to this amount.

The systematic fund-collecting activities will start throughout Chicago next Monday, as was announced in the meeting. A little army of kindly, agile ladies will solicit from house to house, knock on the doors, hearts, and especially the pocketbooks of our people; and we are firmly convinced that nowhere will they knock in vain. Every one of us, from the richest to the poorest, should constantly bear in mind the fact that our people in the old country need help now more urgently than ever before, and that "he that gives quickly gives twice".

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1914.

A GREAT MASS MEETING OF BOHEMIAN MEN AND WOMEN

The Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross) is calling a mass meeting of Bohemian men and women at the hall of the Sokol Pilsen, at 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, for Thursday, September 3.

The sad news which has slowly been reaching us from our dear old country brings more heart-rending pictures of the conditions into which our old country has been thrown by the outbreak of the European war.

It must be said, and it may be said with full justification, that the situation of the Bohemian nation is the most tragic: While thousands of Serbs, Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, or Belgians are sacrificing their lives today, they at least have a reason for doing so--they are helping their country. Our brothers, however, are being armed by force, and by force they are driven to slaughter against their own beloved Slavic brothers. Any one of our countrymen who dares to express his feelings toward this terrible situation is murdered without mercy.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1914.

For this reason, the disaster in our country is much greater, much more horrible than elsewhere, and our duty to save our country from complete destruction is a greater one than that of any other nation. Our goal is: One Million Dollars for the Salvation of Our Country and for the Relief of Her Sons' and Daughters' Suffering! If every one of us will do his duty, our beautiful plan will be realized. We have the sympathy of all intelligent, educated Americans. Some of the most prominent among them are offering us their active help. People like Miss Adams and Professor Henderson will speak to us at the meeting we are calling. Let no one fail to attend, so that our manifestation against the war may be a true and dignified expression of the feelings of the Bohemian people. Let deeds prove our love for our Bohemian motherland.

Signed: The meeting committee of the
Česko-Slovenský Červený Kříž.

AMERICAN LIBRARY

Denní Hlasatel, July 9, 1914.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The American newspapers seem to be so very much interested in the question of who is going to be the successor of the Kaiser in the throne and successor to the Austrian throne, that they are almost blind to the conditions which are developing in Austria, as if everything were good, rosy, and beautiful in this country and we in America had nothing to worry about. However, we are of the opinion that the American newspapers should be more deeply interested in matters which touch us much more directly than the Austrian succession. To correct our own conditions would require all the attention of our journals, and much more. Thus their too great interest is definitely misplaced. It does not do us any more good than showing interest in conditions of the Moon.

Democrat, July 2, 1874.

THE ASSASSINATION

(Editorial)

An irresponsible lad committed a deed in Sarajevo that must bring regrets and sorrow even to those who had no love for the late successor to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian monarch, Franz Ferdinand. An assassination is always a contemptible crime, even if committed for patriotic reasons. Since it surely will bring no good results either to the Serbs or to the Slavs in Austria, and the anti-Serbian feeling in Austrian politics will remain unchanged because it will be taken up by others of the same kind as Franz Ferdinand, the deed is doubly regrettable. It has cost the lives of Franz Ferdinand and his wife; it will cost the lives of many as a fine; and it will take the lives of many more victims.

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1912.

LET US NOT WEAKEN

(Editorial)

Great mass and protest meetings are being held at the present time not only in America, but also throughout the civilized world. Their only purpose is to engender in the masses of the respective nations a powerful flow of sympathy for the South European peoples under the Crescent who were being trodden into the dust, dragged through thorns of innumerable tortures and hardships, abused to death in their Balkan homes, until finally they lifted their fists and shouted defiance, so that all of Europe and the whole world can hear their "quo usque!....."

But the Turk did not hear. He did not want to hear. With the rest of Europe quiescent, he wanted to continue his depredations where for centuries he had piled up horror and fear, sorrow, despair, pain, and death.

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1912.

Thus, finally, the patience of the oppressed nations gave out and, seeing that Europe's ears were deaf to their cries, they decided to find their own justice. Inflammable material piled up high by the Turk himself caught fire, and the red flames lighted the Balkans with blood. For one side, this light reflected happiness, because it meant the rosy dawn of morning, the awakening of determination and freedom which came within reach for the Slavs in the Balkan.

And these Slavs, whether they be Bulgars, Serbs, or Montenegrins--who until recently were unknown outside the confines of Europe, and if known then considered something inferior--now have the sympathies of the entire civilized world, with the exception of Germany and Austria.

These sympathies are even more natural, for the Bulgars, Serbs, and Montenegrins have raised their arms against the Turk not entirely in their own interest, but also in the interest of others. The Balkan Slavs are also fighting for the Macedonians and Albanians. But this latter group, through

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1912.

a peculiar turn of circumstances, has stood up against them and is on the side of its own hardest oppressors. Today the Balkan Slavs are fighting primarily for human rights in general. They are fighting in order to prove not only to the vanquished Turk, but to the entire world as well, that all nations, even the smallest among them, must be given the right to live--a right which has not been denied to other, perhaps stronger ones. The Balkan Slavs are fighting not only for their own liberty, but for the liberty of the whole world, for liberation from all tyranny, all fanaticism. The Balkan Slavs have opened a new era in history, and their war is a showdown of the traditional concept of Europe's humanity to man.

This is one of the principal reasons why America sympathizes with the Slavs in this war. It means the end of looking at things from the point of view of Mr. "Status Quo". Mr. "Status Quo" is now a thing of the past. He was an old gentleman, a sickly, debilitated diplomat who unfortunately--or rather, fortunately--let himself be treated by a quack, who, in this case, was the concert of European powers. And this quack gave the almost five-hundred-

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1918.

years-old diplomat, "Status Quo," a deucedly rotten medicine. "Status quo" was sick, then sicker, and turning up his eyes, finally let go of his asthmatic soul. He left behind a bereft widow, Turkey; a mother, Germany; and a niece, Austria. His daughters, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro, do not feel particularly unhappy about his death. They do not think the old man was so very kind to them. In fact, they rejoice in seeing the heavy, black-framed obituaries being mailed. In these obituaries we read that the funeral will take place on the other side of the Bosphorus in Asia Minor in a few days. His remains will be buried in Allah's cemetery, and, according to the Koran, his soul will go straight to Paradise, there to be entertained forever by light-footed, heavenly houris, mistresses of the Prophet of Prophets. The Requiem Mass for the dearly departed will be celebrated immediately after the burial in the Christian way in the Christian Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople. And while this Mass is being celebrated, the Slavic language will again be heard there for the first time in many, many years. While Turkey, Germany, and Austria cannot avoid accepting quiet condolences, they announced in advance that they will refuse any and all floral tokens of sympathy for

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1912.

their bereavement. This is a shrewd precaution, we think. Outside of their own premises, there is nobody who would be seen offering flowers, especially not in America.

The American nation, which has always treasured its freedom and its liberty, will certainly have no sympathy for a nation which has trodden upon the liberty and freedom of other nations, or for such a nation's allies. And Turkey had many allies in Europe whose rotten diplomacy always and everywhere preferred spoils to justice and human rights.

If, then, America is to offer a wreath of flowers to anybody, she will offer it to the victors who fought so valiantly and bled so profusely for all that is dear to her. She will give them all the help she can.

Let us, therefore, being slaves ourselves, not weaken in our sympathies. Standing firmly behind our Slavic brothers, we shall stand firmly behind ourselves. Any support we give to the Bulgars, the Serbs, and the Montenegrins we shall

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Denni Khasatel, Nov. 22, 1911.

be giving to ourselves. Let us not forget that. Let us not weaken, but let us continue working for the Slavic Red Cross with all the diligence and energy we can muster. Never mind when somebody says that the war is coming to a close. Never mind, even if the war were to end today and a definite, final peace were to be signed. The Balkans will continue to need help even then, and will be needing a great deal of it. Even then there will be thousands and thousands lying wounded in the hospitals; even then there will be helpless widows, destitute mothers, and orphaned children whom the war robbed of their only provider. And there will be many of them. Every bit of help will be needed--even the least little bit--and every bit of it will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. And then, let us not forget the likelihood that another war will break out in Europe soon--the war between Austria and Serbia, for which Austria is getting ready with all possible speed. Austria, the arch-enemy of all Slavs!....

It is clear that it is our duty to go on with our collections and to speed up the work. In that way we shall be giving our Slavic brothers not only

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1912.

financial, but also moral support. After that, let us not be taken.....

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Daniel H. Stahl, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Jewish)

A meeting of leading citizens of the "Modern California" district was held in the offices of the Milken Trading Company district. It was held to discuss all necessary preparations for a great demonstration in which the residents of the "California" district will give evidence of their patriotic feelings, their Slavic feeling, and their readiness to sacrifice when it is a question of helping a great Slavic cause for which thousands of our brothers in the Balkans are heroically braving their lives and other thousands are in hospitals suffering from wounds and diseases which are always so plentiful in the wake of a war.

It is not necessary to dwell on the fact that the "California" district has been the war started and that it is at the present time suffering from the war's conditions, which have been the cause of many deaths, even in their number, but for all Slavs, and consequently for the "California" district, Slavic power is

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Denní "Lisette", Nov. 2, 1918.

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IV (Jewish) being born south of Austria--a power that will be a pillar of strength to the Bohemians and to all other Slavs in Austria, just as Germany is a pillar of strength for Austrian Germans.

This, our Yugoslav friends who are fighting, suffering, and dying in the war are fighting, suffering, and dying for us. They are fighting to raise as much money as possible for their country. This is a great effort, and it will help to give them the money they need to fight the war. They will be saved for their families, their friends, the people of the world, and the future.

The Bohemian - also, district of ... it ... it will be "California's" ... the largest of our settlements.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by J. J. O'Neil, Jas. J. O'Neil, Jos. O'Neil, Frank Kujicek, Jas. J. O'Neil, John J. O'Neil, J. O'Neil, J. O'Neil, John J. O'Neil, Congressman John J. O'Neil, Jas. J. O'Neil, Jas. J. O'Neil,

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Denní hlásatel, Nov. 22, 1918.

IV (Jewish) Peter Drige, Raymond V. Drige, J. M. Drige, J. M. Drige.

There are collected all the necessary conditions and started with an enthusiasm and zeal worthy of the best students of the world. Let us hope that their work will meet with success.

The meeting will take place in the village of Drige on Sunday afternoon at 2 P.M. There will be a number of speakers, among them the well-known Slavophile, Dr. Charles Drige. Further details will be published later.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1912.

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FOR OUR YUGOSLAV BROTHERS

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The bloody drama taking place in the Balkan Peninsula has naturally attracted the interest of the whole civilized world. For more than a score of years it has been evident that sooner or later the Balkans would develop into a volcano; the world knew that the patience of the oppressed Yugoslavs would become exhausted, and that a bloody, far-reaching international conflict would ensue. But nobody had any idea that the struggle would show evidence of such a love of liberty and native soil, that by its impact the whole Ottoman Empire would shake to its very foundations. Modern history has no examples of such heroism as those seen in the present war of the Yugoslav peoples against Turkey. All battles fought so far form a chain of successes for the Slavs, who left their huts, their wives, and their children in order to take up arms against a ruthless enemy. Many of them are already sleeping their eternal sleep in common graves, whose number grows with each new battle; many lie helpless in lazarettos, from which they will return probably

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1918.

crippled for life. But the whole world looks with admiration at this small body of men who are crushing a much stronger enemy by the force of sheer enthusiasm and valor. That the greatest part of the world's sympathies is now with the Yugoslavs is self-evident.

But sympathies, no matter how keen, warm, and sincere, cannot by themselves mitigate the horrors of a war. A war invariably brings with it hunger and misery, suffering and need.....Therefore, immediate financial assistance which would make it possible to give the wounded heroes the necessary care--and possibly a little comfort--is of infinitely greater value and will be much more welcome than any amount of sympathy. Thus a duty has to be performed, and we Slavs must step forward first. All Slavs, without exception, are challenged to help those to whom they are bound not only as men to men, but also as members of the same great family of Slavic nations. It is most gratifying to know that this challenge has been accepted by the Slavic people throughout America. The Pan-Slavic mutuality of interest is not an empty phrase. We realize our duty toward our heroic, fighting brothers, and we are trying to fulfill it as best we can. Collections

PROJ. 300/20

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are being taken up everywhere; there are meetings which end with overwhelming expressions of love and admiration for those who are fighting for their most sacred rights. Everywhere great efforts are being put forth to furnish the non-Slavic public with true information concerning the state of affairs in the Balkans.

A similar expression of love and admiration was the result of the meeting called by the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) in the Pilsen Auditorium on Blue Island Avenue last night.

Yesterday's meeting may truly be termed an enormous success not only from the moral, but also from the purely financial point of view. Never--and we say that quite advisedly and without any unnecessary exaggeration--has any of our halls been filled with a more enthusiastic public or a public more ready for sacrifice; and never before have we seen greater manifestations of Slavic solidarity. The spacious hall of the Pilsen Auditorium, though one of our roomiest, was filled to the very last seat, galleries not excepted. The public itself was an

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interesting collection of various Slavic types, among whom the southern Slavs represented a large percentage. It was a day of close rapprochement among representatives of the large Slavic family settled in Chicago; it was a day of elation, a day of largess.

It was shortly after 8 P. M. when the meeting was officially called to order. On the stage, which was decorated with flags of Slavic and American colors, were grouped the representatives of various nationalities who were to address appeals to those assembled, as well as representatives of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, under whose auspices the meeting was organized. The chairman of the meeting was James F. Stepina, a banker, who opened with this brief but fitting address:

"Dear Brothers--Serbs, Bulgars, Croatians, Slovaks, Montenegrins, and Poles! On behalf of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada I have the privilege and honor of opening this meeting. It has been called for the purpose of helping our suffering brothers in the Balkans morally and financially.

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"The whole world admires the masterful tactics of Serbian and Bulgarian strategists and is astonished by the intrepidity and valor of their army. The American press carries full columns of praise of the ability of Bulgarian and Serbian generals. This is very fine and very flattering. But so far I have failed to see anything in the American newspapers about the necessary funds which are needed to mitigate the suffering of the wounded and to help the bereft.

"During the Russo-Japanese War, the same newspapers did all they could to stir up the American public's sympathy for Japan, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent to that country. But they have yet to remember our friends in the Balkans.

"I said, that this meeting has been called in order to secure help for our suffering brothers. There are two ways in which we must help: Financially and morally. Some financial help can be obtained by frequent collections among ourselves. Moral help we shall secure indirectly by proving to the American newspapers that all Slavic nations stand united as one man behind this movement.

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In this way we shall call the attention of the American Red Cross to the necessity of organizing collections among Americans.

"Permit me to thank you for coming in such large numbers to this important meeting, and to express the hope that it will achieve complete success."

After Mr. Stepina's speech, which started a long storm of applause and sounded the keynote to the general attitude of the huge assembly, our popular Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) stepped to the platform and under the direction of Mr. Karel Malik, sang the stirring song, "Bojovníci v Noci" (Night Warriors). No other song would have better fitted the occasion and would have been emotionally closer to the spirit of the evening's program. As usual, our singers were rewarded with tremendous applause and obliged the audience with an encore, "Ja Jsem Slovan S Dusi, Tělem" (I am a Slav, Body and Soul).

The song was a signal for the start of an oratorical contest, and Mr. Stepina

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introduced the representative of the Bohemians, Mr. R. J. Psenka, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Psenka addressed the meeting in the absence of the organizer of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, traveler, and writer, Mr. E. St. Vraz, who is at present on a lecture tour in the South. To take the place of Mr. St. Vraz, a fiery, impassioned orator who has very few equals, is an extremely difficult task at best, but Mr. Psenka fulfilled it very well, and his speech was a remarkable exhibition of rhetorical ability. Constantly interrupted by bursts of applause, it ran as follows:

"Welcome, dear Slavic brethren, under this Bohemian roof where our mutual feelings and hopes have brought us together!

"Lo and behold, there are assembled here hundreds--perhaps a full thousand--of members of several nations, each of which has its own language, its own characteristics, and its own country. But there is only one common passionate enthusiasm

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that stirs all our bosoms, because one common mother spreads over us the wings of her love--our Mother Slavia [collective personification of all Slavic nations].

"These glorious and memorable times remove even the slightest vestige of difference among us. We cease to be divided into Bohemians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Bulgars. We are all just Slavs. The distant din of cannon, the piercing call 'Our men are fighting!' reverberate with the same echo in the heart of a Bohemian, a Slovak, or a Bulgar.

"Yes, our men are fighting. For those valiant lads who are shedding their blood and who are suffering infinite hardships beyond the seas and mountains are not the brothers of you, and you, who have come to America from their countries: They are brothers of all of us. We all feel with them; we all triumphantly rejoice over news of the victories of Slavic arms; we all tremble with fear and hope for a happy ending of this bloody war; we are all filled with compassion over their hardships; and we all bless the memory of those who have already given their lives in search of liberty.

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"I have been asked by those who called this meeting to address you on their behalf and on behalf of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, which originated the idea which has been realized today.

"I am sure you will believe that all I am saying to you flows from the very heart of the family--one hundred and fifty thousand strong--of Chicago Bohemians.

" I appreciate this privilege, but I have little confidence that my ability as a speaker will do justice to such an important assignment as mine is today. But where is the man who would not be inspired to eloquence by your radiant and determined faces, by looking at this assembly, by listening to the beloved Slavic sounds uttered in various tongues--all equally sweet to the ear?

"Frequently, an erroneous opinion about us Bohemians is found among other Slavs. This has to be admitted for the sake of truth. You have believed us to be infected by German culture, snobbishness, and arrogance toward other Slavs, perhaps even to the point of despising them. Only recent, more plentiful, and intimate

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contacts, particularly with the Sokol movement which sinks its roots into the soil of all Slavic lands, have lighted the torch of better understanding and new appreciation.

"Even a very modest knowledge of Bohemian history leads to the realization that no other Slavic nation has suffered as much for its Slavic convictions than the Bohemians and Slovaks. No other nation has shed more of her sons' blood in the defense of her language, of her national existence. You Yugoslavs have your Trnovo and Kosovo; we have our Bila Hora (White Mountain). All these deep, open wounds are on one and the same body--on the body of our common Mother Slavia.

"And because the Bohemian has suffered so much, because his body and his heart has bled so often, he puts the ideal of liberty on a high pedestal; he feels keenly with everybody, especially with a brother Slav when the latter goes to war for that liberty.

"Brother Slavs! We are not for you because you are winning. You would find us

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equally disposed if your armies were failing. Look here: As soon as the news spread through Bohemia that the Slavic Balkans were going to war with Turkey, a peculiar excitement and stir went through even our Maticka Praha (Little Mother Prague), as we have learned from recent communications from overseas. Bohemian men and women, physicians and nurses, immediately got ready and set out for the battlefields. Field hospitals were equipped and sent out with money secured by collections. Such collections are being taken up in homes, apartment buildings, restaurants, stores, and factories everywhere. In fact, a Bohemian in his own country is living through the excitement of war. Here, far overseas, a Bohemian also experiences the warlike stir and awaits the news from the battlefield with equal anxiety. We are your brothers. Your failure would be our failure; your success is our success.

"Yours is a holy war. For is it not proper to throw a depredator, a ravisher, a trespasser, a tyrant, out of one's own house? Is it not permissible to chase him so far away that he becomes harmless for all time to come?

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"May our hopes and our prayers bless the success of arms raised for such a sacred purpose! We are enemies of war, that is, enemies of war waged for trifling reasons or for a ruler's whim. But where the war is a revolt against tyranny, there our hearts are with those who fight, and every man's arm trembles with yearning to grasp a gun or a sword; every man's ear longs to hear the din of the battle; and every man's chest hopes to stop the deadly blow.

"This demonstration for which we have gathered together here from all parts of this enormous city is for the warriors who brave misery and death for a just cause. The money which will be collected here is for those who are suffering because of the war. All war, including a victorious war, has its dark and bright side, and we know that both the army opposing the enemy in the field and the nation bearing the brunt of the war experience unspeakable suffering and woe.

"What a beautiful, noble, godlike privilege to be able to help those who suffer!

"There is still a great deal in my heart that I should like to say. But my time

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is up, and other speakers will take this platform. I should like to talk about this war as a splendid example of what the Slavs can achieve when they unite their strength; as something unequalled since the time of old Hellas; as something the results of which have astonished and stunned the world; as something that makes the enemies of Slavs sit up and take notice and sly diplomats forget and revise all their calculations. I should like to talk about the hideousness of fanaticism, no matter whether it is religious or national, and how it backfires at those who embrace it, as is now being demonstrated by the Turks. But all this will be told much better and much more forcefully by the flow of current events than I could hope to tell it.

"I conclude by expressing two wishes: May this, an auspiciously begun and valiantly fought war, soon end in complete success for the Slavic arms, and may the awareness of Slavic brotherhood, burning in so many millions of Slavs these days, burn with an eternal, unextinguishable, ever lasting flame! Now I salute you with our sincere, brotherly, Bohemian 'Na Zdar!' (To Success)."

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Mr. Psenka mentioned in his speech the keen interest of our Maticka Praha engendered by the Balkan War. According to reports reaching the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, the people working throughout Bohemia are enthusiastically for our Yugoslav brothers. The faculty of medicine at the University of Prague has started relief action. Professors Jedlicka and Kukula [leading surgeons] are at the head of the movement. Dr. Jedlicka, with five of his assistants, arrived in Belgrade on October 26 and went on to the battlefield. Dr. Rychtik, first assistant in Dr. Kukula's surgical clinic, and Dr. Stepan, with twenty medical students, left Prague on October 29. They will go to Montenegro.

Immediately thereafter a number of physicians with thirty medical students were sent to Serbia. All students have been granted a leave of absence from the University for three months, and it will be renewed if and when necessary.

The Ceska Obec Sokolska (Bohemian Sokol Community) has created a special auxiliary body and has put at its disposal the sum of fifty thousand crowns (\$10,000).

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The four foremost Bohemian banks are collecting contributions. The Royal City of Prague has contributed a portable field hospital with thirty beds. From another source one thousand beds, complete with sheets, blankets, pillows, etc., have been received, and all that material is now on its way to the Balkans. All principal institutions and corporations are sending donations:

The Slavia Insurance Company was first with one thousand crowns from the company itself, and another thousand from its directors and employees. A "Permanent Bohemian Auxiliary Committee" has been organized in Prague.....

This news was received with thunderous applause and continued shouts of approval.

After the audience had quieted down, the representative of the Croats, Dr. Pero Peric, was introduced. He delivered a short but very appropriate talk, in which he wished on behalf of his nation the best of success to the Slavic arms. Judging by the applause he received, there must have been quite a large percentage of Croats in the audience. After his speech, the Croatian singing society

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Zora, with its conductor, Mr. K. M. Coufal, ascended the platform and sang two beautiful chorals, "U Boj" (On to the Fight) and "Oj, Synci Zvonimira" (Hey, Ye Sons of Zvonimir). The selections were most sympathetically received, and Mr. Coufal has every reason to be pleased with his personnel.

Mr. Stepina then read a letter from Mr. Alexander McCormick, who was to be one of the speakers, but who, because of urgent business, could not attend the meeting. Mr. McCormick's letter was kindly received, particularly its last sentence in which he promised to make a substantial contribution to the Slavic Red Cross.

Our well-known national worker, Mrs. L. J. Veselsky, delivered a beautiful, impassioned speech on behalf of Bohemian women. She said that perhaps just now, flags of Slavic colors are being hoisted in Constantinople--flags which will be greeted by the whole Slavic world as evidence of the downfall of the Ottoman domination in Europe--a domination which has been causing so much sorrow and suffering to the Slavic people. In the endless struggles with the wily Turks, women have been playing an important part, standing by their men in the most

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critical times. Today, also, all Slavic women turn their tearful eyes toward the Balkan battlefields and pray for a great, glorious victory of Slavic arms.

.....After Mrs. Veselsky's speech, Mr. Sus announced that the dramatic group of Sokol Chicago will present the play, "Zertva Na Balkane" (A Balkan Oblation), for the benefit of the fund next Sunday. His announcement was received with approval.

Mr. Jaroslav J. Zmrhal then delivered a lengthy, well-organized speech in the English language. He correlated his discussion with an event of 150 years ago when the American colonists revolted against the ruthless British domination, and their first shot stirred the whole world like a heroic demonstration of a man who is fighting to prevent his being strangled. And today, after a century and a half, another such shot is heard throughout the world--a shot that has been fired by our brothers in Europe's South. What we see is not simple a struggle of Slavs for the Slavic cause. A terrible but just war for the best that is in human nature has developed here. Therefore, there is no reason to

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fear where American sympathies will be in this case. An American man could not call himself a free American if, after learning all the facts, he did not stand, body and soul, behind the oppressed Slavs who are fighting today for those things which made the American Union great--liberty and the right to live. His speech provoked a great deal of applause.

Especially remarkable was the speech of the Slovak representative, Mr. Andrej Sustek. Mr. Sustek is not only a fine speaker, but he is a sincere Pan-Slavist as well, and his discussion clearly revealed these two facts. He first spoke about the Austrian government, which has always exerted its efforts toward the suppression of the Slavs, not only in Austria itself, but everywhere else. This war should wake up all the Slavs and all of us who come from Austria, and it should be an impulse for uniting all Slavs into one phalax. The speaker aptly remarked that it is the Slovaks' duty to stand close by the fighting heroes of their Yugoslav brothers in this struggle, because the lot of both is almost identical. While in the south the Slavs are being oppressed by the Turk, in the north his place is taken by the plotting Magyar. There is practically no

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difference in the fate of the various Slavic nations. The only difference, if it may be called one, is in the name of the oppressor--the system is the same everywhere. Mr. Sustek's speech went directly to the hearts of all those present, and there were very few, if any at all, who did not rise to reward the speaker with prolonged applause.

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, our enthusiastic brother Slav who proved his heart's interest at the time of the Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Festival) in Chicago when, through his efforts as a reporter of the Chicago Daily News, articles about the Sokol Olympic Games penetrated the English press for the first time, spoke for the Poles. He stressed the fact that it is our sacred duty to render our Slavic brothers the best possible service, not only morally, but also financially. The best moral support will be rendered by seeing to it that the English language press receives truthful and ample information concerning the real state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula. Financial support will be given by contributing, even ever so little, to the collection. Each small drop helps to make the rain heavier, and a large amount of money can be raised from small contributions

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if the collecting is done systematically and efficiently.

Mr. Uro. Ducic spoke for the Serbs. Mr. Ducic is a young, vigorous speaker. He succeeded in fascinating his audience, and his speech was naturally followed by huge applause. The Bulgars were represented by Mr. Kaley and Mr. Theodor Vladimirov, and the Montenegrins by Mr. Martinovic. Their speeches spelled enthusiasm and love of their native land, and each evoked an endless storm of applause.

Mr. Stepina announced that Mr. Pupin, a Serbian professor who initiated the collection of funds among American Slavs, was the first to make a donation. He gave ten dollars. The Bohemian collection amounted to \$322.50, and since then an additional \$60 or so has been received.

All those who care to contribute to the collection may do so at the American State Bank on Blue Island Avenue at 18th Street. Mr. Stepina suggested that as usual, a resolutions committee should be nominated to draft a resolution or a

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report of the meeting for the English language press. Following a motion to this effect, such a committee was appointed. It consisted of the speakers of all Slavic nations who took part in the meeting. The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada had a fitting draft resolution prepared in advance. This was read by Mr. Charles J. Vopicka and was unanimously approved. The resolution will be sent to Professor Pupin in New York with a request that our heartfelt sympathies be expressed in Sophia, Belgrade, and Cetinje. It reads as follows:

"We, American citizens of Slavic origin--Bohemian, Slovak, Polish, Slovene, Croatian, Serbian, Bulgarian, and Montenegrin--assembled at a great public meeting in the Pilsen Auditorium, November 10, 1912, make the following resolution:

"Whereas, Our Slavic brothers in the Balkan Peninsula have recently started a historic, heroic, and desperate fight for their human rights, for freedom, and for liberation from the Turkish yoke under which they have suffered for centuries; and

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"Whereas, The Balkan soil reddens with the blood of valiant men fighting against the Turk for the noblest ideals of man; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we express our sincerest sympathy to all Slavic warriors in the Balkans who have surprised and astonished the whole of Europe and America by unsurpassed heroism and have again demonstrated what can be accomplished by small nations fighting with extreme enthusiasm for their liberty; and be it further

"Resolved, That we express our very best wishes for a complete victory of our Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin brothers and sincerely hope that they will not be deprived of the results of their heroism by intrigues and base schemes of the plotting European diplomacy; and we request our co-citizens of Slavic origin throughout America to prove in these great, historic times that the Slavs, who have ever fostered and defended the great ideals of human rights and brotherhood, are always ready to make great sacrifices in order to help those who fight for such ideals. May a fervid desire to alleviate suffering spread everywhere.

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May everybody contribute as much as his situation permits to the Slavic Red Cross, which carries to the battlefield immediate medical help as well as the blessing of compassion and consolation."

It was 10:30 P. M. when the meeting was adjourned and the guests started to leave. There can be no doubt that this great Slavic demonstration achieved complete moral and financial success. All English language newspapers will be sent a complete report of the meeting, and as far as material results are concerned, it is certain that the collections will exceed all expectations. During the meeting, each participant received an envelope for his contribution. When the time came for the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Triner, and his assistants, Messrs. Karel Braun and Frantisek Sedlak, to open the envelopes, they were pleasantly surprised. There was quite a stack of currency and many, many silver coins. Probably never before has as generous a crowd as the one assembled last night in the Pilsen Auditorium filled any one of our halls. When all the money was counted, it was found that the collection netted \$405, while the admission fees amounted to \$80.15, so that the noble cause will be given \$485.15.

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Due to the late hour, we are unable to publish the names of all contributors in this report, but each contribution will be acknowledged in Bohemian and other Slavic newspapers. Just in passing, we must say that the "Bonaparts" of Little Bohemia donated twenty-five dollars, and the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor, in addition to their contribution to the artistic part of the meeting, gave five dollars. Splendid examples--may they be emulated! To this we salute a sincere "Zivio!" (Serbo-Croatian: May it prosper!)

Within the next two weeks a similar meeting will be held in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewing Company in Bohemian "California". There is no doubt that it, too, will be a complete success.

Svornost, March 26, 1900

A MEETING FOR THE BOERS



Yesterday noon there was held a big meeting in the main hall of Pilsen Falcon, for the purpose of demonstrating our great sympathy for the fighting Boers. We state with joy that the large crowd which attended this meeting made our nationality proud of it, and the whole course of the celebration was accompanied with dignity, which made a very deep impression on all Bohemians present. Shortly before 2 P:M Mr. Frank Zajicek opened the meeting and, in a few words stated the purpose of the meeting. The Bohemian Singing Club offered the "Marseillaise", and then the first speaker, Mr. F. Hlavacek, was introduced to the audience. He made a very sincere and warm speech, pointing out, chiefly, that England is conducting a very unjust fight against all rules of humanity. The present war is one of the most disgraceful and infamous events which the world has seen, and is condemned by the whole civilized world. Mr. Hlavacek's speech was from his deep heart and was received by his hearers with fullest applause. The second speaker, Dr. Jan Habenicht, glowed with indignation recounting all the misery of the little poor community of Boers. He illustrated the cultural and political history of the Boers with such enthusiastic and rich phrases that the audience followed in deepest silence all his words. The last speaker, Mr. Wilhelm Krouzilek, compared the morally abject and vile war in South Africa with the

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fight that our Bohemian people are conducting for many centuries, and ascribed both cases to the particular event that Bohemians and Boers are suffering from the atrocities committed by the German race.

The meeting was ended and Mr. Zajicek read the resolution, which all present adopted.

The Resolution

We, the true sons of Bohemia and citizens of the United States, without distinction of religious or political differences, assembled in an important meeting in the Hall of Pilsen Falcon, the 25th of March, 1900, in the cause of the unequal war of the South African Republics with the great British Empire, we unanimously agree that -

I. - We admire the determination, bravery, and endurance of the Boer community, fighting for their independence against the large British forces.

II. - Being the sons of a nation ever glorious, but for centuries repressed, we

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feel the highest sympathy for the Boers, a people numerically weak but desiring to be their own masters.

III. - Being a peace-loving nation and always concerned in the rights of other nations, we are sincerely sorry that the alleged culture of the great ruling nations of the world is mainly concentrated in the desire that the smaller nations, shall be absorbed entirely and their mother tongue and natural existence destroyed.

I V. - We call this unequal war between the Boers and England a ridiculous comedy, in the light of the international peace conference held recently for the purpose, as we all know, that in the future all disputes and dissonances between nations shall be adjusted peacefully and without bloodshed.

V. - Adhering to the traditions inherited from the heroic sons of Bohemia, the Bohemian people in Europe wage a fierce fight for their rights, and will fight until the pure Bohemian blood shall flow in the veins of their Bohemian descendants.


VI. - Being citizens of the United States of North America, we hereby appeal to the honorable government of said United States to use its powerful influence to



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stop this unequal war and cruel bloodshed in South Africa.

The chairman, Mr. Habenicht, after the reading of this resolution, expressed his thankfulness to the large audience and introduced a representative of the South African Community, Mr. Masman, who voiced his thanks to all Bohemians who participated and helped in the success of the celebration, and who sympathize with the repressed Boers.





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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 10th, 1900.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOERS

Yesterday evening there was held a meeting in Pitzen-Sokol, for the purpose of selecting from the Bohemian population a committee to organize a society manifesting our sympathy with the fearless Boers.

The hall was crowded, which is the best testimonial of the sentiment of our countrymen, who always sympathize with the fighters for independence and freedom in government and language.

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Svornost, May 17, 1898.

BOHEMIAN

/MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE FALCONS/



Appeal to the Bohemian-Slovak Falcons in Chicago. Taking in consideration that our adopted country is involved in a war with Spain in the liberation of Cuba, we consider it the duty of Bohemian Falcons to offer their services to the country. All Falcon Organizations of Chicago have held a meeting and resolved to hold one every week at 8 P.M., Thursdays. Special training will be in the hall of Pilsen Falcons. This training will be conducted under English command to prepare the Falcons to be ready in case of need.

We appeal to all detachment chiefs to execute this resolution at once.

Signed by the Presidium:

John Svehla
John Krizan
Frank Layer

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems

and Social Legislation

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

A COMPLETE VICTORY

(Editorial)

(Summary)

. We are glad to learn that the pernicious Barbour bill was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday after it had passed in the Senate. It purports to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in dance halls where more than four persons are assembled, thus making our entertainments impossible, and undermine and hamper our social activities. Three other bills of prohibitory nature also were rejected



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

IN PROTEST AGAINST THE BARBOUR BILL

(Summary)

A meeting of the Czech branch of the United Societies was held in the hall of Sokol Chicago, 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue, Friday evening, John A. Červenka presiding. It was a large assembly of men and women, well known for their activities in the Chicago Czech community. Mr. Joseph Štátný functioned for Mr. Anton J. Čermák, secretary of the society, the latter being prevented from attending on account of some other meeting

The object of the meeting was a discussion of the Barbour bill which prohibits dances or entertainments of any kind in which more than four persons take part, and where alcoholic beverages are served. This bill is a crude, ruthless attack on personal liberty, and blue-nosed moralists are making

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

IV strenuous efforts to make it a law. It has not been given due consideration by the judiciary committee, which closed its eyes, and after recommending it, sent it to the Senate where it passed. The moralists, be it well understood, had produced witnesses of dubious reputations before the legislative body. Among these were several paid prostitutes who testified that entertainments where liquor was served had started them on their road to delinquency. During the discussion, it was brought to light that Miss Napieralska, secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance had appeared before the judiciary committee and pleaded for favorable action on the bill.

The United Societies also had their spokesmen before the judiciary committee. They were headed by Mr. Jandus, who appropriately protested against the curtailing of our personal liberty, advancing the fact that the city ordinances are perfectly sufficient to bar indecent entertainment

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Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

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The House is going to vote on the bill next week. Representative Joseph Plaček is still holding out some hope that the bill may not pass. Nevertheless the meeting resolved to send urgent appeals, individual or collective, to all Representatives to thwart the passage of the pernicious bill. Representative Plaček further made the announcement that a petition sent to the House in favor of the bill was signed also by our "liberal-minded" Judge Fisher of the Municipal court, whom the Czechs have so staunchly supported during election, and who, so to say, owes them his office. Mmes. Velik, Ženišek, and Shejbal, representing various Czech women's organizations announced that energetic demands had been made on the Representatives for the rejection of the Barbour bill

It was finally resolved to start concerted action which would combine the forces of all Czech societies for a monster protest. Mr. Bolek then took occasion to voice a complaint against some men of social or political prominence who had given themselves the air of rabid foes of the bill,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

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but who, when they were called on for action, responded by resting their hands upon their laps, and made themselves conspicuous by their absence.

The meeting adjourned after an arrangements committee had been appointed for the United Societies convention, to be held in the Bohemian National Hall, May 29.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

[COMPULSORY SERVICE]

(Editorial)

Compulsory service is not a welcome institution, true enough, but it was already needed the moment voluntary enlistment was introduced for the Army and Navy. Manifestations of loyalty, and enthusiastic, warlike resolutions, we have had in abundance all over the country, and even now our President is being flooded with them, but volunteers are still very few. It appears that that patriotism among those who boast of it more than others, does not reach far enough to move them to any sacrifice; among the wealthy there might be some who would enlist as generals, but not as mere "rookies." Recently, when young Field enlisted for service in a cavalry regiment, the English language papers reproduced his photograph, and for several consecutive issues at that, as if something out of the ordinary had happened. It may, in fact, have been something unusual, considering that Fields are



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

scarce. Under such circumstances, of course, there was no other resort left for the government than enforced recruiting, in order to have on hand, within a short time, an army of adequate size. From the very beginning of the war, the introduction of compulsory service had appeared to us as inevitable.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

ALL WELL-MEANING PEOPLE OUGHT TO ACT

The Barbour proposal, if enacted, will prohibit the sale of liquor in public entertainments. The ensuing consequences for our social life may be easily predicted. In this issue we have called the attention of the public to this matter innumerable times. The Senate of the State of Illinois has already passed the measure, and the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature favors it. The United Societies are leading a stubborn fight against this new insidious propaganda of frenzied prohibition fanatics. In order to assure success in the struggle, all societies and clubs which call themselves truly liberal-minded, and whose interests are at stake, ought to exert pressure upon their representatives and induce them to vote against the proposal. The secretaries of such associations who have not done so up to the present are urged to send (using a letterhead) the following letter to the respective legislators:



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

The Barbour Bill No. 281, which is now up for consideration by the House of Representatives is a superfluous measure as far as the regulation of the liquor traffic is concerned. It is a direct blow to the liberties so far enjoyed by organizations of a social character, and threatens their very existence.

Our Society, an organization of bona fide members, in existence since , has always conducted their entertainments in an orderly manner as prescribed by the laws of the State, and we, therefore, ask you to lend your assistance to defeat the aforesaid legislation.

The various societies are poor men's clubs, and should be encouraged rather than antagonized in their efforts to provide recreation and innocent pleasure for their members and their families.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

ADVOCATES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

(Editorial)



The question of public ownership of utilities formed on of the main subjects of discussion of politico-economic problems some time ago; the populace of Chicago took a lively interest in it, the ownership of the street car lines receiving first consideration. The issue, however, lost much of its resiliency, by and by, and public opinion finally settled down upon the conviction that Chicago will be served best if said part of the traffic is left in the care of private concerns.

Our street car transportation has improved considerably, indeed, within the past ten years. There is and immense difference between the system to-day and the regime under Yerkes of sad repute. This amelioration of conditions took place, however, automatically, so to speak, compelled by the categorical

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

imperative of the mighty growth of our metropolis. There is little credit coming to the traction magnates themselves, for, by improving service they did something for themselves, and everybody will believe that this "something" has not rendered them distitute.

All this conceded, there is still no valid reason why the advantages offered by public ownership should not be seized. There is, in this respect, an excellent example on hand in the administration of the city of Glasgow, Scotland: The city has been operating the street car lines for over twenty years. It renders service better than any privately owned line, and for lower prices at that. It has accumulated a surplus, ample enough to accommodate the British government with a war loan of ten million. (Exchange not given.)

What are specific instances needed for anyway? Were the Chicago street

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

car lines not a veritable gold mine, New York capital would not be trying so eagerly to monopolize them for an entire half century in advance, as they are doing at this moment.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1917.

TO REGULATE SALOON TRADE

The license committee of the city council headed by Alderman Roman will take a trip to Boston, and then to New York, to study the conditions under which the saloon business is carried on in those cities. The observations made are to be utilized in a bill to be prepared and adapted to Chicago requirements. The particular care of the committee will be directed towards omitting in the bill any point which might be taken advantage of by the prohibition fanatics to prevent its passage. The Boston saloons are considered the best regulated in the country. Alderman Roman is going to request Mayor Thompson to send his representative along with the committee.



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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1915.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT INSTITUTION

(Editorial)

The American people have not, for many years followed the work of any commission with greater interest than that of the Commission on Industrial Relations. This Commission has done more important and valuable work for our laboring people than any other ever appointed in our country. It was therefore learned with a great deal of satisfaction that a permanent Committee on Industrial Relations has been created and will function under the chairmanship of Frank P. Walsh, who, as the chairman of the Commission, has proved himself to be a man of the utmost integrity, justice, and a true friend of labor. The Committee, created some ten days ago at a meeting of the Commission held in New York **City**, is a body whose creation was necessary in order to preserve the benefits accruing from the work of the Commission. Without it, all these benefits would be lost, because the capitalists have organized an opposition with the purpose of nullifying the results of the work of the Commission, suppressing the publication of its report;

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1915.

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and, in the first place, preventing the enactment of laws recommended by the Commission and aiming at the correction of wrongs which are being committed upon the laboring classes by the capitalists.

The Permanent Committee has been created in order to counteract these efforts. Its duty will be to exert efforts in Congress toward the adoption of labor legislation, that is, laws which would promote justice toward labor.

This important institution should be receiving all possible support from labor.

The Committee has published a statement of its principles and has indicated the means it proposes to use in order to keep labor matters in the foreground of American public questions until the time when the necessary labor legislation is enacted by Congress. Some excerpts from the statement are included in this article.

The final report of the Federal Commission which ceased to exist August 23, will

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be submitted to Congress when it convenes in December. The nation and Congress will then learn officially what has been unofficially known to many citizens for a long time, that is, that an enormous number of American workingmen are receiving wages that are insufficient for decent existence for their families; that the economic strength of employers in industrial undertakings in which labor is not organized, has put them in the position of an economic and political dictator, leaving the **workingman** a minimum of political freedom, and keeping him in complete economic dependence; and finally, that the only way to the salvation of the labor and the abolition of conditions which are in contradiction to American ideals is the creation of a labor organization headed by leaders selected by labor itself.

As a result of the interest created by the **publication** of the testimony taken by the Commission, which has been continually reporting on its findings, the number of citizens who have become convinced of the necessity of steadily increasing the wages and improving the working and social conditions of workingmen

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and women has increased considerably.

The Commission has come to the final and unshakeable conclusion that a permanent improvement can be achieved only by unified and well-organized intervention of all workingmen and women. But the Commission has also reached the conclusions that the citizens in general can help in the solving of the most important and most urgent social and economic problems. American citizens as a body will have to take upon themselves the duty of removing the obstacles put into the way of labor organization by the ruling classes, and of putting up a strong defense of the principle that justice must be done to labor and its representatives .

This principle was adopted a long time ago by all those who study these important problems and have no interest in capitalist profits; but even they frequently try to convince themselves that they have reason to take a stand against one or another labor union, or to refuse their support or the benefit of their influence to labor in one or another of its struggles.

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The Permanent Committee states:

"Our principal duty as we see it after having studied the findings and actions of the Federal Commission is to make sure of true and unbiased reporting on every dispute between employers and employees in the daily press; to make sure that public institutions, such as police, the courts of law, administration officials, and militia, shall act always with complete impartiality both toward capital and labor; and to make sure that the use of machine guns, armed gunmen, killers, and strike-breakers against labor is completely abolished by law.

"We admit that the great obstacle in organizing the employees of large corporations is the feudal control exercised by such corporations upon the communities in which they have their plants. There, the corporations are engaged in suppressing the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly of peaceful citizens; they maintain a spy system to which nothing is sacred; they force out of the community all persons they deem undesirable, or put in jail, on fictitious charges, persons they do not like. By such actions, the work of labor organizers is made impossible

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I D 1 a in such communities. The aim of this Committee will be to break this feudal power of corporations, to expose such abuses, and to continue to work for the protection of the rights of those who carry the gospel of organization.

"The Committee hopes to accomplish its aims by exposing and calling attention to economic and political evils infesting such communities.

"The Committee's first action in regard to Congress will be to insist upon permission to print and distribute, free of charge, the final report of the Federal Commission for Industrial Relations, and all the evidence assembled by that Commission in its sessions. When a very large number of men and women interested in social problems in industry shall have read these reports, an understanding will be created which is necessary if public opinion is to do its part in the great task of realizing the ideas we are trying to promote.

"This Committee firmly believes that it is necessary to create the closest

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Denni Ilasatel, Nov. 23, 1915.

possible co-operation between organized labor, this Committee, and all other factors, both organizations and individuals, in order to prevent legislation which would be antagonistic to labor, and to achieve the enactment by Congress of laws assuring political and industrial democracy. This Committee pledges [itself] to exert every effort toward this end, and requests the fullest co-operation of others.

"Any program of national preparedness must be based on the following principles: Nobody must make any profit out of killing people. All factories manufacturing munitions, arms, warships, and war supplies must be under Government control. No military caste must be created. Any new system of citizens' army must be organized upon democratic principles and must make it possible for able workingmen to be promoted to the rank of commissioned officers. Such an army may be used for national defense only, and never against striking labor.

"The principal Government revenue should be derived from the income tax and the inheritance tax; taxes imposed on necessities of life should be reduced.

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"The courts should be prevented from declaring unconstitutional, and void, laws which do not please the capitalistic class.

"Jurymen should be selected impartially, from lists containing the names of all voters so that workingmen shall be properly and justly represented.

"There should be laws specifying as to what is unfair and forbidden competition, so that success in business will not be based on the payment of low wages to employees, upon long working hours, dangerous and unsanitary conditions in shops, or refusal to recognize labor organizations. The Secretary of Labor should have the right and duty to investigate cases of unfair competition and prosecute those firms guilty of it."

These illustrations will convince everybody of the importance of the Federal Committee on Industrial Relations, certainly there will be no enlightened **workingman** who will not follow its work with the keenest of interest, and give it all possible support in order that it would meet with the desired success.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

THE MINIMUM WAGE

A legal provision requiring an employer to pay a certain wage to his employees would be considered unheard-of and revolutionary in America. Our courts have declared such provisions unconstitutional on several occasions. According to their opinions such provisions are a limitation of personal liberty, both of the employer and the employee. The right to free contract is to them an inviolable, a sacred one, even if it works out to the great disadvantage of the employee. But the remarkable part of it is that women and children have not this right of free contract. State legislatures have the right to determine how many hours a day a woman may work. If such a law should be passed in regard to men, it would be unconstitutional.

Some of the states of the Union have passed laws providing for minimum wages, but, as has been said above, such provisions are applicable only to women and minors. It is impossible to say whether we shall ever get to the point where such provisions will be applicable also to men. But all we want to show today

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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

is how the laws concerning minimum wages operate, and how they work in practice.

The Secretary of Labor at Washington has recently issued a bulletin dealing with these questions. It deals with legally established minimum wages not only in American states in which such laws exist, but also abroad. Countries outside of America make no distinction between men and women in this respect. They protect the men just as much as the women. The bulletin, and other reports on the subject, show that such laws are to the advantage of both employers and employees. In Australia and New Zealand, where such laws have been in existence for the last fifteen years, the industries flourish and employees prosper; in short, the laws appear to be generally beneficial.

The bulletin is very comprehensive. It discusses minimum wage laws in the United States, in the several states of Australia and New Zealand, where they originated, and, finally, in England where experiments have been made in such laws and a special commission has been appointed for their study.

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Minimum wage laws made a mass appearance in the United States in 1912 and 1913, when they were passed by nine states of the Union. But that does not mean that the movement is a recent one. The fact is that work along this line was being done for many years. Investigations were being made, and the operation of such laws in other countries was being studied. There is not a great deal of enthusiasm for experimentation with laws in the United States, particularly where there is a suspicion that they may work against the interests of industrialists and businessmen. As a rule, we wait--wait for a long time--to see how the new laws are working out elsewhere. The laws passed in the various states are a result of experiments made in New Zealand, Australia. and England, where various methods of preventing the evils resulting from low wages had been tried.

In this country we started with the introduction of minimum wages only when statistics had proved that thousands of women were being paid wages far from sufficient for bearable human living. Conditions in department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere have been investigated, and it

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has been found that fully forty per cent of men employed in such stores are receiving less than six dollars a week, and seventy-four per cent of them less than eight dollars a week. These investigations have disclosed also the most significant fact that of all stores employing women those that have been paying more decent wages have been much more successful than those that have been exploiting their employees.

The first state to pass a minimum wage law for women was Massachusetts, in 1912. The next was Oregon, followed by Utah, Washington, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, California, and Wisconsin, in the order named. As stated above, these laws concern themselves only with women and minors, while in all countries other than the United States minimum wage laws include provisions for men also.

The State of Utah is the only one whose laws specify the minimum wage--that is, it prescribes in figures the least amount to be paid a woman as wages. All the other states provide for a commission which is to study industrial

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conditions, and determine what the minimum wage is to be. These commissions examine both the employers and employees in their investigations. In a number of instances, these commissions are supported by a council composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and of employees in addition to a number of disinterested, impartial representatives of the general public.

The study of the results of minimum wage laws operating in the United States proves that they are similar to the results of such laws operating overseas. In Australia, as well as here, business and industrial enterprises which have raised the pay of their employees have never suffered and have always profited by doing so. Wherever the living standard of employees was raised and sweat shop conditions were abolished, business was also improved and earnings were increased. In Utah, where the law went into force in 1913 and the wages of women were advanced, the pay rolls did not increase more than five per cent. No wages originally higher than the minimum wage required by the law have been lowered, the efficiency of woman workers has increased, and the ability to compete with other enterprises has not suffered.

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When a similar law was to be passed in the State of Washington, all kinds of bad results were predicted. It was predicted that there would be mass discharges of women and replacing of them by men, that wages would be leveled down so that women now receiving better pay would suffer, that women would be replaced by poorly paid men, and that the minimum wage would become the maximum wage. None of these prophecies have been fulfilled.

Thus, a clothing manufacturer in Seattle employing many women, a man who since the very beginning was opposed to a minimum wage law, writes: "My own personal experience shows that this innovation has been beneficial to my business, because it has resulted in better conditions, a greater orderliness has been observed, and the working hours are being better maintained. Our wages have been raised one dollar a week, in some cases even more. Those employees who have always been diligent have remained so; those who had not been, now find that they have to be in order to keep their jobs. Therefore I approve of the new law. The production has increased in my plant, the workers are more interested in their work, and

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the owner gets the benefit. I am not in a position to talk on behalf of everybody. The law may have hurt those who are less capable, but on the whole it has raised the production."

When the law was introduced in England, the representatives of the government reported to Parliament that its results were so beneficial that many manufacturers have requested the government to extend the application of the law to their industries.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1911

BOHEMIAN REPRESENTATIVES AGAINST REFERENDUM

Springfield, Illinois. May 4. Our Bohemian representatives in the State Legislature are sturdy fellows to be sure! They believe in self-government for the people, but that the people should have the right to vote on proposed laws, and frustrate the plans of the politicians that they do not like. The proposal for the initiative and referendum which the legislature discussed last night, was defeated. It needed nine more votes to pass. A two-thirds majority, or one hundred two votes were needed, and it received only ninety-three. Our Bohemian representatives aided greatly in its defeat. Representatives Blaha, Hrubec, Kraby, and Stoklasa, either deliberately left the session, or were present and did not vote, whereas Representative Smejkal voted against the bill.



Denni Khasatel, Feb. 10, 1910.

EDITOR URGENT FEB. 10, 1910.

..4--In April last year the Illinois legislature passed a resolution requesting Congress to support a motion made by Congressman Lubin for the enactment of a law similar to the old-age pension law in operation in several European countries. The measure provided that the Speaker of the House should name a committee of seven members whose task shall be to study the diverse European systems, select elements from them, and formulate a proposition for the law best suited to our conditions. This committee was then to submit its findings to Congress not later than January, 1911.

Lubin's motion was referred to the committee in December, but after that no trace of it could be found, although it is in time for the United States to step in line with other civilized countries and satisfy an urgent need. Although the idea of an old-age pension law is almost entirely new in the United States, other countries have long overcome the initial difficulties naturally encountered in establishing such an institution.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1910.

The first country to try this experiment, which is worthy of emulation, was Germany, where in the year 1889 a law was enacted which established the pension system. The system was put on a broader basis by laws enacted in 1891 and 1893. These German old-age-pension laws affect twenty-five per cent of the population and require the state, the employers, and the employees to contribute to the pension fund. All working-men over seventy years old and working-men unable for certain reasons to earn their livelihood are entitled to receive pensions.

The next country to enact a pension law is Denmark, which allows a pension to men who have reached the age of sixty. New Zealand's law, enacted in 1897, directs that a pension of £2.50 shall be paid weekly to a man over sixty-five years old who has led a law-abiding life for the last twenty-five years. Many other countries have followed these examples. Belgium enacted a pension law in 1900 making the extent of the benefit dependent on the age of the recipient, the amount of dues which he has paid, and his actual need. Similarly, Austria, France, and Italy have absorbed the idea, improving their respective laws year by year. England is establishing its old-age pension granted to all men over seventy years old, according to

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circumstances, twenty-five cents to 1.25 per week. Canada passed its law in 1908, and Sweden and Norway are about to follow. Australia experimented till 1909, when it joined the other countries in establishing an old-age pension, with excellent results, as attested by American consuls.

Why, then, should the United States lag behind others? We are proud of the pension which we allot to soldiers whether they need it or not, but we have no regard for the working-man, who is as necessary as the soldier for the common welfare, and who, like the soldier, jeopardizes his life in the performance of his duty.

The objection raised on account of the easy way in which immigrants can obtain American citizenship does not appear to be well founded. Nobody demands that every newcomer shall be entitled to draw a pension immediately after he has become a citizen nor at the moment when he has attained the required age. It is not necessary that the benefit shall involve the question of citizenship, at all; it should depend on the time which the immigrant has spent in the United States as a wage-earner or an otherwise usefully active member of the community. The requisite number of years of

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1910.

activity in the United States ought to be fixed first, and a clause should be included stating that only men with a clean past shall be eligible. This limitation would be bound to bear fruit in compelling many a man of mischievous tendencies to take thought and turn over a new leaf. Thus a contemplated decrease in crime would be another reason for the enactment of a pension law.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

EDITOR EXPOSES PRICE-FIXING

P.4--The high cost of living is now being investigated by Congress and will probably be studied in the state legislature and the city hall. How much value can be assigned to all this work remains a question. Researches into the matter of high prices have been conducted by newspapers in more thorough fashion than by official bodies. Neither one of these groups has had much success in discovering the real cause of the phenomenon and in fixing the responsibility therefor on the right persons. Every one of the witnesses called on the stand by Congress denies any connection with the price-controlling element and winds up with the halo of innocence around his head.

It is, by the way, rather easy to establish the truth. Most of the dealers in victuals are not engaged in other activities. Their income is derived solely from the sale of food-stuffs. Consequently one has only to observe the increase in their wealth to get at the bottom of the whole matter. In other words, it is a case of keeping still and watching it grow.

Certain "economists," people who write books but know nothing about real life, assign the blame for rising prices to the huge amount of gold pro-

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

duced. The more gold there is, say these people, the less the value of money is. This kind of reasoning is preposterous. Inflation would cause everything to rise in price, including human labor. The working-man's wages, however, hover constantly below a certain variable minimum. Other groups of people, notably those who write for our American newspapers, accuse the public, charging them with wastefulness and prodigality. People are too fastidious, they say; they want only the most expensive articles and throw away half the things which they buy, whereas if they were thrifty, prices would go down. Against this theory we can set the fact, that high prices prevail in other countries as well as in America, in countries where waste is out of the question; for example, in Germany, where people eat horse-meat and dog-meat, or in France and England, where the populace has had to lower its standard of living, and also in Bohemia, from which many complaints are reaching us daily.

The conclusion reached by the newspapers appears to be incorrect for another reason, namely, that the rise in prices has been very rapid, especially in the last few years, and it is hardly possible that all the people have become Sybarites and epicures within that short time.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

The meat-barons and the kings of the corn exchange have tried recently to shift the burden of responsibility to the shoulders of the farmers "who grow fat on the rising prices." It is therefore only proper to hear the farmers' opinion. One of them gives a detailed account of the cost of raising an animal up to the time, when it becomes marketable and proves that the prices are raised the moment it gets into the stockyards. All the cattle in the markets of St. Louis, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and Chicago are bought by four big packing concerns, who within a few years have each accumulated property worth from thirty million to a hundred million dollars. These data speak for themselves. The rich men are the packers, not the farmers; among farmers there is only one millionaire and that is David Rankin of Tarkin, Missouri, who became wealthy by speculating in real estate.

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DO NOT WRITE

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1910.

EDITOR ASSAILS HOARDING OF FOODSTUFFS

(Editorial)

P.4--Even he who does not feel the high cost of living is interested in the agitation carried on in various quarters and in the methods used by the agitators, as well as in the investigations promoted by various authorities. An overwhelming majority of the population is hit by the high cost of foodstuffs, and people are seeking to find the cause of it and to provide means for the stabilization of prices.

Cold-storage warehouses are now being accused as the main contributors to rising costs. These investigations are directed by Congress, but a Chicago alderman has contributed his bit by an ordinance to prohibit the storage of foodstuffs for more than sixty days, after which period they must be destroyed.

In order to understand the opposition to storage warehouses, let us consider their real purpose and examine the actual practices of the owners of these

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1910.

establishments.

In one respect cold-storage warehouses have a beneficial effect, for they preserve the surplus food produced in times of abundance; they are legal commercial establishments and necessary elements in our present economic structure. Capitalists, however, eager to utilize them for gain, are abusing to the utmost the opportunity offered by the storage of food. The owners of the warehouses are accused of keeping foodstuffs from the market in order to boost their prices. That such charges are perfectly well justified is obvious from statistics based upon detailed information, according to which fourteen million pieces of beef, six million pieces of veal, twenty-five million pieces of mutton, and fifty million pieces of pork are being hoarded, so that every inhabitant of the United States has one piece of meat which is being kept in storage for him, and besides this an extra piece of meat is in storage for every family.

But other foodstuffs also are stored in incredible quantities. For example, twenty-five million fishes are kept in storage for a full year before they reach the market. Add to this 1800 million eggs, 130 million pounds of

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1910.

poultry, and fruit valued at fifty million dollars. Finally, there are immense quantities of potatoes, onions, preserves, butter, and cheese; the value of these latter foodstuffs is estimated at a hundred million dollars. There are in the U. S. about 553 large storage warehouses, containing, according to surveys, foodstuffs worth three billion dollars.

If this quantity of food were in the hands of the people or of a people's government, or if there were any laws for the protection of the interests of the people, cold storage would be of great benefit to the community in times of scarcity; but the manner in which it is now being abused is nothing less than a crime against the public.

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ACQUITTAL

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1905.

EDITOR DEPRECATES COST OF APPEAL

P.4--When all is said and done, it is still interesting to meditate on our system of justice. Some things seem to have been ordered in a strange way. Take, for instance, the case of this man Hoch, condemned to die on the gallows. Hoch pleaded not guilty. Let us suppose that he is innocent. He has the right to appeal to the highest court, which he intends to do, asserting that his innocence will be proved, and that he will regain his liberty. The Governor has granted him a stay of sentence to file his appeal. This sounds like very good news for him; but he lacks the funds required for filing an appeal, and if he cannot produce the money, he will be hanged, as the prosecution states, even though he is innocent. For whom, then, does this Supreme Court really exist?

W. H. H. (1905) 10/15

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

SAD MEMORIES ANENT THE "EASTLAND" DISASTER

July 24 is a day of mourning for our city, and particularly for our Czech settlement. It evokes memories that penetrate deep into the hearts of our Czech families, memories of untold grief to the survivors, and of blasted hopes.

Today is the third anniversary of the disaster that befell the excursion boat "Eastland" while she was about to carry a merry crowd of passengers to a picnic arranged by the Western Electric Company, at Hawthorne, Illinois.

Probably every one remembers how on that fateful Saturday morning the news flashed through the entire city that the "Eastland," chartered by the Western Electric Company, had capsized in the Chicago River, close to the Clark Street bridge. Nobody even dreamed that this news item was the distressful story of

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

how over one thousand men and women, most of them in the full bloom of youth, had lost their lives. When they had heard the details, people could not understand how so many lost their lives while the boat was so close to the pier, even though it had capsized. Later, however, these news reports were verified by eye witnesses.

There was great alarm and anxiety in our settlement, for there was hardly a block from which one or more of our people had not boarded the boat. While in some houses there was jubilation when members of the family returned safe, in others gloom and fear increased as the beloved ones failed to appear. Hundreds hastened to reach the scene of the catastrophe, only to learn the heart-rending truth.

Today, now that time has demonstrated its healing power, and our grief has partly subsided, we recall the processions of carriages drawing toward our Czech cemeteries. Our settlement, and indeed all of Chicago, opened their

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Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

hearts to the suffering survivors. Two families, Sindelar and Novotny were wiped out, as were dozens of individuals from our Czech commonwealth. Their lives were lost; they were victims of the carelessness and utter negligence of others.

WPA (ILL) FROM 3075

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1910.

EDITORIAL VIEW OF OUR GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

(Editorial)

P.4--We Americans have many faults and deficiencies in our political institutions of which we may become aware by observing the political systems of other countries. At present the election in England occupies the attention of the entire world and offers an opportunity for comparison with our own elections.

The English enjoy the great advantage of fewer elections. Besides their parliamentary elections they have municipal elections and no more. We have a presidential election every four years, congressional elections every two years, and state elections besides. All this creates such confusion that the constituency really does not know which election is most important. Is it the election of the President who administers the government of the whole country or the election of the congressmen who make its laws? On account of our interest in one election we may overlook another which is more important.

WPA FILE, PHOT. 3075

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1910.

As for a parliament, the dissolution of it is dangerous, if it is the arbitrary act of a ruler, as in Austria or in Germany; on the other hand, the dissolution by the parliament of a cabinet, which is responsible to the people, is highly beneficial to the country. We in America elect a President for four years and congressmen for two years and then let them do as they please. It is different in England. The parliament is elected for a time which is practically indefinite. Although the law fixes the duration of the activity of each parliament at six years, no instance is remembered of a parliament's lasting so long. The government invariably dissolves the parliament when a measure of higher importance is being debated if it is not sure what the nation's attitude is toward that measure. In other words, the cabinet asks the constituency for advice. If the government is for the measure, and the opposition is against it, the people decide. If they vote against the measure, the opposition wins, and the ministry changes. Similarly, the cabinet falls, if it fails to obtain a vote of confidence from the parliament.

This indicates a responsibility of the ministry to the people as absolute as can be obtained in these days. A similar system, if not precisely the

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1910.

same, is in use in France and to a certain extent in Italy and other countries.

It is to be regretted that our American government is bound by no such responsibility. No leader of the opposition can here occasionally defeat the government and thus keep a check on its actions. It is the common belief in our country that the President and the Congress are responsible to the voters. This belief is erroneous; once elected, they cannot be recalled. They are allowed to stay in office and cannot be unseated until their terms expire. This, of course, does not mean anything like absolute responsibility.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Aug. 27, 1898.

NEW IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

(Editorial)



The war with Spain is over. We should now consider the gained profits, obtained commodities, also new problems and obligations, created by the result of the war. We realize that we never gained immense material profits for our country, and at the same time, our problems in the cause of development of humanity has been augmented greatly.

During the four months period of the war the change in the nationalities of the immigrants, and in the political aspect of every community - was enormous. The division of the north and south as political items is smoothed over. The differences between the political parties - Democratic, Republican, northern and southern are almost forgotten. The fraternal hands were mutually extended, a grasp strengthened, and the unity of the whole nation proclaimed with word and action. This unity of the nation, obedient and strong, is enforced forever

Svornost, Aug. 27, 1898.

and sealed with our own blood so powerfully, that the political disturbers will in the future not be able to divide the people into hostile camps and to incite one nationality against the other. North and South were fighting shoulder to shoulder and all nationalities, as parts of our big country, stuck one to another on the bloody battlefields. Now they realize that concord and collaboration is the only basis for construction of prosperity for our big country.



As a result the different nationalities, as a part of the United States, joined in a mutual task will be much more appreciated and stabilized; European countries will be more acquainted with us and our power in unity; we will have more respect for our union.

Until now the European powers were not much inclined to understand us, to know and recognize us. Then the war started they expressed their belief we could not expect a success.



BOHEMIAN

Svormost, Aug. 27, 1898.

The war has changed it all. They were to not consider us. Our naval victories, the irreproachable behavior of our army, which consisted of different nationalities and races, and the absence of a sense of revenge gained their respect for our nation.

The facts showed Europe that we were involved in the war for entirely different purposes than vengeance or annihilation. - We proved this. We sent the remnants of the Spanish navy on our own expense through the ocean, we set at liberty the high navy officers on word of honor only, we fed many Spaniards on our own account.

It was stated many times that our American diplomats are not civilized enough, not polished, are too rough; maybe it is so, but European diplomacy is always postponing, delaying, that is why it is more flexible, smooth, using more hypocrisy and lies to cheat its adversaries.

The European envoys never told what they were thinking about or what was the intention of their countries, our representatives were always outspoken, telling everything that was in their hearts.



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Aug. 27, 1898.

When the United States went to the last war, they believed without doubt in victory but never supposed that a complete victory would be attained so easily, so quickly, and with such little loss.

Our first problem is how to govern a remote country, populated with strange nations, accustomed to another regime, habits, and culture.

Fortunately, America has an example and experience in England, which succeeded in similar circumstances and reached the best results. -

It is almost sure that national and individual nationalistic desire is, that the United States should keep all conquered territories, **not** to take into consideration the advice and alarms of some croakers who are trying to see a danger to our freedom and government by an annexation of new territories. It depends upon the people **not** to lose anything from the possessed goods, by not being dishonest and thoughtless. -

Svo most, Aug. 28, 1898.

To what does Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands amount?

The difficulty of managing them is not the distance from our coasts, but the enormous difference between their population and ours.

Our problem should be to assure the new people a constant and good government, because the laws will not change these new citizens. The new government for the acquired territories should give them the possibility of regaining in time their liberty and self government.



I. ATTITUDES

K. Position
of Women
and Feminism

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

THE COMING AMENDMENT

(Sunday Causerie)

Chicago, October 2, 1921.

When the Nineteenth Amendment was being drawn up, a number of miscellaneous trifles were overlooked and these oversights are to be corrected now. There are always things that legislators forget when they make new laws. Some of them are found to be not severe enough, and some to be too severe; at times just the opposite is achieved of what had been attempted. Then again, it appears that the law is useless and unnecessary, but to change laws that are in effect is, as a rule, much more difficult than to enact them. Some laws cause no particular difficulties in scrapping them, but it is extremely difficult to throw a constitutional amendment into the garbage. The Nineteenth or "Women's" Amendment....was to be changed, but it so happens that amendments cannot be as easily altered as skirts when they become out of style, and therefore a brand new, much better amendment is to be adopted. The



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

National Women's party has declared that by all means it must have a Twentieth Amendment--to make an even number of them, perhaps--and so since, it must, it will have it. There is nothing to be done against such a "must" affair, so Congress had better pass it quickly and submit it to the legislatures, and be done with it. This will prevent the picketing around the White House and the Capitol such as was going on when the congressmen could not agree as to whether the Nineteenth Amendment should be passed, or not.

So we shall have a Twentieth amendment to the Federal Constitution which is expected to give to women all the rights and privileges they do not yet possess. They say that the Nineteenth Amendment was nothing but a halfway measure; that some states still have their particular property, family, and political laws of their own which favor the men, and that this is an injustice which must be corrected. Women want equal rights to own and dispose of property, equal rights to enter contracts independently from and without consideration of the man, the right to be elected to jury duty, and also the right to select a home. This last is particularly significant because the Scriptures say that the woman should

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

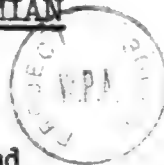
follow the man, and the state laws decree that a woman's home is where her husband's home is. The amendment is to give each the right to go his or her way, unless laws could be changed so that it would become the man's duty to follow his wife. In brief, the amendment is to do away with everything that would indicate that woman is dependent on the man in any way whatever.

The adoption of this amendment will be woman's final great victory over her eternal enemy--the man. It will make for a law-manufactured equality and justice, and the suffragettes will need nothing more for complete happiness except--some of them, the older ones--a man. There is very little difference even now between the political rights of men and women. Women have the right to vote, to run for offices, to be elected, if a majority of the sex that used to be called the stronger one, agree. Many women hold important city and county offices; we even have a Miss Congressman, and who knows but that the next, if not the present, generation will not see some Miss President? It is no longer a question of right. All that is necessary is that the voters are so minded to put a suffragette in the Presidential chair. Hence women have all the rights

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

that men have, and a few more. Men have just a bit more to say in family and social matters, but they also have a few more duties. Man's duty is to provide for wife and children. When he fails all the wife has to do is take him to the familiar branch of the Municipal Court, and there they will give him a thorough explanation as to what he is to expect if he should not work steadily and turn the pay envelope over to his wife. When she sues for divorce, the court awards her alimony or, if that is mutually agreeable, a settlement. But if a man should be out of work and his wife happened to have some private and adequate income, could he make her support him? Of course not. Or, should he be suing for divorce, could he demand alimony in case the wife happened to have some private property and he none? Again, of course not. The wife could give him something voluntarily, but there is no law anywhere that could compel her to do so.

No doubt the majority of women are satisfied with this state of affairs, but not the pugnacious American suffragettes. The average woman does not want anything else but to have a good husband who takes proper care of his family,

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and she is glad to give him all the rights and privileges she is to be given by the Twentieth Amendment. But among the suffragettes there are also some who have neither a husband nor a family, and these need protection. They are sure to get it, and life will become much more interesting. Men will definitely make up their collective mind and demand equal rights also in all family and social respects. Everything will be fifty-fifty. When a young fellow invites a girl to go to a show, each will pay half of the expense. If they go to supper after the show, she will pay half of the check, and he will pay the other half. And when they get married each will pay half of the license and the marriage fee. Why not? The Twentieth Amendment will give them absolutely equal rights and impose on them absolutely equal obligations. To be sure, there must be equality also in the matter of the invitation, so this time the boy will take the girl to a dance or a show, and next time the girl will take the boy. When they go to housekeeping, they will pay for the furniture fifty-fifty, and when it comes to a divorce, the husband's lawyer will demand something in the way of alimony for his client, and if the wife will not pay, she will move to the county jail. That is what happens now to the man, and once the Twentieth Amendment is passed,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

the woman will be treated in the same manner. And should we have another war some day women will be drafted, as well as men, because it would be against the Twentieth Amendment to give one the advantage over the other.

Of course, it is quite possible that the suffragettes do not want to take everything so literally. They may not have it in mind to deprive the man of all his responsibility; perhaps all they want is some more rights for themselves and complete independence from the man. When they get that, the weaker male sex will be in a position to try to assert itself and demand a twenty-second amendment that will take better care of the men.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

ON BEHALF OF THE LITTLE BEES

The Vcelky (Little Bees), a ladies' auxiliary of the Czech National Alliance, have fully grasped the meaning of their task, and the results are becoming evident. It seems incredible that the Little Bees have been able to accomplish so much in just two months preceding Christmas. They have delivered at least 750 articles of charity. Every evening except Saturday they work in the Vojta Naprstek School.

It is a pleasure to see the School. Every picture reveals how love for the old homeland is being instilled into the minds of the pupils. Almost every one of our aged women works for the cause. It fills our hearts with deep emotion to see a woman who is old, feeble, and wrinkled carrying wool from the school building, and to hear her say: "Well, I also am able to work."

We expect that after New Year's Day many will join the Little Bees. We implore all women to assist us, either by working or by financing our

WPA (L.L.) ENCLOSURE

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

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I G charitable enterprise. Think of the sacrifices our boys are making!

Will Czech America forsake them? Will it leave them suffering from cold storms and biting icy gales?

Very much depends upon ourselves in these times. It is up to us to determine what work we will perform. We know that wool is hard to obtain. In some country districts very little wool is available for our women's charitable pursuits.

If you need wool, write to the headquarters of the Czech National Alliance in Chicago. The Little Bees will see that you are supplied with material. Help! Help our most noble souls, who stand today with the Czechoslovak Army in France.

Best wishes to all Little Bees, our sisters. Success to all friends and workers of the Czech National Alliance, particularly to the readers and editors of the Denni Hlasatel.

WPA (11) PROJ. 5000

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

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I G On behalf of the Little Bees of the Czech National Alliance in
Chicago.

Signed: Sophie Majer

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3675

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

CZECH WOMEN IN THE STOCKYARDS

The Herald [Record-Herald?] yesterday printed an article on women employed in the stockyards. It made special mention of two Czech women. One is Miss Anna Špaček, who is head of the department for social welfare in the plant of Thomas Wilson & Company. The other is her assistant, Miss Anna Koutecký. The article is of fair size and is captioned "Americanization of Foreign-born Women in the Packers' City".....

Until two years ago foreign-born women who were employed in the plant were careless about their habits and appearance. Today these women have acquired a sense of cleanliness and an understanding of sanitary laws. This reflects credit upon Miss Špaček. Although she was born in Bohemia she is an expert in the work pertaining to the welfare department.

Miss Spacek sees to it that every female laborer takes a shower bath before starting to work. The women are willing to submit to a medical examination

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

when asked by Miss Špaček to do so. They also take medical treatment if it is necessary. After two years of training they have become genuinely proud of their experiences, whether in buying food or in other problems of everyday life. They keep their homes cleaner in conformity with the instructions received from the welfare department.

The working women are employed only through the aid of the welfare department. Their conduct is under the department's observation. This applies to conduct in the plant and also in the home.

A working woman of that plant cannot be discharged by her foreman. Her case is taken before Miss Špaček to be thoroughly investigated.

Relations are more agreeable among the women because of this arbitration. The differences among men are mostly due to mere misunderstanding. The women take most of their troubles to Miss Spacek, often private ones such as little love affairs--and her advice seldom fails them.....

MPA 111.1 PROJ. 56275

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1917.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN

(Summary)

.....
Czech women in Town of Lake are doing valuable work in the registration of women for auxiliary service in the war. Registrations in that Czech section of Chicago are being taken in the Robert W. Fulton School, 53rd and Wood Streets; Seward School, 46th Street and Hermitage Avenue; Medes School, 43rd Street and Winchester Avenue; in the Czech parish school, 30th Street and Hermitage Avenue; the Slovak parish school, 48th Street and Winchester Avenue; and in the offices of Mr. Felix W. Janovsky, 47th and Menore Streets. More than thirty Czech women are helping out at the places of registration at this time.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

HOW OUR WOMEN BOOST MEMBERSHIP

Three new clubs are being formed which will join three branches of the Sesterská Podporující Jednota (Czech Benevolent Sisterhood), so that the Society will gain considerably in membership. Men very infrequently organize clubs which are to be merged with older branches. On the other hand, among our women, the creation of clubs for the incorporation in older organizations is an everyday affair. This method helps to increase the membership, and should be followed by other societies.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

WOMEN'S SACRIFICE IS THE GREATEST

(Editorial)

Every faithful son of his nation is bound to be ready for sacrifices in order to see his people victorious in a War waged because it is striving to prevent democracy to be trampled in the dust. America must win so that militarism is swept from the surface of this globe, that justice be shown to the small nations, that these may gain the right to decide upon their own destinies, and finally, that the entire civilized world, and civilization itself, be placed upon a new basis. This war must be the last, and any repetition must be rendered impossible. These are gigantic aims. They are sublime, exalted, and call for heavy sacrifices. The greatest of all sacrifices are to be asked of the women, the mothers, who will have to lay upon the altar of the fatherland the dearest in their possession, that which is tied up with the very roots of their own lives, their sons.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

The Herald, in its Sunday edition, treated this subject very appropriately, emphasizing that though women's sacrifice is immense, they show no less willingness than their boys themselves. The article says further that the American mothers will probably not have to carry the same burdens as the mothers of the soldiers of Europe; the dire necessity which caused the war seems leniently to ask less of this country than from its allies.

The article continues by drawing a difference between conventional help by women in hospitals and ammunition factories, and the unavoidable, natural sacrifice that is demanded of mothers. It quotes Olive Schreiner: "We are paying for the entire human life." It proceeds:

"If the organization of the world had been laid into the hands of the women, there would perhaps be no break in human relations brutal enough by which it could not be atoned other than war. But neither the men nor



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

the women have created that society which oppresses them now. They will, therefore, sacrifice what they possess; men, their energy, and women, their children, to spare the future generations more similar sacrifices."

In concluding, the Herald says that men and women are giving their best without grumbling. If they did not, they would feel dishonored just as their ancestors would have felt if they had dodged their duties to fight for the Union and the freedom of the slaves.

The American women have given their dearest. Our Czech mothers ought to think of the Czech mothers in the old country who had to countenance the slaughtering of their sons for the wrong cause, for the destruction of the Czech nation.

The task put before the poor woman is of the highest order. She performs it unnoticed. No one praises her or prints her name in the daily papers,



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

as is the case with women rich, or socially prominent. The newspapers ought to cease their practise of featuring women as heroines who in fact consider War as a plaything. They should not forget the lone woman who has given her son, or the one who works in the hospitals to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The American working woman will, when necessity demands, do the same as her sister in the old country, work in ammunition factories. It is the poor woman only that will have to take recourse to this kind of occupation, and not the rich woman who likes to parade her picture in the papers. However, when the demand becomes really urgent, the American working woman will do her bit without a murmur and by performing any task required, she will not stand back of her European sister.

We hope, however, that fate will not make demands such as these on us, but our women will surely help otherwise to assure victory. They will



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be judicious in the use of food in their kitchens and will not waste materials; they will arrive at an understanding with the farmers' wives so that there will always be sufficient supply on hand, and any possibility of famine eliminated.

The American women have always been against war, because they knew it might tear from their arms what is dearest to them. But circumstances forced War upon us, and American women are prepared. The knowledge that their sons are fighting to banish war from the world altogether will encourage them to do the work to which President Wilson is calling all loyal Americans.

No one can predict what fate has in store for us; all indications point, however, toward a short duration of this horrible War, and final victory for America which is standing up for a good and noble cause.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

Our women will surely do what is expected of them, especially those women to whom the newspapers print no eulogies, Mothers, women of the people!



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

IN THE INTEREST OF OUR HALLS

The Chicago American, which is published and owned by Mr. Hearst, of unsavory repute, has been printing a series of articles headed, "Our Little Daughters," as an initiation of a crusade against certain halls in which dancing and other entertainment are offered to the patrons. These halls are offhand branded as places where the body and mind of young girls are exposed to moral corruption, where drunkenness is in order, and which lead directly to the police courts. The avowed purpose of the articles is a hint for the authorities to close these halls and disrupt any kind of pleasure that may be derived from them. There are some good points in the movement, if only those propagating it would clear up the issue, begin at the right place, and use discrimination.



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Because good judgment is not found in the articles, we object to them; their survey does not extend only to places where an orgy is indulged in every evening; - these articles invade our immigrant dance halls; they attack our places of decent recreation.



The venom of the reports is especially directed against two of our halls; one article turned against the hall of the Sokol Chicago, the other against the Pilsen Auditorium. The female writer of the articles visited the Sokol Chicago Hall on the occasion of an entertainment given by the "Ynot Club," and the Pilsen Auditorium during an evening arranged by the "Moon Glide Club." We shall not dwell upon the qualities of these two clubs, as we are not acquainted with them. However, we are concerned with the insinuations cast upon the two halls, as we consider them as our own.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

We are ready to concede the fact that much of the entertainment of our dance halls needs moderation, but we shall not admit that conditions are such as described in the articles. If their writer had gathered better information she would have learned that our own entertainments, as well as others, provided by some non-Czech associations, move within the narrow limit of what is permissible. It is not the hall or the owner, but the arrangements committee that is to be held responsible for the excessive emanations of hilarity and temperament.

The Sokol Chicago Hall is owned by the Sokol Chicago Gymnastic Society, which celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday only a few days ago. The ideals



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of the association are well known; they are national and cultural. They lie entirely outside the realm of judgment as passed in the article mentioned, and beyond the range of the magnifying glass used by the authoress of "Our Little Daughters."



We take exception against similar attacks because they are indirectly aimed at our girls of whom it cannot be generally contended that they drink immoderately, permit improper familiarity to the men in their company, or conduct themselves publicly in a manner not fit for decent women. Our Czech girls frequent, as far as our knowledge goes, orderly entertainments only, which they can enjoy without detriment to their reputation. They are usually chaperoned by both parents, or at least by

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their mothers, who certainly are their best guardians.

The girls from our middle class and from the laboring strata do not need any one to control their behavior.

Their bearing decidedly does not call for any of the diverse morals commissions, not to mention the super-

vision of the Chicago American. They have enough judgment to regulate their own deportment.

We have already admitted that there are exceptions. They are, however, scarce. They are to be looked for in clubs and club affairs, which are in no way connected with the owners of the places. Our halls should be stricken from the list of objectionables. More so, as there are many others available for sound criticism, particularly those of the so-called better American societies, some of which could be pointed at as the very hotbeds of sin, ill behavior, and scandalous revelry. These places are not even



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remotely considered for an entertainment by our girls,
who would blush for shame and recoil on their
threshold.

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Are places such as these unknown to the Chicago American? Is that paper ignorant of their existence in some fashionable hotels within the Loop, where the midnight closing hour initiated veritable orgies to which the attention of the police had to be called? How about the cabarets in some downtown hotels where the Merriam Commission uncovered debauchery that defies description? Does the Chicago American know nothing of the club rooms of the wealthy, the "creme of society," the unbridled carousals which remind one of the one time "Red Light District," where ladies in gorgeous attire imbibe until they sink into a

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drunken stupor and are then brought home by gentlemen in dress suits and patent leather pumps, equally paralyzed, and who are not necessarily their husbands. Were the Chicago American an honest sheet, it would expose these places before all others as those for which an institution like the morals court has been established. This court would, however, prove utterly inadequate if all that mire should be brought before it. Immorality and scandalous behavior are not rampant among the immigrant population, for that privilege has always been enjoyed by the upper and rich classes, simply because these latter have a monopoly on immunity.

After all, we would not worry about the whole issue if it were not for the probability that the Chicago American, after an aggression against



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BOHEMIA

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one hall, will proceed against all of our own halls. Bearing this in mind we rise in protest in behalf of the Czech halls. We know too well how much sacrifice and toil was the price of the creation of our halls.

We know equally as well, how much these localities have contributed to our national, economic, and social life and do not, therefore, intend to silently stand aside and endure that a Mharisaic paper, foreign to our tongue, has to say about our places of assembly.



It surprises us that it is Florence Patton who supplies this spurious news about our Czech halls to the Chicago American, whose readers have to depend upon the English language for information. She is the sister of Alice Fatek, well-known actress who scored a marked success in the play "Help

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Wanted," and the daughter of Mr. Patek, publisher of an English language paper in Denver. The family is of Czech descent, and Florence Patek works for the Chicago American under the name of Florence Patton.

It grieves us to meet with the name on this occasion, and, at the same time, with indignation, because the young lady would do much better if she cleaned the doors of the high-class American society of the clotted mire and fecal garbage accumulated there instead of seeking to sweep some dust from the doors of people upon whose morality she will find fewer stains - we mean our Czech immigrants.



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IV (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

POLITICS

County Judge Scully will give his ruling today regarding the right of women to vote for delegates to national conventions.

It is said that County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer is of the opinion that women cannot vote.

The suffragettes have petitioned for a court order to restrain the county clerk from giving this order. This would immediately bring the matter up for decision by the State supreme court.

W. 41.1.1 P. 3.302

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1915.

TO ALL BOHEMIAN WOMEN!

Sisters!

In these days when our people, the people of John Huss, is forced to remain silent in its native lands, we, the free daughters of this great republic have a [sacred] duty to perform. Our common Mother calls! Thousands of Bohemian mothers grieve for their fallen, thousands of them, with aching hearts, expect the fatal news from the battle front, thousands of them writhe in anxiety about their sons. All of them are looking forward to the day that will end this terrible war.

On behalf of these hundreds of thousands of afflicted Bohemian mothers, we ask all Bohemian-American women: Come and help, so that the sacrifices of Bohemian mothers in the old country may not be in vain! Come and work with us, so that our common Mother, our greatly suffering native land, may attain, in return for sacrifices, the greatest national attribute, liberty, and a government by the people in the Bohemian lands, both of which are necessary

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1915.

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for a permanent peace. Remember that with the exception of Scandinavia, Bohemia was the only country to elect a woman to its diet, thus indicating that the Bohemian people recognized woman's right to political work and full status in public life.

Let us help the nation that has always fought for freedom of conscience and human progress! Participate in the political action of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), the aim of which is the liberation of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia.

We are calling a meeting of all Bohemian women, members of benevolent sisterhoods, Sokol organizations, as well as all those unaffiliated to be held in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Pomocne Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on 18th and May Streets, May 14, at 8 P.M. Be sure to come and help work side by side with the men, toward the goal of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, and hand in hand with them, prove that Bohemian women are just as able national workers as are our men, that they are able to co-operate and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1915.

sacrifice for our common Mother in this year of John Huss.

Anna Stolfa, chairman,
[of a committee of seventeen women].

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

MANY BOHEMIAN WOMEN VOTERS OF THE TENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC
CLUB PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION OF MAY 2

[A half-tone, three columns--one sixth of a page, showing a group of Bohemian women voters holding American flags]

It is well known that a great parade of Chicago women voters took place May 2, 1914. They demonstrated for their right of suffrage which had already been granted them by the State Legislature and Governor Dunne, but the legality of which still has to be decided by the State Supreme Court. This public demonstration was to show their strength and interest in a cause so vital to them.

All women entitled to suffrage were invited to march in this parade, and a group of Bohemian women who took part is shown herewith. They are members of the Democratic Club of Bohemian Women Voters of the Tenth Ward, a club which was especially invited by the central committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

The chairman of the central committee is Mrs. Mendel, who at the time of this demonstration was out of town, and whose duties were taken over by three very active ladies, Mrs. R. Chmelik, Mrs. A. Straka and Mrs. M. Ruzicka. They interested enough women and girls to make a very presentable showing in the parade.

The above picture shows the meeting place at 18th Place and South Laflin Street. In the back-ground is a float filled with suffragettes dressed, as were all the others, in black skirts and white waists. On their heads they wore white caps with blue bands, the white lettering on which read "Illinois". The women marchers are grouped in front of the float, and sitting on a horse to the right is the captain of the parade, Mrs. Steere.

This group of Bohemian women voters of the Tenth Ward made a very noticeable part of this parade.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1914.

PARADE OF WOMAN VOTERS

The parade of woman voters which takes place tomorrow, May 2, will be the greatest ever seen in Chicago.

In order to demonstrate their belief in the equality of the sexes, men of all classes and nationalities will take part in the parade.

Should our Bohemian nation be left behind? Certainly not! We do not know what interest the women of other wards will take, but the Twelfth Ward wants to do its duty.

With that thought in mind we appeal to all women without regard to their political affiliations to take part in this parade.

Our Twelfth Ward will meet 2 P.M. Saturday at 22nd Street and Marshall Boulevard. From there we shall go by streetcars to our point of assembly at 20th Street and

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1914.

Indiana Avenue, where we shall join the fourth division at 4:10 P.M.

The marchers must wear the suffragette caps and carry the American flag. The caps are for sale at Mrs. Hahn's, 3105 West 22nd Street, or at the point of assembly from which the parade starts. It was also agreed that all Bohemians will be decorated with a red and white band, by which the Bohemian nationality will be distinguishable. Dress as you please, but white is preferable.

The marchers will be group by wards, and every ward will be designated by a banner. The parade will march on Michigan Avenue to Randolph Street, and thence to Grant Park.

Come all who can, because it is going to be a memorable demonstration for women suffrage, and similar demonstrations will take place all over the United States.

[Translator's note: In this precession the Bohemian women marched as had been arranged.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1913.

HUMANENESS? NO--PERVERSION!

(Editorial)

Last week we had an opportunity to touch briefly upon a very curious sore spot in our emotional make-up by pointing to a novelty introduced in Chicago this year: The Apple Day for--Horses! At that time we printed only a short item, since there was not enough time for a more thorough consideration of that phenomenon and the preparation of an analytical article on this latest example of emotional exhibitionism.

Today it is our purpose to deal at some length with Chicago's humaneness and Chicago's charity, and right at the start we do not hesitate to state that they are pervaded with a great deal of morbidness and perversity. The contemplation of daily life shows that, in general, we are far from humane, and that our--perhaps subconscious--realization of that fact on occasions leads to manifestations of grossly exaggerated and distorted forms of humaneness which naturally provoke public merriment and are subject to an abundance of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1913.

of more or less funny jokes.

To meet with misguided forms of humaneness is by no means a rare experience. This kind of charity can be found at all watering troughs for horses where fine ladies, members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, brave rather inclement weather, and hold huge baskets filled with halved apples, which they feed to horses. This frequently turns into forced feeding, which proves that the apples, which were to be a highly welcome, refreshing delicacy for the horses, are not even gratefully received. But the ladies, their minds definitely made up, stuff the horses with them just the same.

We have no quarrel with the Society. It has a most commendable purpose well-expressed in its name. The existence of the Society tends to prove that we know that an animal, and particularly a horse, is also entitled to kind treatment and gratitude for services rendered to man, a gratitude that would find a poor expression in a lacing with a whip or even a beating with its handle--an occurrence which, alas, we have not too rarely witnessed.

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In cases of that kind, severe intervention by the Society's members against a heartless, merciless offender is most advisable and proper. However, any manifestation of excessive, overdone humaneness toward animals should be discouraged. If there is an excess of emotional urge to do good, it should be directed toward human beings themselves, where it is badly needed and will be fully appreciated. This fact should be borne in mind particularly by women, who, according to a long-established opinion enjoy a much higher emotional development than men. But even such an intensity of feeling as women presumably possess should, like everything else in the world, have its limits. It seems to us that the feeding of apples to horses is a gross overstepping of even rather liberal limits, an overstepping by which humaneness draws its own caricature, and instead of maintaining suitable dignity it becomes ridiculous.

A donkey is known to be most contented when he finds a bunch of juicy thistles. He enjoys thistles more than anything else, because they are most suited to his taste. Man may offer him other plants, even the finest vegetables, but the donkey will not find them as tasty as thistles, and may even refuse them

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altogether. A horse, again, likes his hay and oats best. Why, then, feed him apples, since he does not care for them and since they are of much greater value to man, especially a poor man, and most particularly to children? We know a large number of poor families in whose homes apples do not appear on the table even once a year, families which would be grateful to anybody for such a delicacy. In streets and alley where peddlers ply their trade, you can daily see children asking them for a little handout and thanking the peddler when he gives them, or rather throws them, a rotten apple. And our ladies distributed many barrels of apples among horses last week. These were fine, healthy apples, too, a pleasure to look at. Had poor children been close enough to witness this distribution, they would surely have envied the horses.....

But even if it was for dumb animals, all that these ladies did was to give vent to an urge which, at least once in a while, penetrates the surface and finds its expression in performing a humane duty. It was not, however, so much for the sake of the animals, as for the sake of newspaper publicity. Such ladies love to see their illustrious names shine in the press on various occasions, but preferably in connection with humaneness and charity. Then

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people everywhere talk about them reverently and with recognition, and that is worth something. Also, these women feel flattered. But such a lady might not feel so flattered if, while she was all dressed up and feeding apples to horses, an investigator visited her home and upon her return, voiced his candid opinion about her. He would probably have a great deal to say. He might even say that he found that lady's home in disorder, not so very clean, and dilapidated. He might even say that he found her children neglected; that he found them showing too plainly the effects of their mother's charitable, humanitarian, and feminist activities. Because of her catering to horses and other such things, she has no time left to devote to her home and children, that is to those who have the first claim--a much more sacred claim to her attention than horses. Because of cases like this, we see no humaneness, no charitableness in the activities of such women, but rather, husterical emotionalism and perversion.....

But life shows many more such perversions. There are American charitable organizations disposing of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The money goes kerflooy (sic), and the poor for whom it had been collected get scarcely twenty-five per cent of it, while the rest goes to various officers and

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1913.

employees for whom, in fact, such societies are being organized. Such officers, though frequently well-to-do, do not mind getting rich on money destined for the poor, because their work is not prompted by charity or humaneness, but by selfishness and greed. For the poor, who indirectly swell their [the officers'] bank accounts, they have no genuine and sincere sympathy.....

WPA (IL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1913.

[BRITISH SUFFRAGETTE A FAILURE]

(Editorial)

Mrs. Pankhurst has deeply disappointed her enthusiastic friends. She was expected to turn everything upside down in America, but so far very little has been heard about her. The reason for this is easy to understand. All Mrs. Pankhurst knows how to do is to make a lot of noise. All she is good at is uttering invective and vituperation and plotting intrigues. But being just a guest here, she cannot indulge in such business in the United States. She was given to understand that she had better behave, or else she would be sent back.

Therefore, her speeches are tame and--good for nothing. As soon as Mrs. Pankhurst starts speaking seriously, her orations ooze emptiness and prove that she herself is good for nothing.

(L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1913.

MRS. PANKHURST WILL BE ADMITTED

(Editorial)

After all, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the fighting British suffragette, will be admitted to the United States, although at the beginning it looked very much as if she would not escape deportation. For her good fortune the little lady from overseas has only the American women to thank. They took up her cause with such energy that even our determined immigration authorities were forced to capitulate. This means that American suffragettes won a complete victory in the very first serious encounter.

But it must be admitted to their credit that throughout the battle they acted with consummate diplomacy and skill--something for Mrs. Pankhurst's book, and something she should underline at least three times. This topic should be worth a long series of very enlightening lectures in her own Old England.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1913.

ALL AMERICA EXCITED ABOUT A CRAZY HAG

One maniac has caused many people to go wild. The English general of raving women, or so-called fighting suffragettes, Mrs. Emily Pankhurst, has not yet put a foot on American soil and has already caused a mighty uproar throughout the country. Now, if Mr. Wilson does not show a sufficient degree of firmness, and if he should be scared by the thousands of protests he has been receiving from all parts of the world, we here in America can expect some beautiful samples of what England has at home. All he has to do is yield a bit--and we shall have it.

Our American women are getting their suffrage rapidly, and there is no doubt that they will have it in all states of the Union within a few years. So far they have not needed any help from English incendiaries. American men have earned the full recognition, appreciation, or at least the thanks of American women for their attitude toward woman suffrage. Instead of that, a much-divorced millionairess, Mrs. Belmont of New York, has invited the general of

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1913.

English raving maniacs to this country and expects to accompany her on a tour through the United States, during which time she (Mrs. Pankhurst) plans to teach American women how to commit such crimes as her supporters are in the habit of staging in England--all this just to create a sensation which would give Mrs. Belmont the much-desired publicity and renown.

Now, as the police authorities of New York have detained Pankhurst in the port and are planning to deport her--the crime for which she was sentenced in England involved moral turpitude--she is receiving protection from women like Miss Addams and other really distinguished ladies who deserve much more credit for their work in the interest of woman suffrage than this frenzied English hag. And it is just here where the danger lies. If our Government lets Pankhurst in, her friends will proclaim her a martyr, sufferer for feminine rights, and the consequences of such a move are impossible to estimate. If she is to be admitted eventually, the immigration office should never have detained her in the port, but should have paid no attention to her and let her in quietly, without any ado.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1913.

Since they have detained her, it is almost imperative that she should be sent back immediately, because now her stay in the United States will have most far-reaching consequences. All friends of the movement for woman suffrage agree with Miss Addams, who said that the invitation to Pankhurst asking her to come to America, was a serious mistake which will greatly harm the cause of women's rights. But the raving maniac is a woman, and if treated unjustly, she will have everybody on her side.

With all that, it should be borne in mind that she has not come to lecture in America for the love of her sisters or for the love of her principles, but she has come because she expects to be paid good money. She is assured five hundred dollars for every speech. She has not come to deliver and liberate her hard-working sisters, but to make money for herself and to give sensational publicity to a millionairess with several living husbands.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Editorial)

It is reported that "General" Rosalie Jones, who led the suffragettes' march to Washington, will soon be starred on a New York vaudeville stage. The ways to such artistic fame are inscrutable; at one time they feature a bully who won a bloody prize fight; at another they star the heroine of a sensational divorce suit; and sometimes they feature a crazy female with efficient walking tools.

What the suffragettes are now doing will soon be intolerable. News of their exploits is reaching us daily from London, and it sounds like news from a battlefield. They burn public buildings, attack private and government property, obstruct the mails, smash windows, and show a most remarkable ingenuity in inventing new methods of warfare. Now the suffragettes have worked out a plan according to all laws of strategy to



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

capture a general of the enemy army, Premier Asquith, because he does not show a great deal of willingness to yield to their wishes and dictates. The London police are in a state of permanent mobilization in order to better counteract the warlike activities of these women. They spurn no means by which to stress their demands. At times their means are drastic and brutal enough to remind one of the poet Friedrich Schiller's description of women fighting in a revolution:

"....then women hyenas became,
For whom engendering terror is just a pleasant game."

It is a regular women's war which no doubt surpasses in its vehemence the well-known "war of maidens" in Bohemia after the death of King Premysl, when Vlasta and Sarka became as prominent as Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drumond are now.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

There has not been much news from the theater of war in the Balkans lately, and now it is most fortunate that the Fort of Drinopol has fallen. Otherwise the readers of newspapers would have lost all their interest in the Slavic-Turkish struggle and would have centered their interest exclusively in the struggle of the suffragettes, which, in its fury, approaches a regular war. Small wonder, therefore, that recently the suggestion has been offered in England to treat all arrested suffragettes as prisoners of war.

Cecil Rhodes proposes to deport suffragettes arrested for acts of violence to some distant island where they could give vent to their fury at their pleasure. It is said that police and government authorities are helpless in the face of the suffragettes' riots--some less gallant newspapers call it "a maniacal raving". Putting the women in jail is of no avail, because they go on a hunger strike and finally have to be released. They then leave the jail with a martyr's halo around their heads. They would rather starve than surrender to the enemy. According to Cecil Rhodes, the only



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

solution is deportation--the same as in Napoleon's case....although in any other way we should refuse to compare Mrs. Pankhurst with the great general who, as far as we know, never gave a thought to woman suffrage.....

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Both the British and our own suffragettes claim all the rights of men, but principally an equality in political rights--suffrage. Apparently they believe that once they are admitted to the polls, England or America, as the case may be, will become a paradise.....They claim that so far, women have been men's slaves; that they have been excluded from all public activities, and therefore unable to show their talents and abilities. As soon as they are liberated and get full equality with men, they will prove that they are as good as men or even better.

But we know that many branches of human endeavor have been accessible to women since antiquity, and it does not seem that they have made a great success of them. For instance, the field of music has always been open



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

to women everywhere, but we have yet to hear of a Mozart, Beethoven, or Dvorak in skirts! The same principle applies in literature; and according to some statistics, twenty per cent of European women are active in literary work, or at least claim to be. The fact is that writing is an obsession with many of them, but we are sorry to say that they do not produce anything that would move the world.

We fear that it would be the same with women sitting in parliaments. Woman's nature is not fitted for crude and rough public life, especially life in the political arena. This is entirely a man's privilege, a privilege which women should be happy to have escaped so far. Women of all times and nations have always excelled in the culinary arts, in which we men will seldom become their dangerous rivals. Perhaps it would be far better if they agreed to go on preparing good dishes rather than poor laws.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1913.

/PROTECTION FOR HUSBANDS/

(Editorial)

From now on, Chicago too will have an association of Daughters of Suffragettes. It would perhaps be more beneficial if the husbands of suffragettes would form an association for mutual protection.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1913.

[WOMEN IN POLITICS]

(Editorial)

Since the suffragettes want to participate in politics, elections, and all other related matters, they will have to drop such sensitiveness as they have shown in the case of Congressman Mann and his remark with reference to their recent parade in Washington. Once they start voting and run for offices, they will have to stand for much stronger expressions than those used by Congressman Mann.



I. ATTITUDES

L. Agriculture
in
the United States

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1918.

HELP THE FARMERS IN THE HARVEST
An Appeal to Czechoslovak Laborers in the Cities
(From Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas farmers)

The most joyful, but also the busiest time has come for us--harvest time. Our very existence depends on it. Not only our own, but also that of the starving people in the desolate war-ridden countries of Europe.

In addition to the destitute in the ravaged and looted lands, thousands of our sons, brothers, and friends, not only in Uncle Sam's army, but also in the Allies' armies abroad, are confidently hoping that we shall be able to supply and feed them during the time of war. In fact, a great part of the world is turning toward our country for help.

Thousands of our farmers' sons are now on the battlefield. They used to work in the harvest, but now they are fighting the enemy.

Those who stayed at home, and are able to work, should take the soldiers' places.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1918.

Our people know farming, for the most part, and therefore they could render efficient service.

Help our farmers! The change in occupation will be of advantage to you. The wages are not only good, but are really extraordinarily high. You will see new parts of the country. You will like it so that you may even remain, and settle down on a farm.

Those of our fellow countrymen who wish to help their relatives or friends should write them immediately. They ought to consider, however, that work on the farm is not easy during harvest time, and that unless they are strong and helpful they will not only be of little use, but also may even become a burden. It is sheer nonsense to say that everyone in the city should go and help the farmer. Only people who know nothing of working conditions in the country would express such a thought, and so let only the sturdy boys go, those who can brave the task!

Do not allow yourself to be enticed by the promises of various agents; and do

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1918.

not go to strange places without a certain guaranty. Remember, also, that you are not starting out to make money only. Your efforts should be bent toward extending help. Many who are money minded lent an ear to exaggerated promises, only to find that there was absolutely no work to be obtained in some districts. Besides having been disappointed, they may have lost the money invested in fare and traveling expenses.

Those who are willing, ready, and fit may inquire at this address: V. F. Jelinek, 1409 Garfield Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Enclose a three-cent stamp for return mail.

WPA 611-1701-3275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

/CZECH FARMERS' COLONY/

(Advertisement)

Tabor, a Czech farmers' colony in the district of Vilas, Wisconsin, directed by J. L. Bumbalek, invites you to inspect the forty acre farms in the Czech neighborhood. You can pay \$350 down, and we will build the house; we will also plough two acres of the soil. There will be no payments during three years, balance on long term payments. In event of your death, your family will receive a clear title to the farm, and payments on the farm will cease.

There is a good market in the summer resort for your vegetables, small fruits, poultry, and dairy products. Write today for particulars of our plan, and your communication will be handled by a Czech, a graduate of the Wisconsin Agricultural College.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

Sanborn Company
c/o Bohemian Colony Director
Eagle River, Wisconsin.

Please let us know where you read our advertisement.



Denni Masatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

There is a notion prevailing in some parts of the country that the soil does not become fruitful until after the first season. This is a mistake. Proper fertilizing of the soil, however, can make it yield a rich harvest already in the first season.

Here are the general instructions to be followed for soil fertility

(Suggestions for planning and fertilizing).

How to plant not only vegetables but also flowers in every empty spot around the house has become one of the main topics of the day. We intend to pay due attention to home gardeners by publishing useful hints from time to time.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

HOME-GROWN VEGETABLES

(Editorial)

What would have been considered a good joke not so long ago is now being put before the people as a concrete proposition. They are advised to utilize every inch of soil around their houses by planting, not flowers, but potatoes, greens, and other vegetables the price of which has lately risen considerably. Even the yards are to be transformed into vegetable gardens.

We are being given a sort of hint in economy and husbandry which would be well-suited for overpopulated China or devastated Europe. But when we consider that a beggarly system as this should become a necessity in a country with millions of acres of virgin soil and which abounds with phenomenal wealth in which, in short, all conditions exist for a



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1917.

comfortable living, then this advice sounds like an acrimonious satire on social mismanagement. The United States possesses ample riches for the upkeep of a larger population than determined by the census, if only conducted in the right manner.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

A CHRONIC DISEASE OF THE AMERICAN NATION

(Editorial)

The American Agricultural Commission which scoured half of Europe this summer in order to see with its own eyes just how much more advanced than the United States the European nations are in their relations between the government and the farmer, came home a long time ago. Congress has passed a new tariff which was expected to lower the cost of necessities--in the first place, of course, of foodstuffs--to the consumer. Those living in the city were promised cheaper living, and the farmers were told that they would get higher prices for their products. Now we have the lower tariff, and Congress is working on a financial reform. Perhaps the whole winter session will be devoted to debates on ways and means of reforming American banks. All that is very fine indeed, except for the fact that it does not mean a thing to a poor man, or a poor farmer, who struggles because of lack

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

of capital. The gentlemen disregard these two factors, and in spite of all that the Commission--so well wined and dined by everybody in Europe--saw there, not the least effort has been made to put any of what they saw into operation in the United States. The American farmer is still paying the highest interest on his loans, and he does not get a loan except on the best of security. His signature on a promissory note is completely worthless, while the signature of a Jewish peddler is honored.

In the meantime, the call "back to the soil" is heard more and more. No doubt, it sounds beautiful, but thousands of workmen in overpopulated cities call back: "How can we go there without sufficient capital? Do you want us to starve?" True enough! And how about those farmers who own their land and would like to "grow two ears where one grew before"; who recognize the value of improvements based on the results of agricultural research; who see the way to larger profits, to better service to society by providing it with more and better bread; and whose hands are tied by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

the lack of capital? How can they undertake anything; how can they try to improve their methods or to eliminate what they have learned to be mistakes, if they have not the necessary capital? A manufacturer or a businessman can buy on credit; his note has a commercial value. A farmer, too, can get credit in his bank, but first he has to have enough with which to buy the credit, because his credit in America is the worst of all. Should he need a somewhat larger amount, he is required to put a long-term mortgage on the whole farm and to pay from six to eight per cent interest on the borrowed money.

As long as these fetters are on our farming people, all the agricultural schools, magazines, bulletins, and lectures are nothing but wasted efforts. True enough, they do awaken in farmers the desire for improvements, for reforms; but as soon as the farmer tries to take the first step in the right direction, he is stopped by an insurmountable obstacle: lack of the necessary capital.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

What good is it to lure workmen from cities to vacant land in the country, if they have not the money necessary for farming? Where and how could they have saved any in these days of high living, high rents, high-priced clothes, coal, and every other commodity? In order to live, a workman has to spend all that he earns. He is going to land him enough to get a solid start in farming? Nobody! Supposing, now, that he sticks it out in the country long enough to own his homestead, to be able to put in some improvements, and to keep the most essential machinery in good repair. He may then be offered a loan up to one fifth of the estimated value of his farm. If he accepts the offer, his cares and worries start again. Should there be unfavorable weather and his crops fail, he loses everything--including the farm.

The American nation has an abundance of land; in fact, it has too much of it. There is sufficient capital with which to buy the land, but there is no working capital. Without that, even the capital that would be available

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Denni Ulasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

for the purchase of the land must remain idle.

When, from time to time, voices are heard favoring loans to those who are willing to try to make a start on a piece of new, free homestead land, immediately other voices are raised to the effect that it would be making it too easy for the new farmer--giving him machinery in addition to free land. What of it? That in itself, will not make him rich. He will have to work hard just the same. It is necessary to realize, finally, that a farmer is a workingman whom society has entrusted with the task of raising its bread. The soil as such has no value; its value is commensurate with the work required for its tilling plus the efforts expended to make it productive land.

Idle land, and land producing, perhaps, only one fourth of what it could grow if properly worked, in accordance with modern agricultural principles, do not make a foundation for prosperity. Prosperity is rapidly disappearing

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

in America, because the equilibrium between producers and consumers has been destroyed, and this relationship is getting worse every day. When the majority of the people were on farms, everything was cheap, in spite of meager crops. Of course, there were also less mouths to feed. But now, with the majority of the people in cities waiting to be fed by the minority out in the country, scarcity of farm produce is natural, and high prices necessarily follow, both here and in Europe. Conditions are much worse in Europe than here; but conditions are bad in Europe simply because nothing else is possible, while here in America the situation could and should be much better than it is. Most of our soil is still unproductive. The United States could feed the whole world if our soil were as efficiently and intensively tilled as that in Germany or in France. But that, of course, under present conditions is quite impossible.

Our experts are studying the question of how to help the new farmer, the farmer starting on new, virgin soil. We have a few suggestions. In the

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1913.

first place, our government should change its attitude toward the new farmer. So far, the government has felt that it loses by giving away this land; therefore, it has made new settlement difficult, as though the salvation of the country depended on the government's being able to show that it owned so many millions of acres of land. That, of course, is absurd. Only tilled land, land which helps to feed the people, represents real value. The government should, therefore, be helping those who want to undertake the task of feeding the nation, instead of tying down the homesteader so that he is absolutely in its hands. The government holds the whip hand, while the homesteader risks years of hard work on the land together with all his savings he brought from the city.

A prospector always finds people who will grubstake him. He may find a gold mine. But a man who takes government land and wants to raise food for the people, gets not only no help, but not even credit. Still, he goes after something sure, while the prospector goes after a gamble. The prospector can, and frequently does, run out on his creditor, but let the settler try it!

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

Why does the government not use its credit to help settlers? Our capitalists are lending the government hundreds of millions of dollars with which to build canals. They could lend about one hundred million dollars to be used for settling vacant land--land which encompasses most all of our Northwest, running westward from the Mississippi River, and from Canada to Puget Sound. They do it in Canada, and it pays. Think how many Poles have been lured from Galicia to farms in Canada's Northwest! All of them say that from the very start they have been better off than at home in Galicia. In a few years they will be independent, owners of good, well-equipped farms, without debts. If our government would take hold of immigrants coming from agricultural regions of Europe, right in the port and help them to get settled on government land in our Northwest--the railroads would be glad to co-operate--we would soon have in America bread, and meat, too, as cheap as it was fifty years ago. We could have in America four times as many cattle as we have now, if they were kept as they are in Europe.

How many immigrants drown, perish every year in the misery of the slums of

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1913.

large cities, in cities where they increase the proletariat and take work away from local workmen, and spoil their wages. Little wonder they are unpopular and persecuted. Such immigrants are detrimental to America. They just eke out a pitiful existence, and frequently meet with a still more pitiful end. It is just such people as these, from Europe's agricultural areas, on whom the government could build a splendid future for our great empty spaces, and for the whole great American commonwealth. These people would repay every cent loaned them for their start. They could not run away with that money, since they would not get it in cash. It would be put to their credit in banks, to pay for farming machinery, livestock for breeding purposes, seed, grain, etc.

Some such procedure seems, however, quite impossible in America. After much ado we finally succeeded in forming and sending to Europe a large commission which has come back home. Its members, as long as they live, will keep telling their children what wonderful times they had in Europe; will make learned--and well-paid--speeches about what they saw there; and will write

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

long articles about what they think should be changed and improved in America. That is all that is going to happen....Therefore, all calls "back to the soil," all calls to farmers to start efficient agricultural methods according to European ways, will remain a voice calling in the desert....Everybody knows how to give, and is free with advice, but nobody cares to help.

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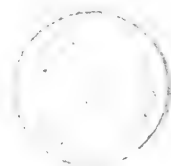
Derni Niscol, Jan. 7, 1911.

[REDACTED]

(Advertisement)

Česko-Moravská kolonizační Společnost
(Czech-Moravian Colonization Company)

I have for sale my own lands in Liberty County, Texas, near the City of Houston, on the Trisco [the St. Louis and San Francisco] Railroad. It is prairie land, of rich black soil--ready for the farmer's plow. Countrymen may turn with confidence to a Czech company, which not only helps in the selection of land but can also offer good terms. The Company also has lands in the State of Michigan. Consult the agent, Karel Husil, 1349 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

COUNTRYMEN ATTENTION

(Advertisement)

I am the first Czech farmer to settle here and I have been here for more than twenty-five years. If you come here I will show you my farm. Here I have planted all kinds of grain and vegetables. This will prove to you that nowhere else will you gain so much for your labor as you will here. This is a country for the poor man with little money to help himself to a home. Prices of land are from \$7.50 per acre upwards, on ten year payments. Write to John Schauer, representative of Bohemian-American Land Company, Phillips, Wisconsin.



Svornost, June 7, 1878. Vol. III, No. 209, Chicago.

[HOMESTEADS IN KANSAS]

Mr. Jan Smrcka, delegate of the Bohemian settlement in Chicago, has returned from his travels throughout the State of Kansas.

He will report on his travels and give information relative to homesteading in Kansas to all who are interested at 2 o'clock this coming Sunday.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this information are requested to be present at Mr. Smrcka's Inn, at 195 Forquer Street.

I. ATTITUDES

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Sanitation

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1918.

PUBLIC BATH FOR "CZECH CALIFORNIA"

Yesterday afternoon, a public bath was opened in the building on 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue. This accommodation has been desired by the residents of that district, most of whom are Czechs, for a long time. Aldermen Otto Kerner and Joseph I. Novak deserve full recognition for the efforts they have made to have the building erected. A community center is connected with the bath, and special attention has been paid to supplying recreational facilities for our youth.

The building has two stories. It occupies a space of 56 by 122 feet and was built from plans made by Charles W. Kallal, city architect. Modern shower baths, a large hall for public meetings, and a smaller one for gatherings, are located on the first floor. It is planned to have one room serve as a reception room, where the two aldermen will spend sometime every day to hear the wishes and complaints of their constituents. A large room on the second floor is to be given over to the Infants Welfare Department under the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1918.

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supervision of the Board of Health. A waiting room, a kitchen where food for children may be had, a doctors' office, and, finally, a sort of garden or playground under the open sky, covered with canvas, will also be installed on the second floor. The baths will be divided in compartments for men and women.

It is a beautiful building and will be an ornament to the neighborhood. Health Commissioner A. W. Miller, Mrs. E. T. Johnson, Anton J. Cermak, and Aldermen Kerner and Novak spoke at the opening ceremonies.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1918.

DEMAND PUBLIC BATH TO BE OPENED

On a beautiful site, on Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, there stands a stately building which is to serve as a public bath for the "Czech California" district. Much persuasion and patience was expended by Mr. Otto Kerner, alderman of the Twelfth Ward, in the effort to have the city council appropriate the money for this building. Now that those efforts and that patience have been rewarded, the building stands there, glorious in its solitude, but performing no service for the neighborhood.

Alderman Otto Kerner and Jos. I. Novak, have repeatedly urged the city council to order that the building be put in operation as a public bath without further waste of time. They point to useless investment of capital and to the growing discontent of our people.

Our Aldermen were told that the city must economize during these times, and that Health Commissioner Robertson demands certain changes, improvements, etc.,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1918.

to be made before the opening of this public institution. Briefly, nothing had been done, and nothing would have been done had not Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and Jos. J. Salat, chairman and secretary respectively, of the Czech Bureau, 3342 West 26th Street, taken energetic steps to expedite matters. These two gentlemen started out by putting tremendous pressure on the city fathers, enlisting, of course, the aid of our two aldermen of the Twelfth Ward. We take great pleasure in stating that Mr. August W. Miller [clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County?] joined in their efforts.

The following reasons why the bath should be opened are being advanced: first, because of the absolute necessity of sanitary measures in a densely populated district; secondly, and obviously of still more importance, for the sake of our boys enlisted in the United States Army. There is a large detachment of soldiers in the neighboring community of Hawthorne. Many of these men come to the "Czech California" district where they congregate in barbershops, anxious for a bath, but unable to enjoy one. What a comfort

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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1918.

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for them if our "California" neighborhood could offer the much desired accomodation! There are also many soldiers from Carter Harrison High School (National Guard) who would rejoice over the opening of a bathhouse in our district.

The gentlemen who urge the opening of the bathhouse think it advisable to establish certain visiting hours for the soldiers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1917.

CZECH MILK DEALERS IN PROTEST

(Summary)

The Czech Milk Dealers' Association filed suit for an injunction against Health Commissioner, Dr. John Dill Robertson, to prevent him from enforcing certain rules concerning the milk business. The bill contends that these rules have no validity since they have not been passed by the City Council, but are of Doctor Robertson's own make. An ordinance passed by the City Council some time ago, the bill reads, regulates the distribution of milk in regard to sanitary requirements sufficiently well so that the health commissioner need not invent regulations of his own, which are nothing but "his hobbies."

The suit was filed by Attorney Charles A. Churaň in the name of seventy-five complaining Czech Chicago milk dealers, for whom Jaroslav Vitek,



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1917.

owner of a milk depot, 2644 South Springfield Avenue, signed.

The system of inspection established by the city ordinance in 1912 provided for strictly sanitary distribution, the milk dealers say. The health commissioner later demanded pasteurization, which is too costly.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

THREE EDITORIALS

I

The Sanitary Board of Chicago has yielded to the pressure of a few women and has agreed to recommend to the State Legislature the adoption of a eugenic law which provides that a prospective bride and groom will have to supply proof that neither is afflicted with an infectious or communicable disease before they are granted a marriage license.

It would seem that the State Legislature should require the Board, and the women under whose pressure the Board is acting, to submit proof of their own--sanity.

II

It has become customary for Chicago politicians to run for a new and higher

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan 24, 1915.

office to which they have been elected by the people. In those cases in which they get the new office, the taxpayers are put to an additional expense because an election must be held to fill the office they have left; and such an election costs quite a few thousands of dollars, at the very least.

There should be a law compelling such men either to finish the term of office they are holding, or to resign before they start their political campaign for a new office--not after the election, when they are assured a fat job, whether they have been elected or not.

Such men show a desire for higher office which can be called nothing else than vanity--vanity and utter disregard of the trust placed in them by the people who have elected them. Such men should never be elected to a new office, or re-elected to their old one.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan 24, 1915.

III

Among the guests of honor at the ball of our Spolek Ceskych Hostinskyh (Association of Bohemian Innkeepers) was Mayor Harrison. What a pity he did not bring along a handful of the die-hard reformers who see progress for humanity in absolute prohibition, or, if that cannot be achieved, in partial prohibition, such as that contemplated in the proposed ordinance requiring bars to close at one o'clock in the morning, when beer is served in connection with social affairs, dances, and other quite innocent and proper occasions. They would have seen, as the mayor did, that a decent bar which remains open after one o'clock in connection with a social affair has absolutely nothing immoral about it, and that efforts for reform in this respect are without a basis, and are completely out of place.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1915.

THE NARCOTIC LAW

(Editorial)

One of the most important, and in its consequences, the most far-reaching laws passed by Congress in its last session was the Harrison law, prohibiting the illicit sale of narcotic medicines, and severely punishing the seller. If this were a state law, it would be inconsequential, but federal laws are always very effective. Pharmaceutical circles report that the law has greatly reduced the sale of narcotics. They are being exported in large quantities to Europe these days, where they are badly needed on the battlefields, but even so the sale of narcotics in the United States has not increased, but has rather decreased a full third since the law went into effect. So it appears that the law has had exactly the effect that had been predicted for it when it was enacted. In spite of that, however, some physicians and hospital managers are finding that it needs some changes which will increase its effectiveness.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1915.

No doubt it will be amended in due time.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

TOO RICH FOR THE BOHEMIAN STOMACH.

p. 4. -Mr. Dodge, the federal food inspector, has given his views on the quality of meat before the congressional committee, referring to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt as authority.

Old meat, says Dodge, is not nearly so bad as many people think; on the contrary, it is edible and even palatable..

The household of the former President of the United States, has the custom, according to Mr. Dodge, of buying a whole side of beef and hanging it in the cellar to ripen till it acquires the odor which some call "game," "wild," or "high."

When the goose hangs high, the President is ready to eat it. He enjoys no meat unless it has that flavor of maturity.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

In taking the ex-President's taste as an example, Mr. Dodge means to imply that what is good enough for an ex-President should be good enough for us, and that we should not grumble or be critical if the packers hand us a chunk of odorous meat once in a while. But Mr. Dodge is oblivious of the fact that human stomachs vary, and that Roosevelt's stomach has probably not its equal on this globe in its capacity for taking punishment. Our people believe in getting fresh meat when they pay for it.

II. CONTRI-
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1. Professional

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1922.

NEWS CONCERNING SOME OF OUR
SILENT ORGANIZATIONS

One of our latest Czechoslovak organizations of Chicago came into existence silently and inconspicuously. It is the Jednota Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru v Americe (Union of Czechoslovak Engineers of America), about which we had occasion to write in one of our previous issues. Originally the Jednota limited its activity to Chicago and its vicinity, but thanks to our daily press, it is now receiving applications for membership from all the large cities of the United States and even from Asia.

During the past month the Jednota had a visitor from the Philippine Islands in the person of Mr. J. Schneider, a Czechoslovak chemical engineer of Manila, in which city Mr. Schneider helped to establish, with the aid of Swiss capital, a huge chemical factory. Schneider has now been recalled to his home country where he is to teach at the Ceska Vysoka Skola

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1922.

Obchodni (Bohemian High Academy of Commerce), his specialty being the knowledge of goods and materials. The experience which he gained during his stay abroad, particularly in Chicago, will be utilized by him in the education of the young Czechoslovak students of commerce....During his stay in Chicago, Mr. Schneider devoted his time to the study of some of the world-famous plants which are located in our city and which add to the prestige of this city.

The Jednota conceived the idea of aiding the old homeland by giving it the benefit of the experience gained by Czechoslovak engineers abroad, and now it devotes all its time and energy to this aim. It is understandable that not everybody has a good comprehension of, or sympathy for, a project so new and requiring many sacrifices. So much more commendable, therefore, is the action of our Dr. Jaroslav Smetanka, who immediately perceived and appreciated the importance of this organization, and when a year ago, the Jednota, then a mere handful, had not a penny of capital, he gave permission

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1922.

to its members to meet in the offices of the Czechoslovak consulate every Friday night, thus insuring the life of that society in its very beginning. Since that time the consulate has been in constant touch with the Jednota, facilitating an interchange of technological intelligence [between the old homeland and the new]. That this interchange is actual is borne out by the fact that two of the Chicago members have already been sent to Czechoslovakia. The first one of these was Mr. Jaroslav Franek, an architect; the second, Mr. Karel Teplan, an engineer. The latter is now on his return journey to Chicago. Thanks to the unselfish efforts of the members of this technical organization, aid is being given to the industries of Czechoslovakia and to her economic independence.....All requests for information concerning technical questions should be addressed to: Jednota Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru v Americe, 108 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1922.

A LETTER FROM THE UNION OF CZECHOSLOVAK ENGINEERS

As is known, the Chicago Daily Tribune intends to erect a magnificent building. Plans have been projected and an announcement made for a prize-winning contest. The contest ends October 1. Of the submitted plans which will reach [the judges], the best ones will earn the prizes of \$50,000, \$20,000, and \$10,000. This competition is an international one, and ten of the best architects in the United States will be asked to submit their plans; each of these ten men will receive a reward of \$2,000. Besides the ten plans mentioned, attention will be given to ten others, but the latter will not be permitted to be signed or to have any distinguishable traits by means of which the five-man jury which will pass judgment on the merit of the plans will be able to tell whose work is being judged.....[Translator's note: Mr. Jaroslav Fisher, as secretary of the Jednota Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru Chicagu (Czechoslovak Engineers Union of Chicago) then gives the various details of the contest as published by the Chicago Daily Tribune.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1922.

This....ought to stimulate the Jednota, which pays close attention to all such matters as will lead to a sympathetic contact between the Czechoslovak technological circles and the American ones. The Jednota has, therefore, procured all the necessary specifications, photographs, plans, and other needed materials [relative to the above contest], and sent **them** to the architects of Czechoslovakia, enclosing its own full information concerning the contest. We may therefore expect to be surprised by seeing among the competing architects some well-known names of our Czechoslovak architects from the old homeland.

For the Jednota.....

Jaroslav Fisher, secretary.

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Officers of the club are:

F. J. Vodicka, President; F. J. Pohman, Secretary; and F. Tvrzicky, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee, in addition to the officers, is composed of C. Teplan, V. Svagr and J. Fischer.

While in the past we have discouraged numberless clubs formed just simply to create titles so that we could parade the streets with them, we feel that the "Czechoslovak Engineers" are serious because of the men affiliated with the organization. Much good is expected from the movement.

All those interested should write to F. J. Vodicka, President, 108 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

BOHEMIAN BECOMES ASSISTANT STATES ATTORNEY

[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of
Mr. George J. Tourek.]

The office of States Attorney Mr. Robert E. Crowe during recent days was enriched by an efficient worker. We are truly pleased that this new worker is our young and active countryman, Mr. George J. Tourek whom the States Attorney selected as one of his assistants, assigning him to that division which deals with all cases of fraudulent stocks and bonds. All our countrymen, who need information about such matters, or any counsel whatsoever which touches upon such matters, may freely consult him in his office which is located in the County Building....

Mr. Tourek, who is only twenty-six years of age, was born in Chicago, and is the son of Mr. Vacek Tourek and Mrs. Barbora Tourek. After finishing the grammar and high schools he entered the Kent College of Law from which he graduated in

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

1921. In the same year he passed the bar examinations and was admitted to the bar. He was, for a time, employed as a state inspector of insurance companies in the state of Illinois. The distinguished countryman served in the United States Army during the World War and is a member of the Lawndale-Crawford Post No. 98 of the American Legion. He resides with his parents at 2535 South Harding Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1922.

FROM THE JEDNOTA CESKOSLOVENSKYCH INZENYRU

Czechoslovak engineers who are active in the various technical departments of the many factories and other industrial concerns of Chicago were meeting regularly for the purpose of giving such information to the members as would prove of value in their work; at the same time they aided their professional confreres who have just arrived from Czechoslovakia and were in need of a job.

Of late many requests have been arriving from the professional organizations in the old homeland; our activities increased, and as a result it was decided to place our hitherto irregular existence upon a firmer foundation. Thus the Jednota Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru (Union of Czechoslovak Engineers) was called into existence, its avowed purpose being to organize professional Translator's note: Civil, mechanical, electrical, and other engineers technicians and specialists, to supply them with any necessary information,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Lar. 4, 1922.

to support and to further any professional contacts which might be established between the American and Czechoslovak industries; to serve as counsellors during projected study trips--that is, to those men who came from Czechoslovakia on a professional visit to the United States, etc. The Jednota Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru also took advantage of Mr. Jaroslav Franek's trip to Czechoslovakia, giving him credentials to that country where he is to study ways and means of making our connections functional. Mr. Franek is to effect a contact with technical organizations, with the proper officials in the ministry of the Czechoslovak Government, and with individual manufacturers.

the Jednota Ceskoslovenskych inzenyru counts on the moral support of its countrymen who are technologically employed.....

For the Jednota Ceskoslovenskych inzenyru

Mr. Frank J. Vodicka, president.

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BHHEHAW

Donní Illasatel, Jan. 11, 1922.

A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BENEVOLENTS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Mr. J. F. Kostka, a well-known Bohemian attorney, was recently appointed by State's Attorney Crane as his assistant. His duties will be those of public prosecutor, and he will be assigned to the Municipal Court in two localities, one in the Lincoln Park District and the other at Halsted Street and 47th Place. Mr. Kostka is the third of four gentlemen to be appointed to such a post; the others were Josef M. Čížek and František C. Bodrada. Mr. Kostka is thirty-four years of age, was born in Chicago, and resides with his wife and two children at 1845 North Ashland Avenue. He is a graduate of the Chicago Kent College of Law from which he received his diploma in June, 1917. He gained much experience when he served as clerk of courts during the period from 1913 to 1918, having been assigned to the judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Clarence L. Burton. Afterwards he served four years as chief clerk in the office of the former Municipal Bailiff, Anton J. Čermák, and from October 1, 1918, he started his own practice in his offices located in room 510 Ashland Block, which is on the corner of Clark and Randolph

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Dennis Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1922.

Streets.

Mr. Mostka has a right to be proud of his success, for he attained it by his own industry and energy. As a son of comparatively poor parents and after having finished his public school work, he had to earn his own living when he was only thirteen years old; and he kept working for eight years in the printing trade. During spare moments and in the evenings he studied and finished one evening preparatory course after another. Today he may be proudly point to the fact that his persistence is bearing fruit.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

A YOUNG COUNTRYMAN DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF

There surely is not a single countryman in our Chicago colony who would not know the "oldest young man" of Czechoslovak origin--Mr. Tomáš Nedvěď, who is also known by the nickname "Monstrofioline". [Translators note: This seems to be a nonsense word which cannot be translated into meaningful English.] There are, indeed, many of our countrymen who could tell many anecdotes about him--events and humorous occurrences, many of which would prove to be not only very amusing, but also instructive, especially for the younger generation. This generation ought to regard him as a fit example of a man endowed with unusually good health, amazing vigor, and industry. Nedvěď often called attention to himself by his ideas and inventions. That he also possesses great artistic skill and temperament was proved by the fact that many years ago he hammered out of a piece of metal a high relief figure of one of our American presidents, to whom he later submitted his work. It was gratefully accepted. He also drew attention to himself by other works; he proved that he is able to utilize his artistic talents in a practical way, and

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

that the domain of art is his home. We know that he has a son who lives in Prague who is active as a government architect in Czechoslovakia. He enjoys great fame there.

Therefore it pleases us still more to learn that he also has a nephew who is a member of our Czech colony in Chicago, and who shows great promise. This nephew is our young countryman, Mr. Rudolf J. Nedvěd, who resides at 2501 South 60th Court, Cicero, Illinois. This young man recently received a letter from the Beaux Arts Institute of New York, the letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Permit me to congratulate you upon winning the First Warren Award for your work 'A Hotel Project'. This award was adjudged on December 13, 1921. I take pleasure in enclosing a check for fifty dollars, which is the amount of the first prize.

"Yours respectfully,

"Lloyd Warren."

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

The above letter with the check came to Mr. Rudolf Nedvěď, who is a student in the Chicago Architectural School, which is a part of the Chicago Art Institute. Nedvěď graduated from this school under the direction of the well-known professional artist, Professor Edmond Campbell. As we were told by Mr. Nedvěď, the New York Institute is the foremost institution of its kind in the East, and as such it arranges contests annually. It thus gives an opportunity to all the students of architecture, wherever they may be, either in the universities or the various technological schools. The stipulation of the last contest was a detailed plan for a large hotel which would accommodate three hundred guests. The first prize was fifty dollars, and the second was twenty-five dollars. The plan was to include dining rooms, a ballroom, a rest room, a reading room, kitchens, and rooms for one hundred guests. Further it was to contain some forty buildings which would accommodate two hundred more guests. The larger of these buildings were to be equipped with their own gardens, which, though not isolated from the main building, would still give a feeling of privacy. The drawing was also to indicate a building for two hundred and fifty hotel employees, landing piers

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

for small boats, and a small harbor near which the hotel itself would be erected; a swimming pool, playgrounds, bathhouse, and powerhouse. All the dimensions and the precise position of the hotel, which was to face the ocean, were also stipulated.

For the rest, it was indicated that special attention would be paid by the judges to the technical details of the plan, and the prize-winning plans will be subsequently published in "The American Architect". We were told that several thousand took part in this contest. We are therefore quite proud of the fact that the winner of the first prize was a Bohemian, a young industrious countryman who began his career in America as the son of an impecunious immigrant. Also of interest is the fact that prizes from the above-mentioned institution used to be given to some Eastern contestants. Mr. Nedvěď is therefore the first representative of the Middle West to be thus honored. We congratulate him!

Rudolf J. Nedvěď is the son of our countrymen, František Nedvěď and Arnošta

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

[Ernestine] Nedvěd, who own a shoe store in Argo, Illinois. He came to the United States with his parents when he was nine years of age. They came directly to Chicago. After graduating from the Cooper Public School, he attended Crane Technical High School, from which he was graduated. He then entered the Armour Institute of Technology where he studied architecture. Several afternoons every week were devoted to a diligent study of art in the local Art Institute. After war was declared, he enlisted in the United States Army with which he served for eight months as a member of the 23rd regiment of sappers. After the Armistice, he went to Paris where he studied for four months in the École des Beaux Arts, also devoting some time to architecture. After his return to America, he received a stipend from the government to continue his studies in the Armour Institute, and although the course there consists of four years of study, he finished it in three, also earning the honor of being the second best student in his class. At the present moment he is employed by the architectural firm of Tallmadge and Watson at Madison and Wells Streets, with which he has been associated for about six months.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1920.

SPOLEK CESKYCH ZUBNICH LEKARU

A new organization of Bohemian-American dentists of Chicago has just been founded under the name of the Spolek Ceskych Zubnich Lekaru. This organization will endeavor not only to promote further specialized study and the adoption of the newest methods and dental knowledge, but also to inform the public by means of lectures and newspapers about the importance of good sound teeth and how to keep them in good condition.

Further, their aim is to provide free dental service to all inmates of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage and the Bohemian Catholics' Orphanage in Lisle, Illinois. Heretofore, this service had been donated according to the best efforts and possibilities of individual dentists for which they were given proper recognition.

From time to time a social entertainment with the societies of Bohemian physicians and pharmacists will be arranged. All reputable Bohemian



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1920.

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dentists of Chicago and vicinity may become members. About thirty Bohemian dentists were charter members and they elected the following officers: Doctor L. E. Jelinek, president; Doctor John E. Hajicek, vice-president; Doctor Edward Soucek, secretary; Doctor George W. Cisar, treasurer; and Doctor Irwin G. Jirka, librarian.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1920.

OFFER TO CZECH PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

The principal of the Herzl Chicago Public School, Mr. Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, living at 1869 South Lawndale Avenue, who is one of the best-known Czechs in Chicago, received a cablegram yesterday from Gustav Haberman, Minister of Education of the Czechoslovak Republic, asking him to come to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and help them to organize the public school system after the pattern of the Chicago public schools. Mr. Jaroslav J. Zmrhal was recommended to Minister Gustav Haberman by the Czechoslovak commission, which was here several months ago. Mr. Zmrhal immediately asked the Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, Mr. Mortenson, for an adequate furlough. His answer to Minister Gustav Haberman will depend on the outcome of this request.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

FROM CZECH SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES

We always welcome the news that one of our fellow countrymen has become known for special achievements, or has attained a position of significance in American society or in other nationalities. We always give space in our paper to such achievements. It gives us particular pleasure today, because we are reporting about a young man who has won distinction in a field not usually chosen by our people.

Mr. George Jenista has been appointed regular professor of electrical engineering at Northwestern University, one of the leading seats of higher learning, prominent not only in Chicago, but in the entire United States. The professor, who is only thirty-seven years of age, hails from Caledonia, Wisconsin. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin, he was employed in Chicago by the Chicago Telephone Company, and also lectured on mathematics at DePaul University for seven years.

Mr. Jenista is the first Czech to occupy a professor's chair at Northwestern

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

University. He is a son-in-law of the Reverend Dr. V. Vanek of Chicago, and is widely known in our circles.

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Denní Mlasatel, Feb. 17, 1913.

Artists' Club of Chicago

A resolution was passed in the meeting held February 14, 1914, by the Czechoslovak Artists' Club of Chicago. It reads:

"At the meeting on February 14 of the conference of the Czech National Alliance it was contended that the Artists' Club does not take any interest in the movement for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands, and that it seems to pay no attention to the Czech National Alliance at all. In view of this we declare:

"1. The person who made these charges either does not know much about the liberation movement, or he suffers from a defective memory. The Artists' Club was the first among Czech associations in America to turn its corners upside-down and place their contents at the disposal of the Czech National Alliance. This occurred on November 13, 1914, a time in the early days of the

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

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III H movement when money and good examples were needed most.

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"2. This Artists' Club gave evidence of its attitude when it was the first Czech-American body to make Professor Masaryk an honorary member. This was at a time when others would not have dared to take action, since they were afraid to displease certain parties.

"3. The Artists' Club helped wherever an opportunity presented itself. Among recent examples we point to the Allied Bazaar in the Coliseum, the Bazaar of the Czech National Alliance in Pilsen Brewery Park, and the exposition in connection with Bohemian Day at the University of Chicago. The members of the Artists' Club devoted many weeks to preparations for these events. Besides this, the members gave their services innumerable times to further liberation.

"Witness the work done by our members in creative arts! Our artists drew and painted what was needed by the Czech National Alliance. They donated or loaned their creations for the Bazaar. The Club's music section was always

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

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III H ready to furnish Czech music for other nationalities and the general
IV public, especially at the Bazaar of the Czech National Alliance. Our
literary members eagerly placed their pens at the disposal of the
movement for the independence of Czechoslovakia from its very inception.

"The Artists' Club protests against the charges of laxity, and at the same time refuses to accept the subvention of five hundred dollars awarded to the Club without its consent. Whenever it needs any money to support the action for independence, it will obtain it from its members. The members do not ask for any subvention granted without their anticipation or knowledge. They are, as they have been on countless occasions, ready for sacrifices in behalf of the cause so dear to all of us.

"Those who spoke disparagingly of the Artists' Club should publicly state where they were when the Club arranged a Shakespeare festival in the Pilsen Sokol hall for the benefit of starving artists in Bohemia. This event ended with a deficit, in spite of the splendid program, just because of the

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

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III H pitifully small attendance.

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"For the Artists' Club: V. E. Dibelka, president; Fr. Horlivý, secretary; Václav Jiskra, treasurer."

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BOHEMIAN


Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1917.

CZECH PHYSICIAN APPOINTED

Friends and acquaintances of Dr. George E. Arzt, 2100 South Crawford Avenue, will be glad to hear that he was appointed first lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States Army.

He was born in Chicago, attended the John Marshall High School, then took courses at the Lewis Institute, and continued at the University of Valparaiso, Indiana.

Dr. Arzt is just finishing a course at the Kent College of Law. He obtained a diploma at the Chicago College (sic), graduating with the degree of physician and surgeon. From that time on he was connected with the Chicago Health Department, which employed him as an inspector for the Southwest Side of Chicago. He is a member of Physicians' University Club, Phi Chi, and of the Lawyers' University Club, Phi Alpha.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1917.

CONSCRIPT APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

Otto Zeman, a registered pharmacist, owns a drug store at 3002 South Central Park Avenue in the Czech district called Czech California. He was drafted for service in the Thirty-third Division, but requested the Recruiting Commission to exempt him on the ground that he is the only druggist in the neighborhood, and that, therefore, his activity cannot be dispensed with, without detriment to the populace. The Commission denied the request as not being founded on valid reasons. Whereupon the druggist sent an appeal directly to President Wilson. He pleads that he does not want a complete exemption, but only a stay of ninety days, during which he hopes to sell his store and settle the affairs connected with his business. And further, that up to date he has vainly tried to sell out, but he is unable to find a Czech druggist who could manage the business during his absence without causing irretrievable losses to himself. The decision of the President is expected with intense interest.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

THE FIRST CZECH JUDGE OF THE HIGHER COURTS



One of the best known public officials is unquestionably our fellow-countryman, Joseph Sabath, who worked himself up from comparatively small circumstances to the position of a judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. The career of Mr. Sabath is identified with assiduousness, energy, and perseverance, three characteristics which many immigrants have contributed to the upbuilding of this great republic. What Mr. Sabath is today, he has become by his own efforts, and he may well be proud of his success which placed him in one of the highest offices.

Judge Sabath was born March 2, 1870 in the little village of Zabor, Bohemia, the son of poor people, and his youth was not bedded with roses. He started out in the village school, and came to the United States when a boy of fifteen. Here he had to go through hard times, typical of the average immigrant life, working in various factories and establishments. However, he did not fail to observe that this was a country of great opportunities for him who does not become discouraged by initial difficulties and disappointments. He began to study the English language very diligently, and made

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

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I F 4 remarkable progress while studying other subjects evenings, and
IV during his spare time. Of the plain country lad had become a
persevering student, who after twelve years of hard work, graduated
from Northwestern University to become a lawyer and a typical American self-
made man.



Many sincere friends came to the aid of the young lawyer, who, in his profession, became prosperous. Sabath, the lawyer, gave each case his undivided attention, and gained the fullest confidence of his clients; his thorough knowledge of the law became a byword.

One of the most intricate cases of his practice was the defense of Marie Sladek, accused of murder perpetrated on her parents by poisoning them with arsenic. A brilliant plea brought about a verdict of not guilty.

The telling successes in his profession made Sabath eligible for a candidate on the judge's bench, he being the favorite of the Czech element. The election in 1910 brought Sabath a number of votes such as no candidate for

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

I F 5

I F 4 the Municipal Court bench had ever received. Our fellow-country-
IV men were, of course, most active in his election, a fact which the
Judge never forgot.

He was a man quite extraordinarily fitted for the Municipal bench, having eleven languages at his command, he was able to conduct the business of the court in any of them, depending on the language of the parties before him. In the Court of Domestic Relations, where a large percentage of the immigrant element seeks redress, his linguistic accomplishments were especially appreciated.

The Judge remained on the Municipal bench for six years. He resigned to take the place of Richard E. Burke, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, who died in 1916, just a few days after his re-election.



Judge Sabath was appointed by Governor Edward F. Deneen, who decided upon him as the best qualified among many aspirants. He was again placed on the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

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I F 4 Superior bench in this year's election. The Czechs will thus have
IV one of their own in a highly responsible office.

The esteem in which Judge Sabath was held by his profession manifested itself in the degree of Master of Laws conferred upon him by the Chicago Law School, an honor of which but very few can boast. Judge Sabath is at present a member of the faculty of that school, lecturing on the theory and practice of law. He is very popular among students of the school, and similarly among the litigants of his court.

Judge Sabath is also active in social life. He is a member of the Chicago and State of Illinois Bar Associations, chairman of the Citizens' Traffic & Safety Commission of Chicago, a Mason, Elk, Moose, and a member of a large number of benevolent, philanthropic and charitable organizations. He belongs to the Democratic party.



The matrimony into which Mr. Sabath entered with Miss Regina Mayer in 1888

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

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is a very happy one; three children issued from it: Albert, legal representative of the Chicago Bonding and Insurance Company, Milton J. Sabath, and Mrs. Stella Grollman. The residence of the Judge and his wife is on 5046 Grand Boulevard.



Denní Hlasatel, July, 28, 1917.

NEW CZECH LAWYERS

Among those whose names were recently submitted by the State Examination Board for lawyers to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, were five Czechs and one Slovak, all Chicagoans.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, July 7, 1917.

A CZECH LAWYER'S PRINCIPAL CAREER

(Summary)

František [Frank] Pošvic is one of the younger generation of Chicago Czech lawyers. The success he achieved in his profession has often been the subject of our articles.

He was born in Chicago in 1884, the son of Chicago Czech pioneer settlers, who came here in 1878. After his education from Gregory School, he located in our Plochý [Hilsen] District. He worked as a bookbinder, and later was employed by Marshall Field & Company.

In 1900, he began to work in the offices of Lubens, Dupuy & Fischer, at that time one of the biggest lawyers' offices in Chicago. During the day, young Pošvic found time enough to review the lessons taught at the Gregory school.

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BOHEMIA

Donni Mlasatel, July 7, 1917.

in which he had enrolled, and which he attended evenings. A course at the Y. M. C. A., which normally takes four years to complete, he finished in two years and a half. After this course, which made up for his lacking a high school education, he entered Kent Law School, a branch of Lake Forest University. He graduated in 1909. He had passed the examinations even before his graduation. The courts of the State of Illinois then awarded a diploma to him which entitled him to membership in the Bar Association [which one, is not said in the article]. Few students can boast of a progress like this.

His initial success as a lawyer was so pronounced that when a group of older lawyers consisting of Messrs. De Witt, C. Jones, Otto F. Ring, and John M. Bryant formed a partnership, he was taken into the firm where he remained until 1912 He formed several other partnerships, and finally established himself independently. Among his clients were such big concerns as A. Holpuch Company, building contractors, the Merchants' Wholesale Grocery Company, the latter a purely Czech-American concern, and many others.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 7, 1917.

Mr. Pošvic represents the legal interests of the Bohemian Orphanage and of the Bohemian Old People's Home Mr. Pošvic was a lawyer for the Austro-Hungarian consulate up to the time of the break in the relations between the United States and the dual-monarchy.

In his private practice, Mr. Pošvic has devoted himself to jury cases . . . in which he has won many a brilliant success.

His private life is absorbed with manifold social activities. He is a member of the Plzenský Sokol [Pilsen district Sokol gymnastic society] and many other Chicago Czech clubs and societies, among them is the Czech-American Masonic lodge, Club Dobrovský; he is also a member of the Hamilton Club and Phi Alpha Delta brotherhood of lawyers. He was elected president of the alumni of the Kent College of Law; he being the first among our fellow-countrymen to be thus honored; he had been vice-president and secretary before.



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POŠVICIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 7, 1917.

Mr. Pošvic lives with his wife, Mrs. Irene M. Pošvic, and daughter, Dorothy, at 4024 West 22nd Street.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1917.

[CZECH GRADUATE OF NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC UNION]

(Summary)

Mr. Miles F. Havlíček, our fellow countryman, was graduated with excellent marks from the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union in Indianapolis, Indiana, and was appointed instructor at Culver Military Academy of Culver, Indiana. Four years ago he represented Chicago at the International Gymnastic Tournament at Denver, Colorado, winning high honors; he also excelled in 1916 in the Normal College tournament. Chicago and Indianapolis, Indiana, are indebted to him for his work as a Boy Scout organizer. He was born in Chicago twenty-five years ago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

OUR FIRST CZECH-AMERICAN WOMAN DOCTOR

(Summary)

About a year after the drama, "Benefactors of Mankind" by the German dramatist, Felix Philippi, had been written, and while it was making its way across the footlights of the world's greatest stages, proclaiming the great significance and the priceless value of medical science, there was an unassuming, yet determined woman starting out to study the art of healing, the art of the benefactors of mankind. Far away from her native land, she started out in Chicago at the then famous Bennett College. She had been prompted to wend her way toward medical science by grief suffered through the loss of her own dear child. She is Dr. Anna F. Novák. She sought consolation in dispensing medical aid to other mothers' children

She was born Anna F. Chrz in Lléčic, near Prague, in 1864, and was brought to Chicago at the age of three. Here she was reared under the loving care

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

of Mr. Václav Topinka. She attended English and Czech schools until she reached the age of eleven, and following the example of others, she began to work as a seamstress while continuing to improve her education. She did not cease to study even after her marriage in 1881 to Joseph Novák, with whom she lives in happy matrimony. The couple's happiness was violently shaken by the untimely death of their first daughter. This turned Mrs. Novák's mind toward studies. The Bennett college, which merged with Loyola University two years ago, gave her the opportunity to reach the desired goal, doctor of medicine. The diploma was subsequently awarded to her. What was known as the Hooley theatre at that time furnished the scene for a festive graduation ceremony, at which countless floral offerings were presented to the new doctor by numerous Czech-American societies.

Doctor Novák immediately plunged into vigorous activities as typified in any struggling young physician's life. Her office is located at 2402 South Millard Avenue. She never forgot her Czech descent, and is conspicuous among the workers of the Chicago Czech community

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

AN OUTSTANDING CZECH-AMERICAN LAWYER

BOHEMIAN

Some of our fellow-countrymen still labor under the impression that their interests in case of need will be best served when they seek help from other nationalities, whom they seem to be convinced are superior in conscientiousness or ability to the people of our own blood.

This holds true particularly concerning affairs transacted in the legal profession. Yet it is a well-known fact that there are lawyers among our people who are excellently qualified in every respect. One of the foremost of these is Mr. Anton Zeman, who enjoys a reputation as attorney in both civil suits and criminal cases. His name has appeared in the Czech and the English language papers innumerable times, and frequently in cases of unusual public interest. A large number of persons, in critical moments of their lives, have obtained most efficient aid from Mr. Zeman; naturally he can boast of a multitude of grateful friends.

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BOHEMIAN

II E 2

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

V A 2

III A

I C One of the remarkable cases in Mr. Zeman's practice was the one of Jan Siska, who was accused of an abominable attack on Mary Daley, 1147 N. Franklin Avenue. The overwhelming evidence against the defendant resulted in his conviction by a jury before Judge Kersten of the Criminal Court. The well-known Czech club Prazaci (The Boys from Prague) hired Mr. Zeman, who started one of the most ardent and pertinacious defenses in the history of the Criminal Court. The defendant was granted a new trial which, after a brilliant plea by Mr. Zeman, resulted in acquittal by a jury before Judge McKinley. At the banquet given by the club Prazaci in honor of Mr. Zeman the exonerated man thanked his counsel with tears in his eyes; the club presented the attorney with a diploma.

Another signal success crowned Mr. Zeman's exertions; it was the case of Michael Bradshaw, 2002 W. Hastings Avenue, who was charged with the murder of Policeman McTighe; Mr. Zeman won an acquittal, thus retrieving the young defendant's good name, and restoring him to his mother.

During the labor trouble of the year 1915, when garment workers figured

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

prominently, six of these persons were accused of having slugged and killed a strikebreaker. Mr. Zeman, together with Clarence Darrow, won the case over the strenuous efforts of the State's Attorney to bring about a conviction. In the case against the Czech-American Josef Hurtak, who was arrested by the police as the murderer of another Czech, Jaroslav Dvorak, Attorney Zeman succeeded in establishing the fact of self-defense, so that the Coroner's jury did not turn Hurtak over to the Grand Jury; and his release followed.

Mr. Zeman has made a name for himself in many more cases, involving a great variety of charges, such as arson, incest, rape. Equally, in the realm of civil law Mr. Zeman has handled many cases with success. A large percentage of the divorce cases in our Czech-American community are entrusted to him. He lives with his wife Emma at 2612 S. Springfield Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE'S EXCEPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Summary)

Doctor Leo Zelenka-Lerando, now of the German department of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is going to teach the Czech language at that school of high learning.

He is a native of Prague, where he graduated from the University, and also from the Conservatory of Music. Continuing his studies in the United States at Northwestern University, he was graduated, and also from the University of Chicago. He has been connected with the University of Ohio since last fall. He is an excellent harpist as well as pianist.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 1, 1917.

DOCTOR ISKA

(Advertisement)

Public speaker for the Svobodna Obec (Liberal Thought Community),
1510 W. 18th St. Telephone: Canal 1282. Performs marriage ceremonies;
speaks at funerals.

[Translator's Note: Doctor Iska was antagonized and accused by the
Czech press. See article on his libel suit against Geringer, of the
Svornost.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1914.

approved by the State Building Commission, which also issues permits for starting construction.

Another interesting phase of the building of the state house is the fact that another Bohemian-American will lend his services in the decoration of this edifice. He is the well-known artist-sculptor, Jan Maria Korbel, to whom all the statuary work on this building was assigned.

This art work will consist principally of large bas-reliefs above the entrance to the building and will present a group of allegorical figures representing art, science, commerce, business, etc. [A description of the interior and exterior of the building is presented in detail.]

.....

According to the present specifications and plans, this state building of ours will be one of the finest, and therefore will reflect honor upon the Bohemians, because the initiative came from Mr. James B. Dibelka, under

WPA 100 PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1914.

whose direction the building will soon be completed. He will certainly inspire gratitude for the service he has performed, and we may be proud that he is our countryman.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Vlasatel, July 29, 1913.

LEO MRÁZEK APPOINTED MEMBER OF THE
STATE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

The news came to us from Springfield yesterday that our countryman, Leo Mrázek, the popular pharmacist of West 18th and Laflin Streets, has been appointed member of Illinois Pharmaceutical Council by Governor Dunne..... Mr. Mrázek--whom we heartily congratulate on this high honor--is the first Bohemian in the United States to hold such a position.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, June 11, 1913.

A CLUB OF BOHEMIAN PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

Bohemian physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and lawyers held a meeting last night at the La Salle Hotel at which the Bohemian Professional Club of Chicago was founded. The purpose of the Club is to promote better acquaintance and closer social contacts between Chicago Bohemians of the above-mentioned professions. The Club is also open to artists and similar groups. Dr. L. E. Jelínek was elected president.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1911.

PROMINENT ATTORNEY WINS PROMOTION

Assistant City Prosecutor, Jerry Viterna, well-known attorney, is being relieved by Attorney Otto Kerner, from his manifold activities with Czech clients in Chicago courts, especially as an attorney for parties with claims against various benevolent associations. Mr. Viterna has been in office since the last municipal elections. The city attorney's office is losing a conscientious and strict prosecutor of notorious violators of the law, but at the same time an official who showed indulgence where the case merited leniency. Mr. Viterna was given the choice by authoritative circles between the office of attorney in the department for special taxation and that of an assistant corporation counsel. He chose the latter, which pays \$2,800 per year.

We hope that his successor will enjoy the same confidence of the public, and that he will do all in his power to employ equity in the cases of our fellow-citizens deserving of it.



Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1911.

THREE BOHEMIANS GRADUATED AS DOCTORS
FROM NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

When our friends are rejoicing, of course we cannot remain indifferent, we must share their joys. Mr. V. L. Hlahvik, proprietor of the oldest Bohemian pharmacy, whose place of business is at Forty-seventh and Lincoln Streets, in the Town of Lake, is our old, proven friend. His arduous desires have been fulfilled recently. His son has finished his studies in medicine. Harel L. Hlahvik was elevated Wednesday in a festive manner at Northwestern University when he received a degree of Doctor of Medicine. Now both father and son will work together for the alleviation of the suffering of people. The father is a recognized expert in pharmacy. The son, because of energetic work and thorough application, we hope will become a distinguished doctor.



Dem. I. Khasatel, June 16, 1911.

Four hundred and ninety-five graduates received their degrees during Wednesday's graduation exercises at Northwestern University. Three Romanians completed study in the department of medicine: Messrs. Marcel T. Flahnik; Joseph Hofrichter, and James Patejdl. All of these new doctors have a very thorough education.

Also graduated from this university was Miss T. A. Iavar. She received a diploma as a trained nurse.



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1911.

NEW BOHEMIAN DOCTORS

More than ninety students received diplomas during the graduating exercises at the College of Physicicans and Surgeons of the University of Illinois. Among them were two Bohemians: George W. Egermayer, and Bret Lidumil Vlna. Doctor Egermayer will be an interne at St. Mary's Hospital.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1911.

GRADUATION OF DENTISTS AT HANDEL HALL

Beautiful and significant graduating exercises of the students of the Illinois University Dental College were held on June 1. The weather being fine, Handel Hall, where the exercises were held, was filled to capacity with relatives and friends of the graduates.

The exercises were all the more significant for Bohemians, because among the fifty graduates were three Bohemians: Mr. Joseph Urbanek, Miss Marie Urbanek, and Mr. Frank Krejci. A remarkable coincidence, such as will probably never again occur, happened when a father received his Doctor's diploma a moment before his daughter received hers. It was the well-known optician, Mr. Joseph Urbanek. His daughter was the only woman graduate, and she was greeted with thunderous applause when she came up to receive her diploma, which was her reward for three years efforts and hard work. At the conclusion of a beautiful program of music, the new doctors received floral gifts from their friends. The continuous calling of the name "Dr. Marie Urbanek" was the source of a



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Apr. 29, 1911

A NEW LAW FIRM

Mr. Adolph J. Sabath, Congressman and lawyer, together with another well-known lawyer, Harry C. Levinson, has established a new law firm. The address of the new firm is 29 South La Salle street. This law office will transact legal matters of all descriptions. In addition to the members of the firm, the following lawyers will manage various departments: Henry C. Levey, Charles J. Michal, Leo W. Hofman, George A. Basta, and Albert Sabath. The last named is the son of Judge Sabath. He has just completed the study of law at the University of Chicago with high honors. All cases which were given to Judge Joseph Sabath will be turned over to the new firm, because the present responsible position of Judge Sabath requires all his time.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1911.

BOHEMIAN LYING-IN HOSPITAL

(Advertisement)

The Bohemian Lying-In Hospital reports that several women can now be admitted there for confinement. They will also accept Bohemian women, who wish to train for mid-wifery. Their school is specially suited for women of small means, who wish to improve their position. Those who apply now will pay only fifty dollars for the complete course of instruction, and they can pay this amount in small installments. The Hospital also takes care of confinement cases in the home, and needy women who apply in advance, will be well taken care of free of charge. Application may be made at 3639 West 22nd Street, or to Doctor Soukut at 1646 West 18th Street, near Paulina Street.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1910.

FROM LAWYERS' CIRCLES

P.2--Attorney Otto Kerner, who has been connected with a firm of lawyers for the last eleven years, has formed a partnership with Mr. D. C. Jones. Mr. Kerner is considered a very able and energetic lawyer, and has made many friends by his honest dealings with his clients, thus, assuring for himself of a bright and prosperous future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1907.

NEW BOHEMIAN PHARMACIST.

p.1--Mr. K. B. Blahnik, a son of the well known Chicago-Bohemian pharmacist, Mr. V. L. Blahnik, has just finished his course in the college of pharmacy at the Illinois University. He was graduated with high honors and intends to follow in his father's footsteps by becoming a famous Bohemian pharmacist in Chicago.

Forty-five students were graduated at last evening's graduation exercises, five of which received honorable mention for superior rating in their studies. We are proud to state that Mr. K. B. Blahnik was one of these five.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1907.

MR. OTTO KERNER, BOHEMIAN LAWYER.

p. 8--One of the best known Bohemian lawyers in Chicago is Mr. Otto Kerner.

His office is Room 1524 in the First National Bank Building, 119 West Monroe street.

His work is satisfactory to all his clients, who believe that he has a prosperous future in Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1906.

BOHEMIAN INVENTION.

p. 1 - col. 7.. Some time ago Mr. A. M. Pekarek and Mr. M. A. Zielinski obtained patent rights on their invention. It is a practical music stand which is so constructed that it will turn the pages of notes with very little effort on the part of the musician. It can easily be folded to a convenient size, and it is very handy for traveling musicians. The attachment which turns the pages of notes can also turn them back to the original position when this is desired.

This invention should prove beneficial to all musicians.

WPA 44-1701-3015

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1905.

SUCCESS OF A DILIGENT BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN

P.1--The name of Mr. Jaroslav Zmrhal is well known to the citizens of "Bohemian California," for every one knows that this energetic compatriot of ours served as teacher in the Farragut School on Spaulding Avenue and by his conscientiousness and zeal gained the respect not only of his pupils and their parents, but of his superiors and the general public. The result of his work was such striking evidence of his merit that the young man was noticed by the women's organization from the University Settlement, and he received a scholarship at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Zmrhal made good use of this scholarship to study and yesterday completed his course, receiving the degree of bachelor of philosophy after less than half a year's study. This surely indicates exceptional talent and diligence. He set out to distinguish himself and succeeded, for he is blessed with a firm will.

Mr. Zmrhal ought to serve as example to our fellow-countrymen, especially to those born here, who have a much better chance than immigrants to distinguish themselves in study and in other ways but seldom do so.

WFO 113 PROJ. 306/5

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1905.

Mr. Zmrhal, who now lives at 1350 Homan Avenue, came to America as a young man a few years ago.

WPA 1111 PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1904.

SUCCESS OF BOHEMIAN DENTIST.

The society of Dental Surgeons of Northwestern University, held their annual clinic, at which, our well-known dentist, Dr. J. Tichy of 1039 S. Kedzie Avenue, played an important part. He lectured on the treatment of tumors and inflammations of the mouth with ozone derived by means of Roentgen rays, accompanying his lecture with practical demonstrations. He also lectured on the treatment of neuralgia, fistula of the gums, and bone decay with ozone. He accompanied his statements with practical demonstrations. Dr. Tichy then demonstrated how it is possible with the use of Roentgen rays to find parts of teeth left in the gums, or broken teeth, thereby simplifying the operation of extraction.

The lecturer achieved a great success, because his lecture and practical demonstrations were the chief points of interest around which everything else was gathered.

The clinic was attended by about a thousand dentists from Chicago and other cities.

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Denni Hlásatel, May 25, 1901.

BOHEMIAN

NEW BOHEMIAN LAWYERS.



Two Bohemians have completed the study of law at the Illinois College of Law. They are James O. Hruby and James F. Stepina. Commencement exercises were held, last night, at Handel Hall where diplomas were awarded to the graduates.



Denni Hlasatel, March 5, 1901.

LECTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF BOHEMIAN JOURNALISTS.

At the last meeting of the "Society of Bohemian Journalists," it was decided that at the regular meetings, hereafter, some one of the members is to arrange a lecture. The first such lecture will take place at the next meeting to be held this coming Saturday in the club room on the second floor of the Schlitz Building, corner of 19th street and Blue Island avenue, and it is certain that all members will attend. The society's room is furnished with various comforts; there is a selection of American newspapers and there will be arriving soon the leading papers of Bohemia. The "Society of Bohemian Journalists" is zealously working toward an excellent goal and will surely become a good example in Bohemian-American public life.

Svornost, April 28, 1900.

BOHEMIAN DRUGGISTS-PHARMACISTS

The Chicago Pharmaceutical College celebrated, yesterday, in the Grand Opera House, its graduation day. Among the graduates were four Bohemians from Chicago: Joseph Lestina, Rudolph Boem, Alvernon Varhanik and Anthony Kucera. Last week, after the State examination, two countrymen, Lestina and F. Pokorny received their State licenses.